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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

G-Men Found Epitomizing The Great Anti-Crime Wave Piling Up in United States

Federal Sleuths Showing Crime Can Be Swiftly Punished

Change Is Marked

Already America Responds to Foreshadowing of Respect for Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Successes of the G-men not only have smashed notorious gangs and reduced kidnapings to the vanishing point—they have dramatized America's awakening to the fact that organized crime's hold, with its annual toll of $15,000,000,000, can be broken, is being broken.

Three to five years ago the gangster strutted at impudent ease before a seemingly hypnotized country. Al Capone appeared impregnable on his yachts behind his multiple bodyguards of lawyer-criminals and machine gunners. The Federal Government had to content itself with trying to collect evaded income tax on profits from extortion and rackets.

Change Is Seen

Today a profound transformation has taken place, not only in law enforcement, but in public attitudes toward crime. A long list of "Public Enemies" has been checked off, name by name. Conferences in states and among states have carried forward the work of preventing crime's causes. Laws, and public respect for law, have been strengthened.

Many forces and ingredients have wrought this transformation. Among them, the G-men, armed by law and free to pursue kidnapers across state lines, have broken down the former interstate refuge for escaping criminals. They have mightily supplemented the work of state and local officials in dealing with major crime.

They have met the gang's law-breaking machine gun with the Federal Government's law-enforcing machine gun. But more, they knew when the machine gun had done its work. G-men have made the law felt in the underworld more by their intelligence and restraint than by their use of force.

America Responds

Already America responds to the first faint foreshadowings of respect for law that is symbolized in the British Bobby, walking into Lime House with only a wooden club at his side. Oklahoma's S-men and similar groups are springing up to join the Texas Rangers, the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police and state police forces among heroic law enforcement services.

The glamour of the gangster was blown off in the draft as the prison doors opened repeatedly to swallow him. Simultaneously the clang of the iron entry announced a new hero, the G-man.

Instead of now being touched up as a spectacular, daring and jaunty personage, the underworld criminal is at last being recognized as he actually is and always has been—fearful and ruling by fear, plotting assassination and giving the victim no sporting chance, vindictive and vicious.

"Sullen, travel-weary and shivering," runs a recent press association description of the last Public Enemy No. 1. He is reported by the other principal news agency as "cringing."

Swinging Away

Biographical treatment of the hoodlum is obviously swinging away from sentimental exploitation. The gangster himself seems to have changed too. He responds to his own loss of prestige. It would be useful to know how far criminals have tried to live up to the fanciful exaggerations of their prowess.

Revision of the gangster theory can be explained by that simple but mighty word: Success.

Success makes glamour.

As long as the "big shot" continued to be flashy, lavish and immune, distributing $5 tips and buying $10,000 worth of flowers in a single order, he impressed himself on the immature or warped imagination as a masterful, dramatic leader. His "gang war" made him sensational and mysterious, and gave him world-wide publicity.

Put him in the penitentiary, dress him up as a convict, and on the instant the debonair and desirable flits.

Today the G-Man

Fortunately the fascination of the slippery hoodlum has transferred itself to the bona fide hero who deserves it. Today it is the G-man, the agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, who is making the successes in the crime world. Writer and public are reacting to the new [illegible] of audacity and courage.

Now the public is really getting something for its money. The G-man is required to have far more

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Old Timers Quit Robbing of Banks

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 3

J. EDGAR HOOVER today quoted Edward Wilhelm (Willie) Bentz, notorious bank robber, as saying that many old timers have "quit the bank robbing racket because they knew that they could no longer get away with it."

Bentz said "the whole picture changed" when the Federal Government started investigating national bank robberies two years ago, Mr. Hoover related.

Bentz, arrested while attempting to hide from federal agents in the dumb waiter of his New York apartment on March 13, pleaded guilty to robbing the Caledonia National Bank of Danville, Vt., and was sentenced to 20 years.

Mr. Hoover announced today that, at the end of two years, during which 187 robberies of national banks were reported, 111 persons have been convicted under the federal law. An additional 52 persons were sentenced by state courts after investigation by federal agents.

Interest Centers On Aims Behind Coalition Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—In discussions of the proposal to give a dissident Democrat second place on the Republican ticket, which is lively here today, two distinctly different ideas emerge:

1. In no realistic, outspoken quarter is it anticipated that the Cleveland convention will actually nominate a Democrat as Vice-President. Even the New York Herald Tribune, which sponsored the plan, admits in its news dispatches from Washington that such a prospect is unlikely.

2. But in the basic motives and meaning behind the suggestion, there is a great deal of importance, far surpassing the mere physical presence of a Democrat on the ticket.

In the second category, therefore, fall today's important speculations. And they, in turn, are of two kinds: friendly and unfriendly.

Roraback and Landon

Of equal importance with the coalition discussions, however, is the announcement that J. Henry Roraback of Connecticut, the redoubtable leader of the Old Guard—coeval with Charles D. Hilles, the New

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

General Strike Gains in France Despite Cabinet

Workers Use Incoming of Leftist Regime to Press Pay Rises

Food Supply Periled

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—Premier Albert Sarraut today called a "resignation session" of his Cabinet for tomorrow as France's "folded arms" strike spread rapidly to complicate the problems of the incoming Leftist Government.

The Cabinet will meet at 4 p. m. tomorrow in the Ministry of the Interior, then will march across the street to the Elysée Palace to submit its joint resignation as soon as Edouard Herriot, who is the only candidate, is elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

President Lebrun then is expected to call upon Léon Blum, Socialist leader to form the new Cabinet.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 3—Spreading from a few metallurgical factories in Paris to more than 300 industrial plants of all kinds, employing more than 100,000 workers in many parts of France, the "stay in" strike movement is causing grave concern to French authorities.

With some of the food industries supplying the Capital beginning to be affected, and with gas and water plants threatened by strikes, the Government today is seeking means of checking the movement.

Agreements were reached today in a few factories, including the French Ford plant, but new strikes continued to flare up rapidly in Paris suburbs and other industrial districts of northern France.

The workers demand pay rises and shorter hours.

Appeals to Labor Chiefs

Serious apprehension is expressed today lest occupation of factories by striking workers—which appeared to have subsided over the week end after partial satisfaction was accorded their demands—should develop into a revolutionary general strike.

The Government is exerting every effort to settle strikes and avoid a repetition of violent incidents, such as the imprisonment of directors, which have occurred in some cases.

Premier Albert Sarraut yesterday appealed to the CGT (French Federation of Labor) for assistance in keeping the strike movement orderly, and this was given. Labor chiefs are endeavoring to appease the workers and keep the strike from getting out of hand.

The main demands of the strikers are a salary increase and two weeks' vacation with pay. In some instances

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

British Hail Negus, Italians Badoglio

Thousands of Londoners Cheer Haile Selassie Reaching England

No Official Welcome

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—The British public gave Haile Selassie a great ovation today as the Emperor whom Italy deposed completed a journey of exile from Addis Ababa.

Thousands of spectators, carefully held back by reinforced detachments of police, cheered repeatedly as the former King of Kings arrived in a special railroad coach at Waterloo Station.

The ancient station was packed and many of the spectators held up banners bearing messages of greeting.

All traffic throughout the area was hopelessly tangled by the press of the crowds.

When the Negus finally reached the street, the jam of crowds became so great that patrol cars filled with extra police were rushed to the scene to maintain order.

Officially, Haile Selassie was received by Mr. O. C. Harvey, private secretary to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The former ruler stood silently, with his eyes cast down, while a delegation of Ethiopians read him an address of welcome. Other delegations represented the Friends of Ethiopia and similar organizations.

Another outburst of cheering greeted Haile Selassie as he stepped into an automobile to drive through the throngs. He slowly waved his derby hat in reply to the applause.

A police patrol car preceded his automobile as he passed through the streets.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3—Renewal of the campaign for maintenance of sanctions against Italy coincides with the arrival in London today of Haile Selassie.

Mr. David Lloyd George's Council of Action, the International Federation of League of Nations Societies and Sir Abe Bailey, well-known South African millionaire, who endowed the Royal Institute of International Affairs, all entered the fray with reasoned pleas that the League should not climb down

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

League Backing Gains On World-Wide Front

MOVEMENT for a stronger League has suddenly taken on new impetus with publication of the Argentine note demanding that the Assembly meet to discuss Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

The Argentine move is regarded as an effort to get the more democratic Assembly—where the small nations carry full weight—to handle the difficult Italian situation.

This action coincides with a stronger collective-security movement in Britain with the arrival in London today of Emperor Haile Selassie, which was the signal for a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm on the part of the British public.

The Council of Action, headed by Lloyd George, urges the League to increase sanctions, close the Suez Canal, embargo oil, and refuse recognition to the annexation of Ethiopia.

Twenty-seven nations at the League of Nations Congress in Glasgow pledged themselves to maintain the authority of the League.

In a powerful message from South Africa, Sir Abe Bailey declares that the dropping of sanctions means certain war.

While these strong movements against Italy's action were in progress, Italy today was according an immense ovation to Marshal Badoglio returning to Rome as the Conqueror of Ethiopia.

60,000 Romans Cheer Viceroy of Ethiopia on Return Home

Embraced by Duce

ROME, June 3 (AP) — Pietro Badoglio came home from Ethiopia today to receive the cheers of 60,000 Romans and the embrace of Benito Mussolin.

In Fascist uniform and flanked by his flying son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano and his entire Cabinet, Premier Mussolini kissed his conquering General on both cheeks when Marshal Badoglio arrived from Naples.

Then the Duce stood, smiling, while officers presented huge bouquets to the new Viceroy and to Signora Badoglio.

Preparations

Previously, the dictator had twice reviewed the picked troops drawn up at the station as an honor escort for the military hero.

All trains were halted for an hour before and after Marshal Badoglio's arrival to avoid any distraction from the boisterous reception.

The man who crushed Africa's last independent empire in a swift march on Addis Ababa left the station with the Duce through the royal salon.

A cheering crowd lined the avenue leading from the station for a half mile.

His Banner Flying

As Marshal Badoglio rode away, the new viceroyal banner, adopted recently by the cabinet following creation of the new Fascist Italo Ethiopian Empire, flutered from his motor car.

Before he left the station Marshal Badoglio was asked by newspapermen if he had foreseen such a complete victory in so short a time.

He replied:

"No general can foresee where he will get, because, beside himself, there is always another general with the same idea."

Rome crowds hail Badoglio as conquering hero: Page 15.

Hostess

Miss Grace Frysinger

Is General Chairman of the United States Groups Participating in the Third Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women

Farm Women See Road to Peace In Rural Handicraft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—A campaign to get country women to use the products of their own farms to forge a link of good will between the nations of the earth was inaugurated here today by the third triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World.

The project, involving an international exchange of handicraft, was adopted after Mrs. Alfred Watt, of Canada, president of the association, explained that its membership preferred to promote world peace through the international friendships it created rather than by affiliating with any peace group.

National Housekeeping

In her presidential report, Mrs. Watt told the women, "the countrywoman running her home as it should be run, can create a model to which national housekeeping can conform—and given national housekeeping on the right lines, international understanding will not be far to seek."

With their worldwide cookbook just completed, the farm women agreed to turn their efforts toward collecting at their London headquarters and facilitating the exchange of information and examples of the handwork of the 27 countries in which their organization has branches.

World's Real History

"History has been too long taught from the national and political side." Mrs. Charles Russell, founder of the Sydney, Australia, and Tasmanian Housewives' Association, told the conference. In her report as chairman of the handicraft committee she declared: "Surely the real history of civilization lies more truly in the cultural contribution which each country has made to the world progress.

"The glorious color and brilliance of the northern lights are reflected in the weaving and embroidery of the Scandivanian countries and the severity of their line is probably due

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

U. S. Rejects British Plea To Evade Pact

Opposes Informal Retention of Destroyer Tonnage in 1930 Treaty

Own Rights Affected

Navy Would Need Action of Senate to Exceed the Limits of 1930 Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—The United States today definitely rejected Great Britain's proposal for an extralegal "sidestepping" of the scrapping provisions of the 1930 London Naval Treaty, it is learned authoritatively here.

The rejection, couched in diplomatic language but none the less final, insisted in effect that if Britain chooses to retain 40,000 tons of destroyers above and beyond the prescribed limits of the treaty it should be done by a formal invocation of the escape clause of the treaty.

Negotiations Suggested

Britain, in a recent communication to the United States and Japanese Governments, announced she would, because of what she considered excessive destroyer building on the part of other powers (by inference Italy and France), be forced to retain 40,000 tons of destroyers beyond the 150,000 tons permitted her under the treaty. The same communication suggested negotiations with the United States and Japan.

Legal experts of the American State and Navy Departments, after a careful study of the proposal, came to the conclusion that if the treaty were upset in this informal fashion it would leave the United States powerless to save a corresponding amount of its own overage destroyer tonnage.

Needed Senate's Consent

On the other hand, if Britain formally invokes the "escalator" clause of the treaty the United States will automatically obtain the right to reserve a corresponding amount of tonnage from otherwise obligatory scrapping.

It is pointed out here that had the United States assented to the British suggestion it would have been necessary to obtain the assent of the Senate to permit the United States Navy to proceed beyond the provisions of the London Treaty which prescribes that the fleets of the signatory powers shall not exceed the tonnage limits on Dec. 31 of this year, the final day of the life of the treaty.

Couched in Friendly Tone

The United States reply to the British note was dispatched by mail today. Its text will not be made public until after it has been received in London. It is learned authoritatively, however, that it states that while the United States Government appreciates the invitation of the British Government to discuss the suggestion, it considers it preferable that any deviation from the provisions of the treaty be accomplished in the formal manner provided in the treaty.

The implication of this position is of course that the United States intends to exceed the limits of the treaty by whatever amount of tonnage the other signatories exceed it. In terms of ships this means further that the United States, which now possesses more than 300,000 tons of destroyers built and building, will scrap much less than would otherwise have been necessary to come down to the 150,000 limit of the treaty.

Transfer of Tonnage

There is a possibility that in addition to matching the British 40,000-ton saving, it will save a further 15,000 tons by transferring this amount of unused light cruiser tonnage to destroyers. This would leave the United States on Jan. 1, 1937, with 205,000 tons of destroyers instead of the 150,000 provided by the treaty.

Submarines also enter the picture. Japan's answer to the British suggestion was that she intended to reserve the right to retain submarine tonnage beyond its treaty limit of 52,700 tons. It has not been formally announced here, but it is well understood, that the United States will save from scrapping the same amount of submarine tonnage that Japan saves.

The United States Navy now possesses more excess tonnage in destroyer and submarine categories than either England or Japan.

Leaders to Force Speedy Vote On Senate Tax Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—While the heat waves rose from the shimmering dome of the capitol today, Congress assembled at noon with the prospect that, sometime before adjournment tonight, the long-debated tax bill will have been acted upon by the Senate.

The ventilating fans of the Senate made a faintly audible purring sound as members, many of them white clad, gathered to participate in the culminating debate which may lead up to a final vote.

A late night session was freely forecast by Administration leaders as their members opened up the debate, but this may be eliminated if there is good prospect that the way is clear for a vote by tomorrow.

The leaders are satisfied that they have worked out, through the finance committee, a tax bill that will suit all the immediate needs of the budget, and satisfy the country, and it intends to see that action is taken on the measure immediately, without further dallying.

Stripped of all statistical complexities, the pending tax bill supplies as much or more money than the Treasury has asked for, in the view of its sponsors; will not disturb business seriously by its enactment and although it does not carry the full load of reform proposals asked by Mr. Roosevelt, does give a start to them while holding on to tried and true methods of raising revenue.

Members came today prepared to stay for a long session and with the feeling that the critical period in the long-drawn-out fight is at hand. There were the familiar senatorial figures garbed in palm beach suits, seersuckers and tropical worsteds, many of them men who will play a conspicuous role in the national party conventions just ahead. Presidential aspirants like William E. Borah and Arthur Vandenberg were present, there were the keynote speakers and the floor leaders of various factions who will be heard at Cleveland and Philadelphia, and the men who will help to draft the platforms for which tens of millions of American citizens will vote next November.

The customary sense of drama which the closing days of every Congress produces brooded over the two far flung wings of the great Capitol building. At extreme ends sat the two chambers, Senate and House, pushing through last minute bills in the intervals of debate on the tax and relief measures, or yawning over the interruptions of extraneous debate which inevitably dull the climax of the American legislative scene. In the committee rooms sat smaller groups of legislators, putting together final drafts of measures which will be presented to the parent chambers, or issued in the form of documents for the electors in the weeks ahead.

Major interest today centered on the Senate, for the question of whether Congress can adjourn before the first presidential nominating convention, that of the Republicans at Cleveland starting next Tuesday, will be decided on the tax action.

'Silent Partners' Find Voices When Women Investors Meet; Seek Safeguards for Savings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 3—Women, who discovered recently that they make up 48 per cent of the stockholders in the country's leading corporations, stepped out of their traditional role as silent partners in business here today when they opened a unique financial congress.

It was the first annual convention of Women Investors In America, Inc., an organization founded by a woman, governed by a feminine board of directors, and having as its purpose the organizing of women to protect their investments and "the American system of government under which they have prospered."

19 States Represented

Miss Cathrine Curtis, known as the first woman to be called to testify before a U. S. Senate finance committee, acted as "keynoter" for the initial congress of the organization she established when it opened today at the Palmer House here. Other speakers prominent in educational, fraternal, and financial circles are on the two day program. A committee of women from 19 states, including a good number of well-known names, is in charge of the affair.

"Our organization is non-partisan but militantly American," said Miss Curtis. "The purpose of the Congress is to reveal the full status of women in the economic life of the nation and to discuss plans which will educate and protect women investors.

Representation Demanded

"Women believe the time has arrived when they must have proper representation, recognition and consideration if their life savings are not to be dissipated. Women, in addition to being the country's major investors in money, labor and citizenship, are also the greatest taxpayers. Consumer taxes are always added to the articles purchased and consequently are paid by the consumer, generally women.

"Moreover, 80 per cent of the $100,000,000 yearly government tax on insurance companies is paid by women. Women also paid 80 per cent of the $1,000,000 inheritance tax in 1934, and they pay 90 per cent of the taxes on household purchases and 40 per cent of the $5,000,000 collected each year as property taxes."

Statistics on Investments

Statistics compiled by Women Investors in America under the direction of Miss Curtis were presented to the conference. They showed women owning 80 per cent of all life insurance policies in effect, 65 per cent of all savings bank accounts, 48 per cent of all railroad corporation stocks, 44 per cent of public utility stocks, and 40 per cent of all real estate.

Although this is the first convention of Women Investors, the organization has been incorporated for about a year and its representative, Miss Curtis, presented the feminine viewpoint on taxation before a Senate Finance Committee, when it considered certain provisions of the Revenue Act of 1935, and again when the Revenue Act of 1936 was up for consideration.

As a result of these hearings, and of the refusal of Women Investors to turn over its files for inspection by investigators of the Black Lobbying Investigation Committee, a considerable amount of newspaper publicity has been given the new organization, valuable in its work of recruiting members. Miss Curtis has also addressed many groups of women. The goal fo the organization is 1,000,000 members.

Publish Own Paper

Recently Women Investors launched a four-page newspaper of its own, called Woman Courageous. In its appeal for membership in this sheet it called upon women to mobilize to save investments, capitalism, citizenship, ideals.

"One woman can be forceful," its slogan declared. "One hundred helpful. One thousand can be powerful. But 1,000,000 women—united—are invincible. Let's go."

A flash of pageantry opened the congress. A march of flags was staged, with members of nearly 100 patriotic societies bearing the colors. Among the participants were members of the American Legion Auxiliary, the Dames of the Loyal Legion, Founders and Patriots, Daughters of 1812, and many others. Mrs. W. G. Suthers, president of the Illinois department of the American Legion Auxiliary, led the salute to the flag.

Michigan Slaying 'Ordered' Black Legionnaire Testifies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 3—Obedience to orders of his superior officer in the Black Legion was given by Dayton Dean, self-confessed slayer of Charles A. Poole, as the sole reason for his crime, when testifying here today in the vigilante case. Mr. Dean declared he had heard of Mr. Poole for the first time only three or four days prior and had no grudge against him.

The plot to punish Mr. Poole for supposedly beating his wife was hatched by Harvey Davis, "colonel" of the Black Legion in the neighborhood, Mr. Dean said.

Hanging Planned

According to Mr. Dean's narrative, the Black Legion leader engineered the expedition into the country, giving orders at various stages. The original plan, Mr. Dean said, called for a hanging. When the car containing the rope was lost, revolvers were used.

The victim of the vigilantes knew nothing of his danger until a few minutes before his execution, Mr. Dean stated. Mr. Poole had been beguilded with talk of baseball until the car carrying him stopped and he was ordered out at the point of pistols.

Mr. Dean testified that Mr. Davis accused Mr. Poole of beating his wife so severely that she had to be taken to the hospital. Mr. Poole is said to have replied that they were mistaken, as his wife was in the hospital to have a baby. Mr. Davis, the witness said, then told Mr. Poole that he had beaten his wife for the last time and would never have a chance to do it again. When Mr. Davis stopped talking Mr. Dean said he waited for him to say something more. Acting on his understanding that he was to shoot when Mr. Davis stopped, Mr. Dean then fired.

His understanding that those who had guns, himself, Mr. Davis and Mr. Lee, were to shoot was reached, Mr. Dean said, at the Black Legion meeting place prior to the start of the trip.

Quizzed By Prosecutor

"Why did you shoot Poole?" Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea asked the vigilante.

"Because I was supposed to," Mr. Dean replied.

"Why were you supposed to?"

"You have to take orders."

"From whom?"

"From your superior officer."

"Is it part of your orders from the Black Legion that they may compel you to shoot someone if ordered to?"

Gossip Believed False

One leader of the vigilantes admits doubt of the truth of the gossip that led to the slaying of Mr. Poole. The evidence seems to demolish it. The young man slain did not ferociously beat his wife.

If this crime were a solitary isolated instance, it would not deserve its national attention. It illustrates, however, a tendency toward lawless direct action, toward breaking over the safeguards of civilization in the name of a higher, swifter correction.

In addition, this case has revealed the operation of a reputedly national and permanent band of vigilantes. If America is to be in fact the nation of law it purports to be, the urge to private law giving, whether spontaneous or long organized, must be checked, the Black Legion episode demonstrates.

Tragic Error Revealed

Rarely, according to observors, have the processes of mob action been so sharply blueprinted for the public to see, rarely so clearly exposed in their shallowness, precipitateness, and often their tragic error.

The connection between the Black Legion and the crime seems better

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Southern China's Armies Reported Sweeping North

SHANGHAI, June 3 (AP)—Japanese advices from Canton stated tonight that South China armies, advancing northward, had captured North China cities along the Hunan frontier.

Earlier in the day, Japanese sources said 250,000 Canton Government troops were marching in three directions toward Fukien and Kiangsi provinces.

National Government authorities at Nanking immediately denied the Japanese reports of hostilities.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office declared:

"The Japanese report about the situation in the southwest are not confirmed in any quarters here."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, June 3

Argentina—Demands Democracy in League

Argentina has burst into the center of Europe's delicate crisis with the suddenness of a rider from the pampas entering a South American capital to change the destinies of the nation.

Argentina has insisted that the League of Nations Assembly, representing all members, be given disposition of the sanction issue, rather than the exclusive Council of the League.

One Thing Appears

Whether Argentina is intent on terminating or prolonging and intensifying sanctions, whether Argentina's proposal will provide an opportunity for division within the League is not certain. What does appear certain is that Argentina is determined that the Italo-Ethiopian issue, which may make or break the League, shall be settled in a democratic fashion.

Some discern dramatic appropriateness in this insistence coming from Argentina. This fabulous nation, which builded Buenos Aires straight and beautiful from ugly marshland, has clung stubbornly to democracy and constitutional government.

A Victor Within

Last summer President Justo gave evidence of suppressive measures in the Fascist manner. Efforts were made to postpone parliamntary elections, to censure the press. Though beset by factions, though still enthralled by an agricultural feudalism, the liberal elements of Argentina coalesced to preserve constitutional guarantees.

To this end Radicals, Socialists, and progressive Democrats made common cause. The nation's distinctive press rallied the people to the defense of democracy. Labor fought autocratic measures in strikes throughout Santa Fe Province. Thus this last year in Argentina represents a successful struggle for democracy within. Argentina's critical thrust into world affairs has been made in order to insist upon democracy without.

Labor Ferment—France, Mexico and U. S. Astir

Strikes—"Sit-down" strikes, "stay-in" strikes, "folded-arms" strikes — whatever posture they may assume — continue to cause sharp domestic issues.

France particularly suffers with 100,000 men on strike, with the food, milk and water supply threatened, with Manterre Province without gas. Motor and aviation plants are closed; a famous British biscuit plant is affected—so are American plants, and so is the Paris exposition.

Tomorrow Léon Blum, Socialist leader, will presumably be designated Premier. It is generally believed French workers quit jobs at that time so they can hold out otherwise unengaged hands to a Government which they expect to be sympathetic to their demands.

Mexico witnesses a schism in its powerful Confederation of Workers. The Miners' Syndicate bolts the Confederation on the ground that the proposed 30-minute general strikes called for June 18 are destructive

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'Behind the Political Mists'

A Discussion of Current American Political Issues Is Appearing on the

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Nye Committee For Referendum On Draft Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The Nye Munition Committee, today recommended a national referendum at the 1938 election on the question of a military draft of men for service outside continental America.

In submitting its report on seven bills recommended by the Department of War to mobilize the country in the event of hostilities, the committee declared that the question of a universal draft should have a preliminary discussion by the voters.

"The matter is certainly of sufficient importance," the committee said, "to warrant Congress in asking the consent of the nation before imposing this type of draft indicated to be part of the War Department's plan." The committee found that the proposed War Department mobilization bill would set up a virtual military dictatorship during hostilities.

The full committee report is not yet available but it is understood to charge that an "actual operating dictatorship" would be the consequence of proposed curbs on labor and the press. The Nye committee is similarly bluntspoken about proposals to mobilize industry for war production, charging that it would permit war profiteering.

The War Department has been working out its mobilization plans since the armistice, and these were submitted in the form of seven bills by Senator Champ Clark (D) of Missouri at the start of this session without intimation that they came from the War Department. The report announces their origin at the same time that it attacks them.

The bills would set up authority to censor speech and press; to court-martial civilians; to set up a monetary commission to control the money market; to take over personal or real property and sell it; to establish universal draft; give the President control over industry.

The population would remain under military domination six months after the President proclaimed the end of the emergency.

Commenting on the proposals, the committee will say in part:

"In view of the growth of dictatorships in the world using labor under military control, it is very important that the people weigh the grave dangers to our democracy involved in the draft of manpower and labor under the conditions proposed. The price of a war may be actual operating dictatorship, under military control, in this country. Possibly, under certain circumstances, that price will not be too high for the people to desire to pay for it."

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The World's Day
Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of wealth and harmful to the cause of labor, and that they display irresponsible labor leadership. The projected general strikes are to commemorate the anniversary of the Government's opposition to the general railway strike on May 18, an action which to Mexican Labor represents the great apostasy of President Cárdenas.

The United States sees Labor on the picket lines in the following places:

1. In and around Birmingham, Ala., where an iron-mining district is strike-locked, where shootings have resulted in eight casualties, none fatal.
2. At Tonawanda, N. Y. and Middletown, Conn., where employees of plants of Remington-Rand, Inc., are on strike. James H. Rand Jr., has ordered sale of his Middletown plant.

In Eastern Arkansas, where the bitterly opposed Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is conducting a strike of cottonfield workers. The boon sought by workers is a daily wage of $1.50.

The labor picture is somewhat clouded by predictions that the United States Supreme Court's decision against the New York minimum wage law would give Labor new causes for striking.

'Nazis'—Plots Charged in Hungary and Poland

National Socialism experiences both rebuffs and encouragement as it seeks to promote its doctrine in varied lands.

Hungary arrested 770 persons on charges of plotting a National Socialist uprising. Dr. Soltan Boszormeny, alleged leader of the suspected conspiracy, was arrested and with him many callow peasant boys, whose ignorance of politics may serve as an excuse for amnesty.

Poland sees 119 accused National Socialist plotters go on trial. They are charged with conspiring to separate Upper Silesia from Silesia and join it to Germany. In March, 1921, a plebiscite under French auspices disclosed 40 per cent of the voters in favor of Polish rule, 60 per cent in favor of German. Poland received a third of the land—the third that contained five sixths of the industrial area.

Austria, in a temper contrasting with that of Hungary and Poland, started studying the records of political prisoners serving less than five-year sentences in concentration camps. This is viewed as a forerunner of a general amnesty order. It is also interpreted as illustrative of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's policy of cultivating friendship with Germany, for there are plenty of National Socialists in concentration camps. This gesture, coupled with the Chancellor's recent visit to Italy, suggests that Austria is attempting a reinforced balancing act. The act appears to consist of Austria walking the independence fence and reaching out both hands, one to Adolf Hitler, the other to Benito Mussolini, in the hope that they will steady the balancer rather than push him.

Coalition—Tends to Partyless Presidents

Washington—The movement for a coalition ticket, whereby the Republicans would woo the Democratic discontents by giving them the vice-presidential nomination, is faltering against heavy opposition. The reactions to this coalition movement are treated in the news columns today, while this column confines itself to a historical flash-back on other coalition tickets.

The first such coalition strategy was resorted to by the Whigs in 1839. There were many Democrats dissatisfied with the Andrew Jackson Administration. So the Whigs put Democratic John Tyler of Virginia on the ticket with William Henry Harrison. The Whigs won, but with the passing of President Harrison, Tyler was elevated to the Presidency, to become a President without a party. Finally the entire cabinet, other than Daniel Webster, resigned.

In 1864 the Republicans, in order to capture anti-seccessionist Democratic votes, put Democratic Andrew Johnson on their ticket as vice-presidential candidate. After Lincoln's assassination, Johnson became, like Tyler, a President without a party. The result was political turmoil, with the altercation between Congress and the President finally culminating in the only impeachment trial of a United States President.

In 1924 there was something of a coalition ticket when Senator La Follette, Republican insurgent, and Senator Wheeler, Democrat, ran as presidential and vice-presidential candidate respectively under the Progressive Party label.

Socks—Women Warn French Senate on Darns

Paris—Women, campaigning for the right to vote in France, threw hundreds of pairs of socks on the heads of the Senators in Parliament yesterday, the Associated Press reported.

Pinned on the stocks tossed from the galleries were notes bearing such legends as "Even if you give us the right to vote, your socks will be darned."

Courteous guards ousted the women.

War?—Canton Threatens Nanking

Shanghai—Fires of Chinese resistance to Japanese encroachments that began last year at the circumference of the nation and that flamed inward toward Nanking, have now literally "put the heat" on the Nanking Central Government.

Canton, capital of Southern China, yesterday is reported to have taken the amazing expedient of declaring war on Nanking, to force it to declare war on Japan. The cryptic Japanese announcement of this development gave the bald fact but little interpretation.

Canton's action is but an extreme illustration of the nationalism and anti-Japanese sentiment rampant throughout China's Northern, Western and Southern extremities.

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, controller of the famous Twenty-ninth Route Army, has suddenly advocated resistance to Japan, whose encroachments have carried it as far as Inner Mongolia. General Sung's anti-Japanese militancy is surprising, since it had been conjectured that he and the Hopei-Chahar Council were virtually puppets of Japan.

In Hinterland Provinces such as Shansi, the hostility to Japan is at a high pitch, with slogans everywhere admonishing the great Chinese Empire to "fight Japan."

Student Demonstrations against Japan, which began last year, touched the match. Nationalist and anti-Japanese movements are now well organized. In Peiping and Shanghai, these various movements are co-ordinated into an organization called the National Liberation Associations.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of the Nanking Government, remains laconically silent, a silence that is interpreted by the volubly anti-Japanese factions of China as friendly to Japan.

Recent Japanese incursions have created a situation that much of China feels will not permit of further temporizings. Among these latest Japanese provocations are:

1. Japan's three-point ultimatum to Nanking that it must recognize Manchoukuo, that it must help suppress anti-Japanese organizations, that it must join with Japan in suppressing Communism.
2. Recent Japanese economic encroachments into North China, allegedly through the device of supporting smuggling.
3. Dispatch by Japan of 10,000 additional troops to its garrisons at Peiping.

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Maine Road Seeks To Abandon Lines

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to abandon two lines in Maine, as follows:

A 51-mile line from Austin Junction to Kineo in Somerset County.

A 36-mile line from Rumford to Oquossoc in Oxford and Franklin Counties.

Coalition Plan Adds Fuel To Political Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

York committeeman—is to swing his delegation to support Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas. The announcement is expected to open the way to a final sprint of the Landon bandwagon across the nomination finish line, and the naming of the Kansas governor on the first ballot is now perfectly likely. The Old Guard, it is seen, at last accepts Landon—or appears to do so—and accepts the best seats still left upon the crowded bandwagon.

Now, as for the important reactions to the coalition proposal, the 100 per cent realist, and somewhat unfriendly discussions may be taken first. Proposal to leave traditional Republican territory, to adopt a position usually held by the Democratic Party, to seek assistance across the fence, is declared by Administration Democrats to be "a confession of failure, of bankruptcy of the Republican Party."

In a sort of midway position are those who say: "The Republicans had first better try to recover their own party members who drifted away in 1932 and 1934, before they talk so much about pulling in Democratic votes."

General View of Situation

Estimate of the veteran Washington correspondent, J. Fred Essary of the Baltimore Sun, is typical of one type of comment. He writes: "This proposal, almost as old as the campaign itself, was jeered at in most quarters in Washington today. One or two of the party spokesmen somewhat timidly applauded the idea but most of them dismissed it as unworthy of serious consideration.

"And in their private comment nearly every Republican one encountered lamented the suggestion at this point in the campaign. They insisted that it betrayed party anxiety, and was a confession of party weakness. They said it exposed the Republicans to ridicule. . . ."

While Democrats, in some such merry mood, were ridiculing the suggestion, there was one Democrat who did not scoff—he fumed. That was Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, first on the Herald Tribune's list of four possible Democratic nominees.

Byrd Repudiates Plan

Senator Byrd repudiated the scheme with increasing ire, finally winding up with the statement: "I am not a Republican and I am not a party to any coalition movement." The Virginian was deeply embarrassed, and felt that his opponents in Virginia have been armed with weapons to use against him.

From Cleveland came reports that Newton D. Baker, another "nominee," refused to take the idea seriously. Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts displayed a lukewarm sort of enthusiasm in his published statement. Washington friends of Lewis W. Douglas, the fourth suggested nominee, insisted that he would not accept a place on a Republican ticket, particularly with Governor Landon, largely because of divergent views on tariff and fiscal policy.

Even Republicans, who naturally would not want to bar the doors to any in-coming Democrats, displayed mixed sentiments. Senator William E. Borah—liberal Republican leader—said: "It's impracticable and impossible, as the party would have to be realigned with a new platform, a new management, and probably a new name."

Austin Against It

Senator Warren R. Austin, (R) Vt., a typical mid-road member of the party, said: "A coalition is not a good thing at present. I think a party that's as virile and strong as the Republican Party should not enter into a coalition."

Representative Bertrand H. Snell, minority leader in the House, was one outspoken leader to welcome the plan, saying: "As far as I am concerned it would be perfectly agreeable to nominate a Democrat for Vice-President."

But other ranking party leaders, like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, and Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, significantly refused to comment.

There was another side to the picture. Thoughtful commentators recognized that the coalition proposal represents more than a juggling of candidates, and in effect swings far from the usual Republican doctrine which dominated just before the Wilson Administration, and from 1921 to 1932.

Changes in Doctrine

The Herald Tribune's suggestions of lower tariffs and legislation against monopoly were taken as highly significant deviations from basic Republican doctrine since the turn of the century. But the present efforts of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to work a breach into the tariff barrier, are sharply criticized by ranking Republican leaders: Herbert Hoover, Senator Vandenberg, Senator Borah.

If the Republican party proposes to remake itself along the lines of young Republican suggestions in New York, now backed by an influential party organ then—in the view of impartial analysts here—it has a chance to appeal to the great floating American midground vote. But it is also agreed that the intraparty reformers have their work cut out for them. The reception that has greeted the coalition suggestion is one proof of the difficulty of the task.

Roosevelt on Supreme Court

Important on the political scene today was President Roosevelt's comment last night on the Supreme Court decision on the New York minimum wage law. It had, he said, created a no-man's land in which neither Federal Government nor state governments can function. His phrase was, of course, an adaptation of Theodore Roosevelt's famous no-man's-land dictum. He suggested—as he has taken to doing after decisions—that everyone would be interested in reading the majority decision, and the minority opinions.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked this leading question at his press conference:

"In view of the Supreme Court's series of decisions, have you any statement as to how to bring about the objectives of the New Deal within the framework of the Constitution?"

This query he refused to answer directly, but said in comment on the decision that the no-man's-land of no-government was gradually being defined more and more clearly by the court. There was thus no hint that even this decision has led the President to take his stand for a constitutional amendment, or even a stiff constitutional plank in the Philadelphia platform.

G. O. P. on Farm Relief

In politically teeming Washington another fact of importance cropped up today: A composite Republican farm relief plan. It is summarized as follows by its midwestern Republican drafters:

1. Provisions for "tariff equivalent" payments to farmers on the domestically-consumed portion of their crops, the amount of the payment to be determined by the extent to which prices for the things they buy are increased by reason of the tariff.
2. A comprehensive program of government purchases of submarginal lands, which would be retired from production over a 10-year period.
3. A modified soil conservation program without subsidy payments as a reward for constructive farming practices, and with administration divorced as much as possible from federal agencies and placed in the hands of state and local governments.

Aiding Foreign Trade

4. A program of government aid of foreign trade by use of this country's bargaining powers with foreign nations, but with the present reciprocal trading policy modified to prevent "generalization of concessions" by the United States, and continuance of the most-favored-nation principle. To this end, the plan would base American foreign trade policy on the negotiation of unilateral agreements.
5. Preservation of "the American market for the American farmer" by restricting imports of competitive farm products, now estimated at about $500,000,000 a year. Excise taxes and import quotas would be utilized to discourage imports of commodities which can be produced in the United States.

Hoffman Names Prison Warden To Head State Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 2 — The New Jersey Senate has before it today the nomination by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of Col. Mark O. Kimberling, warden of the State Penitentiary here, to succeed Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, as head of the New Jersey State Police.

Colonel Schwarzkopf is known because of his conduct of the investigation into the kidnaping and murder of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

Col. Kimberling was formerly in the United States Army, where he rose from the rank of private to captain. He retired from the army after the World War in 1921. Passed the examination for the New Jersey state police, then being formed. He was commissioned a lieutenant in that body and later rose to the rank of captain, resigning in 1929 to become superintendent of the New Jersey State Reformatory at Rahway. Governor Hoffman appointed him as warden of the State Penitentiary in February, 1935.

Colonel Schwarzkopf also is an army man, having graduated from West Point in the class of 1917. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the army after his graduation and the same year went overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces with the rank of temporary captain. He resigned from the army to become head of the New Jersey state police when it was formed and has been reappointed several times. He was the chief witness for the state in the prosecution of Richard Bruno Hauptmann in the Lindbergh kidnaping and murder case.

The appointment of Colonel Kimberling was not unexpected. There has been an estrangement between Governor Hoffman and Colonel Schwarzkopf for some time, and reports have persisted for months that he would not be reappointed. There was, however, a strong sentiment in his favor, both in the Legislature and in unofficial quarters. Hundreds of letters have been received at the Executive Mansion, urging Governor Hoffman to reappoint him.

Colonel Schwarzkopf refused today to comment on Governor Hoffman's action in sending the appointment to the Senate for confirmation.

Enrollment Grows In Youth Section Of Peace Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 2—From colleges all over the country the headquarters staff of the Youth Section of the Emergency Peace Campaign is receiving reports of active interest in the summer plans of its Emergency Peace Volunteers. Hundreds of young people have applied for enrollment already, and a number of them have been offered the financial support of college and other groups in providing the half of their expenses in the field which they are expected to pay themselves.

One example of such support on a large scale is reported from the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, W. Va. Here a committee of eight faculty members has been chosen to act as trustees for a "peace fund"—raised through the sale of tags bearing the inscription, "Mobilize for Peace!" This committee will also select from a number of applicants as many students as the fund will support, to joint the Emergency Peace Volunteers in the field.

A mimeographed sheet has been prepared and distributed to all students, outlining the stresses being experienced in the world today which might lead to conflict, and urging more general interest in them, their causes and their cure.

"If the people, sincerely desiring peace as they do," says this sheet, "are shown the paths by which America was led and is being led into war, and if their voice is given expression and guidance by trained leaders, then it yet may not be too late.

"And that is where the several hundred students from the nation's leading colleges and universities come into the picture," it continues. "Under mature leadership themselves, and only after a period of intense training, these young people will bear the brunt of the rural campaign by penetrating into strategic country areas and mobilizing opinion there."

Roosevelt Campaign To Be Directed From Biltmore, New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—The Democratic National Committee will set up campaign headquarters for the re-election of President Roosevelt in New York City after the Philadelphia convention, it was said by persons in informed quarters here.

While the committee's offices in Washington will be kept open, the main drive to continue Mr. Roosevelt in the White House for another four years will be directed from the Biltmore Hotel in New York, where James A. Farley, national chairman, will have his headquarters with a large staff, chief of which will be Charles Michelson, one of the best known old-time New York newspapermen and political expert.

In these same quarters it was said that while Mr. Farley and others high in command of the Democratic Party will center their eastern drive on carrying New York and Pennsylvania, holding that with these two states in the Roosevelt column, Democratic victory will be doubly sure.

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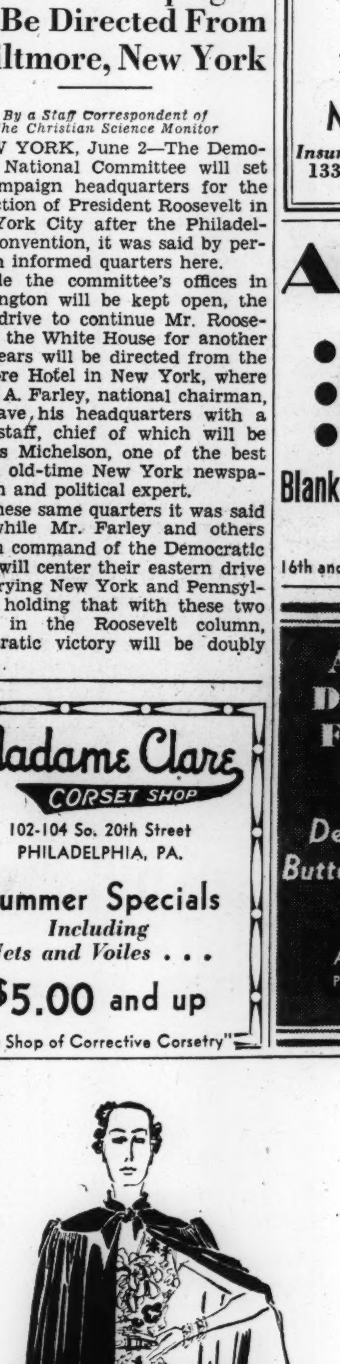

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Texas Finances Found Strong Despite Relief Expenditure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, June 3—Progress is being made in the administration of state finances, Gov. James V. Allred declared in a statement outlining state receipts and expenditures.

There is still a large deficit in the State's general revenue and Confederate pension funds, but despite the overdraft in these funds, the State's financial condition is improving, he asserted.

"At the beginning of my administration in January, 1935, the general revenue fund had a deficit, which by the end of the fiscal year, Aug. 31, 1935, totaled $6,384,090," he said. The forty-fourth Legislature inaugurated its administration with an increase in the general level of departmental appropriations, which are all made and are charged against the general revenue fund. Out of this fund was then made an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the Texas Centennial, and an appropriation of $2,000,000 additional for rural aid.

Relief, Rural Aid and Schools

"Charged against the general revenue fund as a first lien against the current cash revenues of the fund was the sum of $2,731,000, as the interest and sinking fund on the $20,000,000 of bonded indebtedness which the state incurred in 1933 as its contribution to a program of direct relief.

"For the biennium beginning Sept. 1, 1935, the legislature appropriated the sum of $10,000,000 or $5,000,000 annually, which represents an appropriation of $2,000,000 per year more than had ever been appropriated for rural aid before.

"At the end of the fiscal year 1934, there remained an unpaid balance of about $2 per capita on the per capita apportionment of $16.50 that had been made by the State Board of Education for the year preceding the end of that fiscal year. During 1935 an apportionment of $16.50 was maintained and paid. During the current year the per capita apportionment has been maintained at $17.50, or an increase of $1 per capita. On May 18, the State Board of Education, meeting in Austin, increased the per capita apportionment from $17.50 for the current year to $18.50. This increase per capita aportionment affects the destiny of about 1,558,000 scholastics and will absorb about $1,600,000 of the cash balance that would otherwise have remained in the available school fund.

Highways and Pensions

"I think we may reasonably anticipate a cash balance in the highway fund at the end of the fiscal year of about $7,000,000. This does not mean a sum of money subject to contract, but represents money a part of which is already subject to existing pledges. To this may be added the sum of $3,000,000 in the investment fund for the purchase of general revenue and Confederate pension warrants.

"During the last decade the total bonded indebtedness incurred by the State has never exceeded $20,000,000. This was incurred by a referendum of the people of Texas in 1933, when the State felt it necessary to contribute to the burden of direct relief.

"When I began my administration, $15,000,000 worth of relief bonds had already been issued, leaving a balance of $5,000,000 to be spent from Jan. 15, 1935. During the time that this $15,000,000 was issued, the State was the constant recipient of funds contributed by the National Government to the problem of direct relief in Texas. This federal aid was discontinued on Dec. 1, 1935, and now for about six months the State has maintained its direct relief program alone."

Contest for Governorship

Governor Allred is seeking reelection, and is running in a field of an even dozen candidates. Fergusonism is again a factor in Texas politics, with former Governor James E. Ferguson backing Roy Sanderford of Belton as candidate for Governor. A strong race is being run by F. W. Fischer of Tyler, independent oil operator.

Other candidates are Pierce Brooks of Dallas, A. E. Harding of Fort Worth, A. U. Puckett of Kaufman County, former State Treasurer W. Gregory Hatcher of Dallas, J. F. Hair of San Antonio, Rube S. Wells of Cooper, Commodore B. M. Hatfield of Fort Worth and John Precup of Hallettsville. Several candidates have announced and then withdrawn, and others are contemplating entering the race.

Graduates Told To Rate Service Higher Than Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—The troubles afflicting the modern social order can be attributed directly to the conflict between the zeal for gain-seeking and the human service motive, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Holding that the one dominant question before the world today was whether certain inalienable rights are to "revive or to expire," Dr. Butler, speaking at the one hundred eighty-second commencement exercises at Columbia yesterday, said the answer to this question would ultimately be given "not from economics or from what is vaguely described as social science or from law or politics, but from morals."

Morals, he declared, could exist only in a world in which a man was free to do right as he saw it, as well as to gain strength "to avoid that advantage and that evil which tempt him to do wrong." He further said:

Despot Finds Opportunity

"Liberty is endangered by the widespread inability of those who enjoy liberty to justify it through their use of it in a spirit of highest self-expression and human service. In other words, it is the immoral or the unmoral use of liberty which invites the despot to raise his head and which offers him his opportunity.

"For hundreds of years human relationships and the world's business have been built upon the sacredness of contract. A pledge once given by a moral personality is unbreakable. . . . What is true of individuals is doubly true of governments. Nevertheless, the history of the past quarter-century is crowded with the broken promises of governments, with disregarded treaties and with action in defiance of even the noblest and loftiest pledges which governments can make. It would seem that morals have disappeared as a force in shaping international conduct and international relations.

Unmoral Minorities

"Pledges now apparently mean nothing, and yet governments are inviting from each other new pledges and are seemingly somewhat surprised that the world's public opinion takes little or no interest in these, and will take none until there is conclusive demonstration that a new spirit of moral faith and moral purpose has come into being. The present widespread displacement of democracy for government by highly organized and self-seeking pressure groups must come to an end before morals and the public interest can be restored to their just control of public policy."

Dr. Butler held there was no longer any such thing as national sovereignty in the sense that a government may do what it pleases regardless of moral principles and ideals.

"Morals are sovereign, but no government is so," he added.

Degrees Conferred

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon William Francis Giauque, professor of chemistry in the University of California, and Stephen J. Pigott, engineer.

The degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon John Angel, sculptor, and Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College.

Leicester Crosby Lewis received the degree of Doctoir of Sacred Theology.

The Doctor of Laws degree was conferred upon William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College; Sarah Wambaugh, technical expert and deputy member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission; Charles Brown Sears, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and Sigismund Cybichowski, professor of public and international law at the University of Warsaw.

Members of Byrd Party To Get Silver U. S. Medals

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Presentation of silver medals to members of the second Byrd antarctic expedition is authorized by a bill signed yesterday by President Roosevelt.

Danville Boosts Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Danville schoolteachers will be restored to their pre-depression salary scales next year, under the terms of the new budget approved by the school board and transmitted to the city council for approval.

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Some of the 4500 Entries

Sculptors in Soap Given Cash Prizes At N. Y. Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Beonne Boronda of New York City won first prize of $250 in the professional class for her "Lynx" in the twelfth annual competition for small sculptures in white soap offered by the Procter & Gamble Company. This and other prize-winning pieces, submitted among 4500 entries, are today on view at Rockefeller Center, mezzanine galleries, where the exposition will continue through June 14.

In the professional class, second prize of $150 went to Lucienne Bloch, also of New York, for "Fish"; third prize of $100 to Richard MacGraw of White Plains, N. Y., for "Faun."

Major prizes in the advanced amateur classes went to, first, $200, Helen Belin, New York; second, $150, Duane B. Bryers, Virginia, Minn.; third, $100, Helen Young, Centralia, Ill.

Senior amateur: First, $150, Dan B. Scott, Helena, Mont.; second, $75, Louise Campbell, San Bernardino, Calif.; third, $50, Corrine Anderson, Lake Forest, Ill.

Junior amateur: First, $100, Tom Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.; second, $50, Lowell MacCartney, Yeadon, Penna.; third, $25, Charles Doom, Durham, N. C.

There were 10 honorable mentions of $25 each and 82 of $10 each.

The group prize of $100 and a placque was won by the Central Technical High School of Toronto, Ont.

The Gorham prize for the work most suitable for reproduction in bronze went to the Lucienne Bloch "Fish."

The Lenox award for the subject best suited for reproduction in pottery went to Adolph J. Zwolak of Detroit, Mich., for "Maiden Fair."

Oregon Sea Scouts Win National Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland's Sea Scout Ship Columbia has been accorded the honor of flying the Sea Scout flag at the head of the nation's Sea Scout fleet of about 1000 units.

Designation was made on civic enterprise and service, activities, personnel, advancement of scouting, leadership, condition of equipment, uniforms, scout advancement and ability in seamanship, according to word received here from Thomas J. Keane, national director of Sea Scouting on the national staff of the Boy Scouts of America.

U.S. Allotment Assures Water To Farms of Rio Grande Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, June 3—Signature of President Roosevelt has placed an allotment of $1,600,000 at the disposal of the International Boundary Commission for constructing flood control works in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Engineers have begun consideration of plans for the project, and construction will begin some time in July

The erratic Rio Grande, border stream between Texas and Mexico, has often brought destruction to crops and other property along its course during flood periods. Much has already been done to prevent repetition of these disasters and to protect the rich, highly cultivated lower valley. Completion of a flood control system seems to have been made possible by this United States Government allotment.

$4,800,000 in All

One of the first steps will be the clearing of titles to lands involved in the proposed levee system. The $1,600,000 appropriation is an installment of a proposed expenditure of approximately $4,800,000 that will be required to complete the levee project.

It is proposed to spend $1,600,000 each year for three years. With the completion of the immediate reclamation project, the Government is expected to undertake the construction of flood control dams on the Rio Grande and a master drainage system for the valley.

Regulating Flow

According to a recent wire from Congressman Milton H. West, now in Washington, the emergency fund of $1,600,000 is to be spent in strengthening levees along the entire length of the river, deepening the flood control outlets and completing the system of clearing in the floodways.

Later installments will be spent in building permanent control structures, principally a gate at the intake at the western end of the valley. A big concrete inlet is planned there, with gates so that for the first time the flow through the floodway can be regulated.

The United States is not alone in its consideration of the Rio Grande, for this stream, unlike most Texas rivers, is complicated not only by interstate, but by international, problems. The Mexican Government is about to undertake a control project on the southern side of the river. Instead of being directed at flood control, however, it has for its purpose the storage of water for irrigation.

Double Quantity at Freshet

The Rio Grande, or Big River, is not the largest in Texas, but it does have a drainage area of 20,700 square miles, and an average flow of 4,240,000-acre feet. Its flood flow is approximately double the average flow. The Rio Grande is the ninth longest river in the Western Hemisphere, and is the boundary line between Texas and Mexico for about 900 miles.

The stream is fed by mountain snows and springs in its upper reaches and attains considerable flow which is impounded in the giant Elephant Butte reservoir in southern Mexico.

Expanding Tiliage Land

While the flow of the Rio Grande is at present ample to water the acreage of the Rio Grande Valley, except during exceptionally dry periods, there cannot be great expansion of acreage available for cultivation unless storage is made of the vast flood water that is discharged into the Gulf of Mexico. The fact that Mexico has a claim to one half of the waters, a claim heretofore not utilized, adds to the need of storage of flood waters in this stream.

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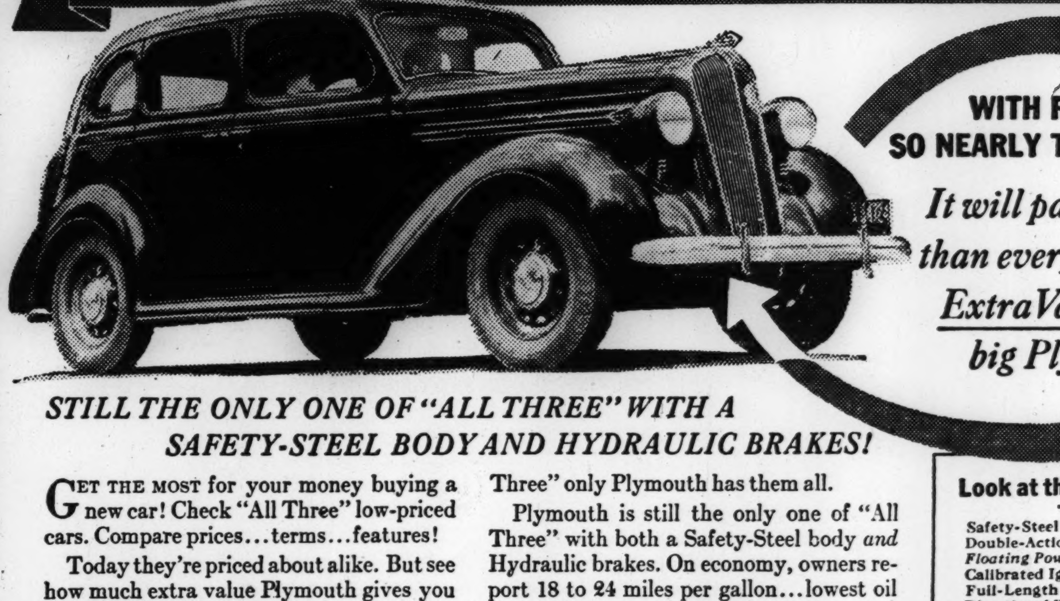

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G-Men Found Epitomizing The Great Anti-Crime Wave Piling Up in United States

(Continued from Page 1)

of the qualities the public admires than the crook.

The G-man at present is bigger than his job. He signifies more than a captor of public enemies. He epitomizes the great anticrime wave piling up in America over the past few years.

His exploits represent and interpret the swelling of public resentment against crime. He is the forerunner and sharpshooter of an unexampled army of resources in the process of mobilization against criminals.

Swiftly Punishes

The G-man is demonstrating to a once dubious public that crime in this nation can be swiftly and effectively punished—that the job can be done. A principal value of the G-men consists of the publicity, popularity and precision given to law enforcement.

But the field of the G-men is small. They are confined to violations of federal law. They cannot get in on the bulk of the country's crime. The G-men also are few. They cannot possibly take over the local guard against lawlessness. Their reputation has been fashioned largely in kidnaping cases.

"They have dealt," as a leading gang fighter notes, "with just an infinitesimal handful of criminals, but desperate ones. Their work is highly commendable and not to be belittled in any way. But it is by no means a solution of the entire crime problem."

Keeping Their Pace

Can the G-men keep up their pace? What if they discourage the kidnaping business so severely that some day they rarely make the first page? Will the public eventually get tired of G-men movies and stories, even as it frequently becomes satiated with the most popular of its picture stars?

The G-men will doubtless have greater permanence, for they typify the principle of law, honesty, and defense. A curious development in this new set of public heroes is the glorification of the service rather than of personalities.

If the current enthusiasm for the G-men in coming years subsides, as their work becomes more familiar, they will lose nothing then needed. Important as is the reassurance of the nation which the G-men have stimulated and vital as their quelling of high-powered desperadoes, the G-men are laying broader foundations. They are popularizing scientific crime detection. Various crime experts deem this their principal contribution.

Permanent Gain

Undoubtedly a permanent gain for law has recently been realized by America. The nation is swinging away from the crime peak wherein the gangster became a celebrity. Major crime is decreasing, according to the News Letter of the International Association of Police Chiefs. Men who have battled the worst gangsters first hand feel that the country is in for a long consistent pull for law enforcement.

Though the hardest part of the improvement, the start, has been made and the nation has gone part of the way, the future calls for great labors.

The mechanics of catching criminals is going to be immensely advanced through radio, etc. Co-operation hitherto unheard of between communities and states and the Federal Government, between judges, prosecutors, police, etc., promises to displace the present jumble. Police work is showing a progress in competency unsuspected by the public. Current successes in simplifying court procedure forecast more victories over legal technicalities baffling justice.

Out of Politics

Protection of the police from politics in several notable instances makes hope flicker that the crime-conniving politician will at last be fended away from the police system by general adoption of an honest merit system. Moreover there has been a marked trend toward organization for law enforcement—quickened by the G-men's defeats of crime.

Outside of their area but not entirely away from their influence remains the inescapable task of preventing the causes of crime. The G-men deal with crime after it has been thought out and perpetrated. Similarly much of the anticrime wave of today is concerned with checking and punishing the criminal impulse after it has matured into action. In this zone is to be found the conflict, the sensational, the thrilling and dramatic.

The work of heading off the crime-thought before it can take root, of providing environments which do not naturally adapt themselves to crime, etc., of keeping criminals from being made, is the other big side of crime to which the public has yet to kindle. Advances nevertheless are being made.

Community Example

Obviously, 800 or more G-men on the firing line cannot be all-sufficing for America's crime. No community can afford to fall in with the general inclination and try to unload its crime problem on the Federal Government.

Causes for the ascendancy of the G-men, the revulsion in popular sentiment from the underworld, and the public revolt against crime can be traced back to a variety of sources.

The national public has apparently rebelled, just as now and then does a local public when irked beyond its patience by a corrupt regime. The public is tired of gangsters and their crime, it is estimated by excellent judges both of crime and opinion.

The initial stirring of public thought was probably made in 1929 by the Wickersham Commission on Law Observance, as some see it.

Dispatch of Capone

The next impetus probably came from the dispatch of Al Capone and his partners to the penitentiaries on prosecution by the former federal district attorney here, George E. Q. Johnson. The Chicago gangsters largely set the pattern of hoodlum glorification and immunity. Evidently it does not take many "big shots" or G-men, when nationally conspicuous, to set a fashion. The Capone gangsters were the "big shots" to be molested.

The Lindbergh baby then pushed the door open enough to unloose the G-men on spectacular crime. In its fate, the child gave much to its country to accelerate law enforcement. Congress made interstate kidnaping a federal offense. As most kidnapers cross state lines, that let in the G-men directly.

Opportunities for the G-men were extended by Congress to allow them to make direct arrests. Previously when they located their man, they had to ask a local policeman or sheriff to do the arresting. In some cities they might as well have notified the criminal himself. G-men were also detailed by law against robbers of federal banks. Last year they cut such crimes in half.

Bigger Work

The chance to do bigger work swiftly brought out the exploits of the G-men which have made them famous.

As another significant factor, the United States Department of Justice has consciously sought and has practically taken the leadership of the nation in the fighting of crime. This country has something new in an anti-crime drive that is national. This is evidently another phase of the centralization of power in the Federal Government. Objection is not evoked, both because of the need and because of the Government's policy of avoiding local interference. Through the Attorney General's crime conference of 1934, and other means, the department has spurred public thought.

With its G-men the Department is promoting new standards and encouraging by example. It has money, authority and freedom from the interference of local politics. The G-men are high-grade, intelligent and trained. Their methods are now being circulated to local and state police forces through the Bureau of Investigation's training schools at Washington. These schools are inviting a small number of picked police from over the country.

Finger Prints

In gathering records of finger prints, the Identification Division of the Bureau is receiving the co-operation of more than 9000 contributing police departments, has on file more than 5,500,000 finger prints, and gives a five-minute service on identifications. Teamwork with local communities is also multiplying through the uniform crime statistics service of the bureau. Monthly reports on crime are being sent to Washington by nearly 3000 communities.

These routine services of the bureau are elevating police work through the country and occasionally giving the G-men themselves a useful clue.

Part of the G-men's success is credited to the better support they receive from federal courts and prosecutors. Local police, after getting their man, are sometimes euchred into futility by the interference of politics.

All of the Federal Government's catching of criminals might fail of fully winning the public eye and confidence if its methods of getting the news to the public were dull. And the G-men have a chief who knows publicity as well as crime detection. In a great public campaign the publicity is indispensable.

People Must Know

If the crime crusaders must have the people backing them up, the people must know. Getting the public to know is an art and has its technique the same as tracking down kidnapers. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, understands how to get the story of his G-men to the public. Crime experts count this talent of Hoover's one of the unmistakable causes of the G-men's popularity.

The press, the movies, the magazines have been ready. Six years ago would have been too early. The G-men began their big career just when the world was willing to hear.

Model 1914 Buggy Sold in Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ardmore, Okla.

THIS town's Main Street was startled recently out of the machine age when a local hardware dealer delivered to a customer a one-seated, cut-away buggy, thereby recording the first horse-and-buggy sale here in 16 years!

There was a time when the hardware store here in Indian Territory days sold a carload of buggies each month. The one just sold was the last of the stock from "the good old days." It has been patiently waiting these 16 years for Walter Gant, Ardmore horse fancier, to decide that to show off a good horse there is no setting quite like a one-seated, cut-away buggy, modeled in 1914.

Resettlement Housing Is Pushed in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Construction of 506 homes and farmstead units in Region Four of the Federal Resettlement Administration, with headquarters in Raleigh, has been completed, it was announced here.

Included are 102 units for family occupancy on the Penderlea Homesteads project, near Willard, N. C. This community is about 40 miles north of the seaport of Wilmington, N. C., and when fully completed, it will have 142 farm units, averaging about 20 acres each. Small, comfortable homes, with modern conveniences, are being constructed. Besides Penderlea, projects are under construction at Newport News, Va., Tygard Valley, W. Va., and Reedsville, W. Va. The Newport News project includes 78 units, while 170 are planned for Tygard Valley and 165 for Reedsville.

A Recipe for Kangaroo Soup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Although American farmers' wives may not have the ingredients for Kangaroo soup at hand, they may soon be treating their families to Hungarian goulash, Czechoslovakian potato dumplings and rice pudding as concocted in India.

Hundreds of copies of a world-wide cookbook, compiled by the Associated Countrywomen of the World, are being carried away from the third triennial conference of the international farm women's organization here where the book made its official debut.

500 Recipes Collected

With the aid of embassies, legations, agricultural colleges and member organizations in all parts of the world, the associated countrywomen have made what is said to be the first comprehensive survey of the feeding of rural populations of the world. As a practical means of helping the farm woman to add variety and interest to her day-in and day-out task of feeding her family and farm hands, they have collected more than 500 recipes into a volume entitled, "Food in the Country Home."

In the introduction, Louise E. Howard, former chief of the agriculture service of the international labor office, points out that daily practices in farmhouse kitchens in one country are often unknown outside its borders. "Local convention and tradition," she says, "have induced certain food habits and more modern possibilities have scarcely been explored."

Australian women report that Haricot Kangaroo Tail, calling for "one nice young tail," is "very nice, even more so than the soup made from the roo tail." In addition to explaining ways of making their national specialties, such as German sauerkraut and Yorkshire pudding, rural housewives from foreign nations have revealed ways of making exotic dishes that will sound strange to the ears of Midwest farm women. From Samoa come instructions for making cucumber soup; from Australia, baked parrot and braised cockatoo that are served in much the same way New England farm women might serve roast duck. France contributes a recipe for that delicacy, pate de foie gras, with the note that it is eaten even in farms and country dwellings.

A tart from Australia calls for six passion fruit. French housewives recommend acacia flower fritters made with acacia flowers, soaked well in sugar. "Fruit Smear," made of minced fresh fruits is said by South African women to be a delicious sweet and one which can be packed away in tins for future use.

Variety in Breads

As for bread, the housewife of the world can take her choice between British scones, Canadian buckwheat griddle cakes, Chinese kan-ping, or Danish rye bread. East Africa tells how to make banana flour; Estonia recommends curd buns and Germany suggests potato cake and zeiback, while the United States contributes its recipe for Boston brown bread.

The section on cakes makes one's mouth water. There are hazel-nut cakes from Anstria, johnny cake from Canada, butter kuchen from Germany, banbury cakes from England and applesauce cake from Illinois.

American Recipes

If some of the things people eat in other parts of the world sound strange to American women, undoubtedly some of the American dishes suggested will sound queer to them. Among the recipes contributed from the United States are lobster newburg, clam chowder, chicken pie, Boston baked beans, succotash, pumpkin pie, corn pudding, baked apples and cottage cheese.

Like most cookbooks, the international volume carries its chapter on helpful hints from one housekeeper to another. English women tell how to use water glass in syrup form to mend cracked bottles. German women contribute their formula for home-made potato starch and remind housewives the world over that capers are easily made from unripe seeds of the nasturtium. Samoa says cocoanut cream and kerosene equally mixed makes excellent floor polish.

Farm Women Forge New Bonds of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

to the long wintry lack of flowers, the struggle for existence," she went on. "On the other hand the riotous color and flowing design found in the South reflect the luxuriance of the tropical countries in which they are found."

Referring to American quilt pattern designs by name—"Bow and Arrow," "Indian Hatchet," "Arkansas Traveler," "Union Quilt," Mrs. Russell commented that there probably is no craft in the world linked so intimately to the social and even political life of a people.

Value of Handicraft

In reviving handicraft as a means of improving the economic status of farm women, the organization has prepared itself to meet the arguments of those who say that it is a waste of time to make things by hand in this machine age. Handwork, they hold, is of great educational value, it permits adornment of the home in accordance with individual tastes not possible with mass production, it has economic value in making use of home-grown products and it fills the need felt by all women for creative experience.

"What is done in handwork in each country ought to be available for either exchange or information or sale, as between the different countries," Mrs. Watt suggested. "It would be a great pleasure to many of us, who like the idea of freedom of trade, to see our countrywomen all over the world able to enjoy the fruits of one anothers' labor. I venture to say," she added, "that every countrywoman in the world would be glad to share with her sisters her experiences, knowledge and training in handwork, whether for domestic or market purposes."

Exchange of Views

Yesterday afternoon, the delegates were conducted through the bureau of home economics and the food and drug administration where they saw the so-called "Chamber of Horrors," prepared in argument for the proposed new food and drug law.

Bond of Friendship

In a report to the conference yesterday as representative of housewives in Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland, Frau Marie Michelet of Norway described the League of Northern Housewives as one of the most potent factors in keeping the Scandinavian countries together. Explaining that there is no jealousy between the women of the four nations, she declared, "We want to divide our achievements with our sisters.

Lady Eleanor Cole, of Kenya Colony, Africa, told how the Women"s League of East Africa had worked to get more openings in the government service for Kenya youth and to have the law requiring registration of domestic servants extended to rural areas.

The conference today broke up into small group meetings to discuss a variety of subjects including rural art, education, folk dancing, handicraft, motion pictures, radio, opportunities for young people and local history.

The groups held "experience meetings" with women from many nations discussing such widely separated questions as whether girls should be admitted to rural boys' clubs, to the best means of preserving articles of historical interest in their communities.

A large delegation from the conference went to Mount Vernon this afternoon to honor not George, but Martha Washington. Laying a wreath on the tomb of the wife of the first President, Mrs. A. E. Bridgen of Marathon, N. Y., honorary president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus and a guest of Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House, paid homage to "every homemaker, whether in palace, cottage, or tent, who is striving to create a place called home."

Mills Sounds Warning Against Autocracy

DURHAM, N. C., June 3 (AP)—Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, urged yesterday that people of the United States "firmly resolve to resist to the last all onslaughts on constitutional government, the Bill of Rights and the authority of an independent judiciary."

In an address delivered at the North Carolina College for Negroes, he said: "Country after country has uprooted freedom and tossed it contemptuously aside; and even here we seem to have lost our grip on those realities upon which our ancestors had such a strong hold."

Mr. Mills said that a formidable movement is afoot in the world to abandon democracy in favor of either dictatorship or autocracy.

"America has been created not by its government, but by its people," Mr. Mills said.

He said that dictatorships "are quite satisfied to reduce all people to a uniform level of mediocrity.

"There is no more deadly foe to human welfare and progress than the cult of mediocrity, and the denial of their just reward and position to those of talent."

Jewish Prize Awarded

NEW YORK (AP)—The John Palmer prize for the most meritorious student in the Jewish Institute of Religion was presented to Marvin Roznikoff of New Haven, Conn., at exercises held here.

Judge Declares Mistrial on Own Hit at New Deal

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 2 (AP)—A Federal Judge who yesterday interrupted the prosecution of former relief officials with a bristling criticism of New Deal spending termed his own remarks "unwarranted" today and declared a mistrial.

Said Judge Edgar S. Vaught yesterday:

"Here you have seen the setup where billions of dollars are being expended. How are you going to handle it the Lord only knows."

Today he said:

"I can see where the Court's remarks could have been highly prejudicial either to the defendant's or to the Government. The Court, having reached that conclusion, believes there has been a mistrial in this case and declares there has been a mistrial."

In FERA Case

The startling action came in the government prosecution of Carl Giles, former Oklahoma relief director; Ray Isom, former FERA clerk; Dan Hoover and William Bigley, Oklahoma City mule buyers. They were charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in mule purchases.

One phase of government testimony was intended to show mule bids called by Mr. Giles when he was relief administrator were not actually competitive, but that different representatives of the same firm submitted three bids in one contract.

The defense contended competitive bids were not always required in relief emergencies.

Judge Interrupts

"I'd like to know whether the executive orders of Rex Tugwell or Harry Hopkins or even the President are being construed by the Government as fish in one case and fowl in the other," interrupted Judge Vaught yesterday.

"The Government claims here that Giles' mules should have been bought under bidding practices specified by law for regular federal departments.

"Now, does the executive order issued by some Washington executive or relief supersede the statute, so regular bidding is no longer required or even attempted?"

Prosecution Objects

Dan Jackson, sent from Washington to prosecute the four men, objected to the court's remarks yesterday. Today it was the turn of J. B. Dudley, chief defense counsel, to protest. He jumped to his feet as Judge Vaught mentioned "mistrial."

Without a pause the judge concluded, "You can take exceptions for the record," and dismissed the jury.

So far as the record showed Judge Vaught's action was voluntary. Mr. Jackson declined to comment on a conference which Judge Vaught held with the prosecution and defense attorneys and the defendants shortly before he declared the mistrial. Mr. Jackson said the government would ask that the case be reset immediately.

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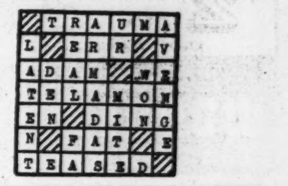
Solution to Crossword Puzzle



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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Industry, economy, honesty, and kindness form a quartette of virtues that will never be improved upon.

2. Nine men fanned in the ninth inning. (Letter N missing.)

3. There is a catch. The word "minute" is used in the use of "very small" and does not mean 60 seconds.

4. Four days out and four days back.

5. Row s after glow. (Rosy afterglow.)

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Women Open Their Hearts Freely to President's Wife; Often She Is Able to Help

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Each month about 400 worried women write Mrs. Roosevelt and pour out their financial and family woes.

The mass-mood of this distress sector of Mrs. Roosevelt's vast correspondence is epitomized by the plaint of an Alabama woman whose husband, "farming on halves," had "gone to the relief" for food and clothes for "7 children, 4 girls and 3 boys, 6 in school."

"So when he came home and told me they would not help us, I was so worried I didn't sleep that night, and I lay awake and studied what in this world to do," she wrote.

"Nothing to eat but corn bread and not much of that and nothing to plow this year and you came to my mind. In my mind, I know how you look, so I decided to write to you."

They "Tee-Heed" at Her

It was the March thaw that proved a last straw for the woman in Ohio whose letter ran:

"I went down today to get 25 cents worth of coal and the sled pulled so hard in the slush I went back for the wagon and the wheel came off right in the square and the coal fell all over and everyone just tee-heed at me and I live one mile from town. I am so dead tired tonight."

A Virginian wrote:

"I have been so to the suffering point I am going to appeal to you in this crisis, believing you will not expose me. Is pride a curse?"

"It is despairing and nerve racking to have home and family life going to pieces," confided a New Jersey woman whose husband was once a railroad designer and draftsman.

An Old Garage Her Home

From Arkansas came this:

"I am 30 years old, have a high school education, also a baby daughter and a great desire to make a success in life for her despite the fact I live in an old garage without windows and very little furniture."

Relatively few of these letters come from cranks. Most of them reveal somewhere in the text they are a direct result of articles written by and concerning Mrs. Roosevelt, of her having passed near them in her travels, or of some radio speech she has made.

Not one of them goes into a waste basket. They are opened and read at the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt herself reads an amazing amount of the prodigious pile, thus getting acquainted with women in every state and their specific problems. In this task she is aided by her secretary, Malvina Thompson Scheider.

Sent to Women's Division

Then, because these particular letters concern women and some phase of the employment problem, they are sent, in White House envelopes, to Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, assistant administrator in charge of the women's division, Works Progress Administration.

Some letters that especially arouse Mrs. Roosevelt's interest carry marginal suggestions in her handwriting. Others are annotated by Mrs. Scheider. These notes are sent simply as suggestions. In each case the problem presented by the letter-writer is referred back to the state from which her letter came.

To each woman who has written Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Woodward sends an individual reply. The writing of these letters is a highly specialized job handled by a very small staff.

State Laws Work Hardships

An especial dictum in some one state may cause a series of letters. An Alabama woman wrote she'd found herself a WPA job only to be ruled out because she had a son, aged 11.

"This is only one case out of several hundred mothers who were denied employment due to a ruling which exists in Government works in Alabama. We have been classified in a group called 'mother's aid' and are being paid $4 per week for two in family by the county welfare department, for which we are giving 15 hours work per week," she reported, asking "fair play." She must have won her point for the notation on her file was "working."

Other Alabama mothers wrote, complaining of the inadequacy of widows' and mothers' pensions as compared with their former status on federal relief.

Aid for Alabama

Since their letters were written, however, Alabama has received a first grant of $48,000 for aid to dependent children under the Social Security Act.

Wrote one woman of 62:

"All other efforts having proven vain, I am submitting my problem of unemployment to you. . . . I am in perfect physical condition. I could walk if necessary eight hours a day. I have a house but will soon lose it unless I receive gainful employment. . . . President Wilson sent me a certificate for making more socks than any woman in our Red Cross unit." On the strength of that knitting, she got a job as a WPA sewing room supervisor.

A Job After Two Years

Another had a detailed record of 25 years in excellent positions, including a place on a national magazine, no longer printed.

"For nearly two years, though I have tried every means possible, I am still unemployed," she wrote. "I am sole support of an aged parent. My cash reserves are exhausted."

She got a job on the project, "Urban study of consumer purchases," under the WPA.

These women in general are advised to apply to vocational agencies for retraining advice. A privately financed research study is being made on the retraining problem, which may prove helpful.

The aged can only be referred to their state on old-age pensions—if there is one. The Social Security Act is also explained to them.

Filling In the Gaps

Where a state old-age law starts at 70 and WPA work leaves off at 65, persons in between those ages can only be advised to apply to their county welfare agencies.

On lost jobs, low wages, and long hours for women, some of it in private industry and attributed to the fall of the NRA, some of it in public places, Mrs. Roosevelt gets a flood of information.

One woman who went seeking a job as jail matron, and didn't get it, promptly reported to Mrs. Roosevelt:

"I found the matron who works from midnight to 8 a. m. and the matron who works from 4 p. m. to midnight, have no time off during the two months that they work these two shifts.

No Day Off in 60 Days

"So these two matrons work 60 days or more without a day off. In a time of so much unemployment it seems hard that a woman should be required to work over two months without a day of rest when so many need work.

And this one came from a Missouri woman:

"I know it is an impossibility for you to even hear a report on all the mail you receive, but it seems to relieve our minds to turn to someone that has a kind personality and tell our troubles to them, and so I am turning to you.

"I am a widow, 45, in a small town with a shirt factory. I make $3 a week on an average. I was country school teacher before marrying. I am trying to get my girl through high school. My son, 17, died. Taxes are taking our home. I come of pioneer settlers here who have always owned a home and never have we asked or received help. Thank you for taking up your time."

Large Families Get Help

Where relief wages prove inadequate because of large families or illness, Mrs. Roosevelt is likely to hear of it. A Georgia woman, fourth wife of a man who was father to 20 children, six of them hers, wrote her thankfulness that one boy was sent to a CCC camp. She was 45, her husband 81 and too infirm to work. Her security wage wouldn't stretch for food and clothes.

Sometimes local investigation shows facts misrepresented. Others are heart-warming in straightforward honesty that stands up under the most minute investigation. There's one especially fine file which concerns the appeal of a woman in Kansas in behalf of her sister in Texas.

The neatly typed letter was a concise and able setting forth of a situation of the Texas woman.

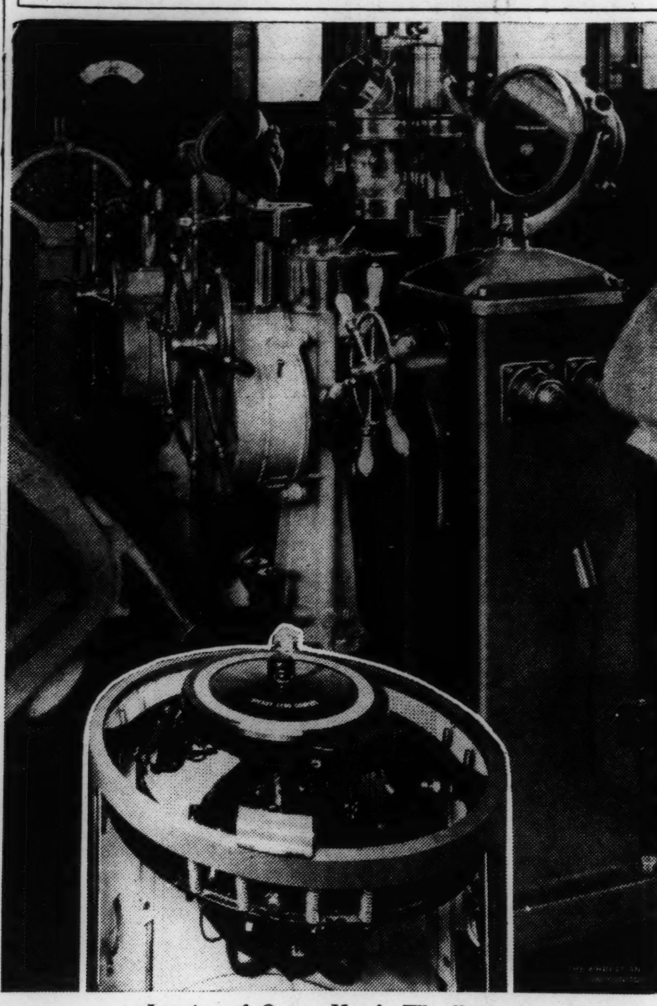
Deserted by Husband

Deserted by her husband and with four small children, she went to live with parents glad to help her until her father died and city paving in front of the home forced a mortgage on it. Her married sisters would be glad to take the mother in, couldn't however take six extras.

And the honest "P. S." of the Kansas woman was: "I have tried to give you a plain, unsentimental statement of the facts, but of course this letter is prompted only by the desire to help my sister if there is any way to do so."

The Texas woman was given work in sewing room at $29 a month, later was re-classified and became a supervisor at $35 a month. This plan, necessitating her mother staying at home to care for the children, was recognized as a temporary stop-gap, and she was advised to apply for a mother's pension. Her eldest son was certified for a youth project.

No Fog Leads This Pilot From Course



Interior of Queen Mary's Wheelhouse

Right—The Sperry Gyro-Pilot, Known as "Metal Mike," Occupies a Commanding Position. Inset Below—Gyro-Compass, Which Is Not Affected by Magnetic Influences and Holds "True North"

'Metal Mike' Proud of Guiding Liner Safely Across Atlantic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Forgotten in the noisy acclaim awarded Commodore Sir Edgar Britten and his new ship, the Queen Mary, was "Metal Mike," the helmsman who did most of the steering in the voyage from Southampton.

Brass buttons gleaming, erect and proud, "Mike" stood his ground in the wheelhouse. It bothered him not a bit that no ribons or medals would ever fall to his lot. "Metal Mike" is the name applied by seafaring men to the latest development of the Sperry Gyro-Pilot.

Automatic Helmsman

Connected to the gyro-compass, "Metal Mike" becomes an automatic helmsman, thereby providing economical, untiring fuel and time-saving steering control. The slightest departure from the prescribed course is detected, and the mechanism immediately swings into action to move the rudder just the required amount to return the vessel to her sea route.

A graphic picture of every movement of the ship from dock to dock is recorded on the automatic log, a mechanical course recorder. When at times the automatic feature of the gyro-pilot is not desired, a turn of a switch provides simple, accurate electric control of the steering engine paralleling the hydraulic telemotor all the way to the steering engine room aft.

Made Maritime History

Since "Metal Mike" gained his sea-legs in 1922, his services have been adopted by more than 400 merchant marine vessels of all types. Seventeen years ago it was the Cunard Liner Aquitania which made maritime history as she steamed past Fire Island lightship, the first merchant vessel to arrive in New York equipped with the gyro-compass. Other installations soon followed on the Olympic, Homeric, Mauretania, Berengaria and many more. The gyro-compass is housed below decks and its North indications are transmitted electrically to the gyro-pilot much as a master electric clock sends correct time to repeater clocks.

The gyro-compass is an adaptation of a toy known for a hundred years or more. It is a rugged, finely-built device which utilizes two of the strongest of natural forces, rotation of the earth on its axis and gravity, in order to obtain its true-north direction-finding ability. Unlike the magnetic compass, its indications are uninfluenced by magnetic attraction, variation, or dip.

Fishing Design Marks Yacht Club Decoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Halifax River Yacht Club, known to owners of yachts and inland water vessels who stop over in Daytona Beach, has opened its doors to the public. The reason was the inspection of its novel interior decoration recently completed by Mrs. Mabel Parker Beaumont.

The decorator departed from the conventional design for a yacht club by draping the windows with fishnets, festooned with fishlines, crab shells and other crustaceans of the sea. Above the windows glittering fish designs, cut in cardboard covered with silver paper, the eyes, fins and tails outlined in black, made a most pleasing effect. The originality of the decoration is proving popular.

N. C. Dry Forces Push Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The United Dry Forces of North Carolina are making a state-wide drive, coincident with the political campaign now being waged prior to the Democratic primary of June 6. The object of this campaign is to stimulate a demand for dry representatives in the next Legislature, in order that there may be a satisfactory solution of the present muddled liquor situation.

Nearly one fifth of the State's 100 counties permit the sale of hard liquors. The others are nominally dry. Liquor, however, is transported into these without interference on the part of police officials, in almost all instances.

Scores of speakers are addressing thousands of persons each Sunday, in the various counties, with a view to creating a sentiment for repeal of the present laws permitting the sale of whisky and placing the entire State back on a full prohibition basis.

For many years North Carolina has ranked with Kansas in being regarded as the driest of the dry states. Kansas now stands alone in this respect, since the North Carolina Legislature of 1935, in its closing hours, legalized the sale of liquor in a score of coastal plain countries. The west has retained prohibition.

Educator Advises Gradeless Schools

GREELEY, Colo., June 3 (AP)—The present-day common school, where pupils either pass to a higher grade each year or fail and repeat a course, will soon disappear from American education, Dr. George W. Frasier, president of Colorado State College of Education, predicts.

"Doing away with grades and report cards is not a passing fad," Mr. Frasier said in a baccalaureate address before the graduating class. "The best schools of today have no failures and no promotions. Children are guided through one year after another of valuable experiences. Interest must be in the materials of education and not in external rewards or punishments."

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Lv. Denver........... 4:00 pm
Ar. Omaha...........12:55 am
Ar. Chicago.......... 9:00 am
Last Sunday the Burlington Railroad inaugurated the first streamline train service between Chicago and Denver . . . the first 16-hour schedule — utilizing for this purpose its two great champions of the rail—the Mark Twain Zephyr and the Original Zephyr (which ran this course in 13 hours 5 minutes 2 years ago for a world non-stop record).
At the outset there will be coach accommodations only, with all seats subject to advance reservation. Free Pillows. Economy meals (35c supper and 25c breakfast). Hostesses. Radio. No extra fare. Tickets at the lowest coach fare of less than 2c a mile will be honored. Both trains completely air-conditioned, of course.
All Classes of Tickets are Good on the ADVANCE ZEPHYRS
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Where 'Not Wanted' Signs Still Greet European Women

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

French Ballot Boxes and British Consulates

Have This in Common: Women Considered Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

The other morning three letters came through my letterbox. They were from three women—one a Dutch woman, living in Amsterdam, one a German woman living, for the time being, in Paris, one a Londoner and living in London.

They were very different letters, written on very different topics, and they were long. But I had time on my hands. I carried them over to the window, sat myself down in the sunshine, and read each through slowly.

Elisabet, in Paris, wrote about the French elections. "I excuse myself," she said, "for so long a letter, but these elections were so important to women that I cannot help to give a little report."

French women, as you remember, have no vote. In a rather half-hearted way they have asked for it, of course; the first women's suffrage deputation ever organized in Europe was organized by French women, and that was more than a century and a half ago. But the ideals of France are different in many ways from the ideals of other countries. The hold-up in regard to the franchise has not been entirely the fault of the Senate—although people have liked to place the blame in that quarter. It has been very largely the fault of women themselves since they have believed—and with certain reason—that Frenchwomen, more astute than Frenchmen, could "get their way" with greater effect through indirect rather than direct methods.

Present-day Europe, however, is having its effect. According to Elisabet, Frenchwomen are beginning to see that political negotiations conducted over the shoulders of husbands, as it were, are not going to be so successful in the future as they were in the past, and Frenchwomen are bestirring themselves.

The 'Symbolic' Campaign

In my last letter to you I told, do you remember, how Mme. Louise Weiss, the leader of the Paris suffragists, had planned to stand as a "symbolic" candidate for Parliament? But Mme. Weiss has not been alone. Elisabet says that she was joined by Mme. Denise-Maurice Finat, the woman flyer, and that the two of them took up their position in a tiny café in the Latin Quarter which boasted the promising name of "Le Tout Paris," and from there did all the work they would have done had they not been "symbolic" but "real" candidates, demanding, by means of posters, handbills, meetings and the like, that both men and future women voters should drop cards into the ballot boxes which occupied positions in 48 sections of the fifth arrondissement, saying whether or not they believed that women are as capable as men of "defending the moral and material interests of the population of France."

When the day of voting arrived it was wet—pouring wet, Elisabet says—but the two "symbolic" candidates were not disappointed. The fifth arrondissement accounts for 39,000 households, and into the ballot boxes had been dropped 14,732 cards—11,262 in favor of the candidature of Mme. Weiss and Mme. Finat, and 3470 in favor of the introduction of woman suffrage generally.

Nor was this all. More than one municipality had, on its own account, invited "symbolic" candidature by women on lines similar to those of the Latin Quarter. Elisabet says that there is a rapid turnover of feeling going on and that it is furthered by the victory of the "Front Populaire." Even Monsieur Lebrun, the French President, did not appear scandalized when, at a public function, and during the impressive playing of the Marseillaise, hundreds of toy balloons, liberated suddenly by unsuspected suffragists, floated into the air, and he was presented dramatically with a letter asking that "liberty, equality, fraternity" should hereafter be respected in the case of women as of men.

When I had finished Elisabet's letter, I opened the one from London.

Under Bonnet or Bowler Hat

"Sold again," it began, in truly British fashion, "and at the very moment when we want the best brains, whether they are covered by a bonnet or a bowler hat!" My London friend was full of indignation because, as she explained, she had just read the government report in which it had been explained that the admission of women to the diplomatic and consular services of Great Britain would be "a mistake." She had been waiting patiently for the report ever since the interdepartmental committee which was set up to examine the question two years ago had concluded its labors. And now its findings and the Government's decision in regard to them had been published simultaneously so that "not a single woman nor women's society had had time to protest."

Women, the Government had decided, might be hampered, as diplomats by the habits and customs of many foreign countries. They might not be favorably received. Also they might marry foreigners. And even if their indiscretion did not run to such lengths, they might, of course, marry Englishmen, and this would be awkward since it would almost inevitably result in a loss of professional occupation to the husbands. Therefore women in diplomatic and consular service simply will not do.

"I feel a little dispirited," wrote my London friend. "Official points of view are so odd and so antiquated. It seems so unexpeditious to refuse to improve diplomatic arrangements just when they most need improvement, and I cannot help feeling that the entry of women—the right kind of women, of course—at this moment might be very refreshing to Europe in general."

Somehow or other, I could not help seeing, as I read, a great similarity between the London letter and the letter from Elisabet in Paris. French women and English women are not alike, yet there seemed very unmistakable bonds between them.

I opened the letter from Amsterdam. "If I judge the post rightly," wrote my Dutch friend, "you will read this at the very moment when we are setting out on our march. It will be May 18, and that is the day on which the women of Holland make their demand for peace."

She described the event—five pages of closely written manuscript—and I saw the women assembling, each with her white flower. I saw them in companies behind white banners upon which was inscribed the word VREDE (peace). I saw the foremost banner, and each successive banner, raised as a signal for silence, and then the moving off into the long march through the streets of the city.

At one point, three delegations would break away; one to hand to the Mayor of Amsterdam the thanks of the organizers for his courtesy and interest; one to carry the women's demands to the Government at The Hague; one to enter the Court of Permanent Justice at the Peace Palace. At the end of the march there would be speeches. Mrs. E. J. Miolée-Riemvis, Mrs. M. Vander Colk-Schmidt, Mrs. Vangeuns, Mrs. Miolée would in turn mount the platform in the big square.

Up in the North

I put the Dutch letter back into its envelope. Away up north I remembered that the women of Norway would be making their demands for peace on this day. I had heard that peace flags would be sold in Oslo on May 18, and that a model tank covered with posters depicting the horrors of war, would be driven through the streets. The women of Finland would be making their demands, too. In Scotland, a procession of women would be marching through Aberdeen. The wife of the Austrian President, Mme. Leopoldine Miklas, would be broadcasting a peace message to the women of her own and other countries. Far off in South Africa, the women of Durban, led by Mrs. J. P. Forbes, would be joining in a peace march in sympathy with the women of Europe.

But I wanted to look again at the English letter. There was a certain paragraph in it: "I cannot help feeling that the entry of women into European diplomacy at this moment might be very refreshing." My London friend had not meant that an odd woman, serving Great Britain in a diplomatic capacity, in this country or in that, would usher in a millennium, any more than Elisabet had meant that the entry of French women into the full rights of citizenship would bring a political millennium to France, or than my Dutch friend had meant that because women marched the streets with banners, anything more tangible than a gesture of peace would be accomplished. All the same, I could not help reading something into all three letters which seemed to have bearing on the present affairs of Europe.

Old Diplomacy Passing

Women, I thought, are awake to the fact that what is termed the old diplomacy is passing, and that the kind of diplomacy which will take its place, if it is to be effective, must be based upon an understanding that peace will be achieved between nations at precisely the same moment that peace becomes a matter commonly accepted between class and class, color and color, sex and sex.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

[One of these letters which should help us all to understand the progress and problems of women of Great Britain and the Continent, comes to you from Miss Lovell of our London staff, on the first Wednesday of each month.]

Equal Opportunity With Men

If We Have the Courage to Use Our Creative Ability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WOMEN have equal opportunity with men, providing they have courage to utilize their creative ability." So says Mrs. E. Pearl Warwick of Champaign, Ill., who has achieved success herself as manager of the women's department of the Household Finance Corporation.

Speaking at the institute of occupations arranged by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Mrs. Warwick told the story of the banker who when his bank failed, overlooked his unpopularity, opened an insurance office, bought the old safety deposit boxes from the bank, rented those, got himself elected president of the school board in order to make new contacts, went into politics and won the appointment as postmaster. After three years of rebuilding and reorganizing, his business was sufficient to employ both his son and daughter who were then ready to enter the business world.

Mrs. Warwick spoke of several women who have used their creative ability, among them Mrs. Russell Sage who, she said, was responsible for "the great industry in which I am engaged, that of financing loans to persons who do not have banking credit." Through the Russell Sage Foundation, which Mrs. Sage created in memory of her husband, for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States, research was financed to solve the problem of where 85 per cent of the people could borrow small sums of money.

There is also Miss Celia Howard, who recently served as president of the Illinois Federation of Business and Professional Women. At the beginning of her career, she worked during the day to support her widowed mother and attended law school at night. Graduating with honors, she won a scholarship to Harvard, which was not honored because she was a woman. Recently Miss Howard was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, a coveted honor attained only by a few women.

One of the most financially successful women in the country is Mrs. Ora Snyder, who started her candy business with one egg and a cup of sugar, and now has fifteen stores, three of which she has opened during the depression.

"These women," said Mrs. Warwick, "did not wait for opportunity to come to them. They had the idea and the courage to sell the idea. They took the lead. Opportunity lies within our own creative ability. Therefore in my business and your business and all businesses, under all conditions and all changes in the United States women have equal opportunity with men, providing they have the courage to utilize their creative ability."

MARJORIE SHULER

By Permission of Femmes, Paris

Paris Women Examining the Election Posters Put Out by Mme. Weiss in Her "Symbolic" Campaign

Fowler-Bagby. Courtesy of the Velvet Guild

Upper Row: Left—Swagger Evening Coat Fashioned of Crystelle Velvet in Fuchsia. Self-Flowers Trim the Shoulder, and the Bishop Sleeves Are Cuffed With Ruffles. Right—A Filmy Evening Cape After Vionnet in Purple Organza. The Loop Collar and Wide Streamers That Extend to the Floor and Lie on It Are of Dark Red Velvet. Below—Full-Length Evening Coat of Ruby-Colored Sheer Velganza in a Ribbed Weave. The Collar, Formed of Wide Loops of the Material, and the Full Three-Quarter Sleeves With Cuffs Are Interesting

Wheels Go Round

The League of American Wheelmen has presented some interesting facts about bicycling. There are, it is said, 1000 cyclists to every one bridlepath rider. In 193? about 750,000 bicycles were sold in the United States and 20 per cent of these were credited to women. In the 1890's the annual sales numbered about 1,000,000 bicycles.

To Soften Butter

To soften butter taken from refrigerator, so that it is easy to spread for sandwiches, or cream for cake, heat a fork and run it through the butter. It creams the butter instead of melting it.

A Trio of Evening Wraps

Materials Are Many, the Effect Filmy or Peasant

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE fashion pageant this season convinces us of the versatility of genius. Released from standards of conformity to fixed conventions, creative designers are giving us so many silhouettes that their variety seems almost incredible—not a little due to the great number of materials at their disposal.

On this page are illustrated three basic silhouettes for evening wraps: the three-quarter swagger, the long coat and the long cape.

What Shall I Choose?

Everyone who wears evening dresses needs, of course, one wrap or more than one to wear over them and the choice depends on the type of frock which they are to cover, the formality of the occasions one will attend, and the temperature of the evenings where one will be. If one wishes to choose a wrap suitable for several dresses of different types the swagger commends itself. It is so full that it will not crush a voluminous frock and it hangs gracefully over any silhouette.

The long coat is, perhaps, more slimming for the heavier figure and it has the advantage of completely covering the dress. Worn over a molded silhouette it confirms its tailored appearance. It may be shaped like a lounging robe, an officer's coat, a chesterfield or what-not.

Related to it are the redingote and the tunic. Tunic coats vary in length and fullness, but they are always dramatic. Some of them are sloped into tails at the back like a man's cutaway.

Capes are the wraps to be chosen if one is young and beautiful and wishes to "make an entrance." According to its cut and material a cape may be medieval, ecclesiastical or academic, but it is always itself a personage!

Materials and Trimmings

If one summers where entertaining is formal and evenings are cool, velganza and other sheer velvets, flowered taffeta, lacquered and figured satin and tinsel cloth play appropriate roles. For warm evenings, organza, organdy, chiffon and net are dainty and also formal. Casual but very smart and admirable for country club functions, gardens, terraces and boats are Tyrolean printed cottons, splashed with big bright flower patterns, and quilted. Cotton cable net, linen, alpaca and other rugged cottons with peasant feeling are also in this category.

On formal wraps trimming is expressed in pleatings, velvet ribbon streamers, contrasted lace, and patterned bandings around hems and other edges in contrasted materials and colors. Great importance is given to collars and sleeves. Two of our illustrations show a favorite collar formed of loops of the material. High collars and ruffs are also much seen and tricky drapery. Sleeves are large and their fullness is usually set into the armholes in pleats. The fullness may continue till it is bound into a band at the wrist or it may flare below the elbow and wear a cuff. Schiaparelli likes to paint a rose on the sleeves of her evening wraps.

Quilting is particularly attractive on Tyrolean and other peasant coats of cotton.

Colors

Because many of the materials used for evening wraps are transparent, color harmonies between wraps and frocks can be charmingly worked out. Indeed, by this means the dress and the wrap become almost a unit, the dress being an underslip for the wrap and wrap a veiling of the dress. Much white will be worn, but the strong colors are likely to predominate. Dark red, emerald, royal-blue, fuchsia and yellow are important in the fashion spectrum. If the color range of one's dresses permits a wrap of a positive color which will contrast attractively with all of them, the effect will be excellent, but if this is not possible and if one wishes to get along with one wrap, gray, white, beige or black will prove the necessary choice unless one's dresses are all black or white or neutral.

Good color contrasts are royal-blue and fuchsia; emerald and yellow; dark red and black; navy and pink; leaf-green and white. These, however, are only suggestions. If carried out in the right tones and proportions most colors will harmonize.

Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

For Shore, Not Cornfield

Madge Evans shows us that B. V. D. overalls will make many a beach this summer blossom like the plowed furrow.

Eggs in the Child's Lunch Box for Picnic or School

Special from Monitor Bureau

BECAUSE of the high food content of eggs, they are ideal to send in the child's lunch box. Naturally one does not want to send them every day, but they can be made a versatile addition to any noonday lunch box. There are numerous attractive ways to fix them, some of which follow:

Stuffed Eggs

Cut six hard cooked, shelled eggs into half lengthwise and remove yolks. Mash and add
1 teaspoon mustard
1 tablespoon vinegar
¾ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons mayonnaise dressing and mix thoroughly.
Heat food chopper and grind
⅓ cup raisins with medium blade.
Add raisins and mix lightly. Refill whites.

Eggs Stuffed With Bacon

Hard cook six eggs and shell. Cut in halves lengthwise. Remove yolks and mash. Chop
3 pickles
3 slices bacon and add
1 tablespoon butter
salt
pepper and
mayonnaise to moisten. Add
½ teaspoon mustard. Refill the egg whites.

Deviled Eggs

Cut six hard cooked eggs in half, lengthwise. Remove yolks. Mash. Moisten with
mayonnaise dressing. Season with
salt
pepper
vinegar
paprika
Mix until light and fluffy. Pile lightly into egg whites and sprinkle with paprika. There are many variations of this recipe. Try adding finely minced green onions or chopped sweet pickles to taste.

Egg Apples

Hard cook 1 egg to each child. Shell. While warm, carefully manipulate into the shape of a small, round apple, pressing down at stem and blossom ends. Insert
a clove for blossom end, and
a sprig of parsley for stem.
Color the egg carefully with a small brush and food coloring to resemble apples.

Humpty Dumpty Eggs

Dip hard-cooked eggs from which shell has been removed in mayonnaise to which
a little liquid gelatine has been added, to make it firm.
Then decorate with
cut pimientos
olives or pickles to form funny faces.

Can You Enjoy It Alone?

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ALTHOUGH I love her dearly, I would not want to go on a vacation with her, for she does not know how to enjoy being alone," confessed a friend to me not long ago, and set me to pondering the depth of her observation. So it was that on May 6, under the title "Learning to Live Together," I made the comment that the ability to live with others is intimately related to the capacity to enjoy being alone.

If you have had with you for any length of time a person who is utterly dependent upon you for companionship, who must talk to you about all her thoughts, and who when left to herself for a bit seems only to be waiting until you can give time to her again; you know what I mean. If one can be alone contentedly one is better company. Such a person never relies upon other persons, but is free to enjoy them when it is mutually convenient, and also is never likely to give another a sense of not being free.

It is a fact that with the children in school most homekeeping women are used to long periods alone while doing housework. But there is a difference between enjoying this kind of solitude and the kind to which my friend refers.

"The real test of whether or not you can be alone, is whether or not you can enjoy recreation taken by yourself," she explains. "People who work in offices pretty much alone or even those who live alone, may not be able to do by themselves a single thing that they would call leisure-time enjoyment. And yet it is this ability to have a good time without a human companion or an audience that makes them ideal to live with or to take a vacation with," she maintains.

I asked her what advice she would give to a woman or girl who had not cultivated this quality of character.

"She could start by going to a movie alone, or a play or a concert," my friend replied. "And instead of forming her impressions by talking about it to someone else, she could talk it over mentally with herself, until satisfying impressions are formed and she has made the good of it a real part of her—to share later or in some other way. She should be ready to repeat the experiment, until it proves really enjoyable.

"Then of course she can take walks alone—short ones at first, if necessary, and lengthen them until she can be off alone for a long time. As she looks at scenery or even at a city street, she should try taking mental pictures of it. She can build up the habit of comparing these with other pictures taken on other jaunts, memorizing their beauty, mentally describing each, perhaps; but with no need to tell it immediately or to say 'Isn't that beautiful?' to someone. She might close her eyes to see if she has captured the view before her, then open them and look again, until she has learned to see it mentally in its completeness. So she adds more and more to her mental storehouse."

"And being alone, she can note every detail," I put in, "and can also quietly observe and enjoy people she sees, and can think as she observes."

"Exactly," my friend replied. "She can deepen her powers of observation. In fact, often, because she is alone, she is likely to notice people and things to which she otherwise might be oblivious."

I thought of the friendly confidences granted me by villagers of certain parts of England in which I had cycled or walked alone—shepherd-philosophers among their sheep on the uplands of Cumberland; housewives in Dorset villages asking eager and highly original questions concerning America (which usually meant Canada); even the "men's class" of a certain village parish near Lincoln who, when no other conveyance was available, took me with them on a tallyho (was it? I rode on the box with the coachman like a Davey Copperfield) through Sherwood Forest. And an unforgettable day's trip it was, with a host of "brothers" who looked after me with all the care and courtesy of a personified British Empire and whose fellowship would probably never have come my way if I had been upholstered by companions and consequent plans of my own. The number of little chats, precious quiet vistas, intimate glimpses of rural homelife are many from such solitary jaunts.

"Another thing," my friend was adding, "is to learn to chuckle to yourself. It is good to laugh with others, but I think it takes a really rich sense of humor to enjoy a chuckle without having to tell about it.

"Some people say it is selfish to enjoy things alone," she went on. "How about always having to have an audience? Selfishness or unselfishness can be expressed both ways. Edison could spend hours alone. Anyone who has accomplished worth-while things has not been dependent on companions. If you read Thoreau, you will see what I mean. You have to cultivate that inner quietness which makes you a much deeper and finer person."

Perhaps it is a fear of being unconventional and thereby conspicuous that makes women unwilling to go on even a short pleasure expedition alone. Then too, in the United States, at least, they have not built up the habit. The emphasis all through school is on doing things en masse. Is it different in Europe, I wonder? I have made delightful casual acquaintances abroad, and sometimes "knocked about" with them for an hour or two. English girls, particularly, seem to have, I find, that flair for individual living which makes them "good companions."

But perhaps most of all a woman refrains because she does not want to be selfish. Yet do you not believe that there is no real good that goes unshared? So it is that in the enjoyment of being alone there is not selfish hoarding, but rather a period of deepened living. The experience need not be shared through "ohs and ahs" or by means of another's doing the same thing at the same time. It may be shared instead through meeting with greater tranquillity the next problem that comes up, or by bringing to a disheartened friend (who might not like the sort of recreation one likes oneself) a sense of refreshment and encouragement. In other words, unless one's motive is selfish—and that can be the case in a crowd as well as in solitude—one need never feel selfish in enjoying an experience alone.

True companionship is a beautiful experience. But I wonder whether one who has not learned to enjoy being alone can share deeply in its realities.

Millicent Taylor

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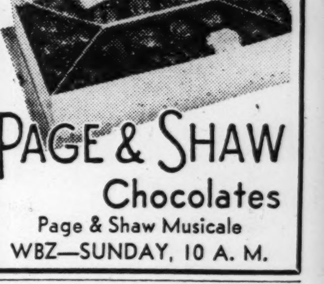
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British Opinion Split on Action In Budget Leaks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3—A question is understood to be now before the British Crown's law officers as to the bearing o fthe existing Official Secrets Act upon any state action consequent upon yesterday's finding by a judicial tribunal of a true bill against three persons in connection with the leakage in this year's budget secrets. The three in question are Mr. J. H. Thomas, who recently resigned as Colonial Secretary, Sir Alfred Butt, a leading English sportsman and Mr. Alfred Bates, a London advertising agent.

Two Groupings

These Official Secrets Acts declare two groups of persons guilty of "misdemeanor" punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. The first group includes anybody who communicates to any unauthorized person any confidential, official information. The second group comprises anybody who knowingly harbors any person reasonably supposed to have committed such an offence. But prosecution under these acts can be instituted only with the Attorney General's consent, thus affording a loophole whereby the Government can exercise its discretion as to whether or not to allow these laws to take their course.

No Special Treatment

In this connection the question has also arisen of the extent to which any breach by a Cabinet Minister of these laws involves violation of his oath as a "Privy Councilor." This oath requires secrecy on all matters officially "committed and revealed" unto him.

Political opinion here in this connection is divided. The Opposition emphasizes that in such matters it is against public policy to treat a high official in any special way. Government circles on the other hand incline to think that the eminent public services and the previously unblemished records of those now indicted afford good reason for not pursuing disciplinary measures further.

In Labor circles it is urged that all insurance against budget changes should be prohibited.

Georgia Student Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Columbia University has just awarded the highest senior class honor to Logan Stanley Chappell of Macon. Mr. Chappell received the University Fellowship in Architecture for graduate study at Columbia next year. The award is worth $1500 and will enable him to obtain his Master's degree at the university.

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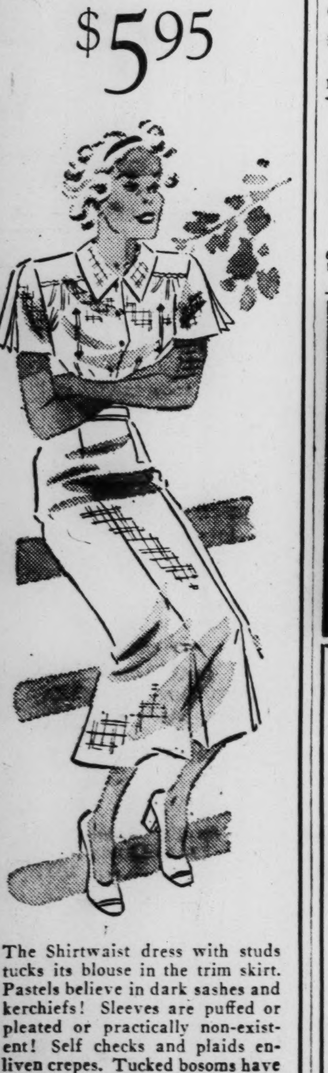

The Shirtwaist dress with studs tucks its blouse in the trim skirt. Pastels believe in dark sashes and kerchiefs! Sleeves are puffed or pleated or practically non-existent! Self checks and plaids enliven crepes. Tucked bosoms have horse's head buttons.
Sizes 11 to 17, 14 to 20—Fifth Floor

Old Radio Sets of High Quality Made Shortwave by Converter

Radio Comment

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Several months ago an article describing the distance reached by Boston shortwave station W1XAL spoke of ways and means of receiving shortwaves on present broadcast receivers.

So many persons own broadcast receivers in which they have invested money in getting good tone that to scrap them for shortwave receivers, perhaps of mediocre quality, seems most unwise. Many of these existing receivers are of the tuned radio frequency type, predecessor to the now universally used super-heterodyne. Good in quality they not only fail to receive shortwaves but they have poor selectivity in their present broadcast range.

The best solution to this problem is a shortwave converter. Now many a radio writer may hesitate about mentioning this device due to its early reputation. It was one of the first attempts made in shortwave reception and the art of that day was not up to the demand. The early converters were generally unsatisfactory and that seemed to be the end of them.

Scouring the market to find several that might still exist, converters which had kept pace with the times and could do the job a converter can do, the writer found them practically nonexistent. Now there is nothing at all tricky about a converter. In light of our present knowledge of radio a good converter can easily be designed, provided the manufacturer will make an honest effort to put into that design real radio set engineering rather than toss it together as a cheap gadget to sell as a novelty.

Only one converter apparently is being definitely sold in today's market and that is the P. C. A., made by Tobe Deutschmann. Tests made with this show it to be all that such a device could be. It is soundly engineered. One stage of tuned radio frequency precedes the detector. This arrangement cuts down noise as well as giving better selectivity and sensitivity.

Then there are the oscillator and first detector tubes. Your regular radio receiver acts as the rest of what is really an all-wave superheterodyne. The Deutschmann engineers very intelligently provided broadcast band as well as shortwave reception through this converter, so that once hooked up all reception can be handled through the tuning dial of the converter.

And "hooking up" brings us to the next point of design. There is practically no "hooking up" in the ordinary sense of complicated wiring. The converter contains its own power supply. You merely hook the antenna of your set onto the converter, then run a single wire of any sort from the converter to the set. This wire may run quite a distance. Thus the converter can be a remote control unit on an end table operating a big set across the room.

If you have a tuned radio frequency receiver this converter makes it a modern all-wave superheterodyne. If you have a superheterodyne this converter makes it a "double super" which is exciting sounding enough to appeal to any fan who wants the unusual in sensitivity. This P. C. A. is distinctly an answer to the person who wants all wave reception on his existing receiver.

Technical details of the P. C. A. converter will be discussed in the Radio Comment column next Wednesday.

Shortwave Theater

Note: All time is eastern standard for convenience in calculation.

Sunday, June 7

Boston—9:12 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.

Boston—3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of the week; Listeners' questions and answers; news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Special transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.58meg.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Venezuelan dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Music Corps of the Richthofen Flying Squadron. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Halifax—10 p. m.—"Atlantic Nocturne." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg.; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—10:10 p. m.—"London Scenes: Kew Gardens," Lady Rockley. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Monday, June 8

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—Principal news and special features of reports of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79 meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79 meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—Talk; music; news. RNE, 25m., 12meg.

Tokyo—4 p. m.—Program of fun and music. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from the opera "Fedora"; talk, Prof. G. L. Andrissi, on "Electronic Optics"; Tuscan and Roman songs; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Hans Eggert sings the "Miller Songs" by Franz Schubert. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—Reading from Kipling. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg., GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg., GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Paris—7 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Boston—8 p. m.—Principal news and special features of reports of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 49m., 6.04meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Folk music. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—9 p. m., "The Merry Month of June"; revue. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Tuesday, June 9

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—4:30 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg. (Note change of time.)

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—"The Kaleidoscope of Opera." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—7:25 p. m.—"Imperial Affairs," H. V. Hodson. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

London—9 p. m.—"Was It a Dream?": How good music will "out." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Light music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—The Continentals. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Montreal—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Wednesday, June 10

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Relay from Paris Opera. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—Talk: "Soviet Advertising"; music and news; Soviet opinion and world affairs. RNE, 25m, 12meg.

Boston—4:30 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg. (Note change of time.)

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; symphonic concert from Rome; Prof. A. De Masi, talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

Schenectady—7 p. m.—Latin Concert. W2XAP, 31.4m, 9.55meg.

Madrid—7 p. m.—Special program for American listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—Great Britain v. U. S. A. polo match: running commentary. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"The Musical Map." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Thursday, June 11

Huizen, Netherlands—8:30 a. m.—Amateurs from 11 provinces. PHI, 16.88m, 17.77meg.

Moscow—11:25 a. m.—Russian opera with comments in English. RNE, 25m, 12meg.

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Calgary—12:45 a. m.—"Remember"; songs of not-so-long ago. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Paris—2:45 p. m.—Relay from Radio-Paris: National Orchestra. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Tokyo—4 p. m.—"Outstanding personalities in the Japanese news." JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.

Boston—4:30 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg. (Note change of time.)

London—6:55 p. m.—Folk song recital, David Brynley, tenor; Norman Notley, baritone. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Popular pieces for violin, cello and piano. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Venezuelan National Quartet. YV2RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

Friday, June 12

Huizen, Netherlands—8:20 a. m.—Concert by the Harmony Sisters. PHI, 16.88m., 17.77meg.

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—"Today's anniversary; the taking of Kiev by the Red Army in 1920"; music; news. RNE, 25m., 12meg.

Boston—4 p m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Rio de Janeiro—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour. PRF5, 31.6m, 9.50meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections, opera "La Morte Di Frine"; Rome's Midnight Voice: latest Italian songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

London—7 p. m.—"From the Woman's Point of View": Pamela Murray. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Today Father's Going Out With Mother!" Visit to a ball in 1900. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—8 p. m.—Eye-witness account of the Wightman Cup tennis matches from Wimbledon. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"The 1936 Olympiad" (English). DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, June 13

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Actors of the Comedie-Française, TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 313m, 9.57meg.

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—Reports from League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.

London—5:50 p. m.—Reading from "Misleading Cases in the Common Law," H. P. Herbert. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg., GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg., GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Madrid—7 p. m.—Special program for American listeners. EAQ, 30.5m., 9.87meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Technical Tips for the Radiofan." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Dance music. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—10:10 p. m.—"A Lady Loved a Swine" play. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg., GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8 m., 6.14meg.

Lethbridge—11 p m.—The Sport Week. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m., 6.15meg., and CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

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Inquiry Ordered On Sharecropper Strike in Arkansas

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings today ordered an investigation of complaints that federal criminal laws had been violated in disputes between plantation owners and sharecroppers in Arkansas.

Mr. Cummings ordered Sam E. Whitaker, special assistant to the Attorney General attached to the criminal division, to proceed to Arkansas to investigate the complaints.

The national committee on rural social planning yesterday repeated its demands for an investigation of "peonage" and "kidnaping" of cotton choppers in connection with a strike of farm workers in Arkansas, seeking a $1.50 daily wage.

The committee charged that Fred E. Isgrig, Federal District Attorney at Little Rock, was a "plantation owner himself" and demanded that Cummings shift the inquiry into other hands.

Town Officials Plead For Noncurtailment Of Plant Operation

ILION, N. Y., June 3 (AP)—An upstate delegation which returned from New York last night brought the promise of James H. Rand Jr., president of Remington Rand, Inc., that he would give "consideration" to their plea against curtailment of operations in the strike-beset Ilion plant of the company.

The group was composed mainly of officials of the villages of Ilion, Herkimer, Frankfort and Mohawk.

Mr. Rand said in New York that he told them what final decision he made would have to await developments. He explained that unless "enough of the men show us they want to work and thus permit us to feel safe in operating," all machinery of the larger of the two Ilion plants and of single plants in Syracuse, N. Y., and in Middletown, Conn., would be moved to other cities.

A Man in the News

Dr. Axel Munthe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

Dr. Axel Munthe, author of the worldwide best seller already translated into 26 languages, "The Story of San Michele," may consider doing another book, he says, "if the publisher will guarantee that the book will not be a best seller."

A best seller is a two-edged sword put into the hand of a man who wishes only peace, Dr. Munthe commented whimsically in a self-interview given to the Svenska Dagbladet after his recent visit to Stockholm. "The Story of San Michele" is the story of Dr. Munthe's villa on a Capri hillside, telling much of his bizarre life there and of his digging for buried treasure in the volcanic soil. A part of the interview is translated and published by the Monitor with permission of Svenska Dagbladet and the author.

Uses Royalties for Donations

One trouble with being author of a best seller is disposing of the royalties. Dr. Munthe solved it in part by making substantial donations to Sweden for philanthropic purposes. He is a former physician to the King and Queen of Sweden. In reply to a question about his gift of 200,000 crowns, about $50,000, to Sweden since publication of his book in 1932, he says:

"Yes, indeed, I am glad to get rid of this money in an honest way—I have lived under the constant temptation to put a share of the profits in my own pocket. Money belongs to no one on earth, it must circulate from hand to hand, the quicker the better, otherwise one risks burning one's fingers."

A Garland for Typewriter

Credit for writing the book is amusingly laid like a garland around the keys of his newly-acquired typewriter.

"I am no writer. The book formed itself merely by chance more as a game while I was trying to learn typewriting. For myself, I was altogether too much occupied in laboriously spelling myself along among all the hammers and keys . . . to be able to take part in the whimsical play between words and thoughts.

" 'Ich habe nie über das Denken gedacht,' said Goethe. When at last the long manuscript was read to me, I remembered the old Doge in Venice, who, upon viewing Tintoretto's great frescoes celebrating his many achievements, asked with unfeigned astonishment if it really were he who had done all that."

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Drive for Mandate Against War To Be Carried Into Far East

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Mrs. Hannah C. Hull

Head of Women's International League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With their campaign to get 50,000,000 signatures for a People's Mandate against war well under way in the United States and Europe, the Women's International League is preparing to send representatives to the Far East to get the drive started in China and Japan.

The mandate calling upon governments to stop increasing armaments, to use present peace machinery for the settlement of conflicts, to sign a world treaty for immediate reduction of arms and to secure international agreements recognizing world interdependence, has already been translated into French, Spanish, German and Swedish and is being circulated in 30 countries.

The League, headed by Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, of Swarthmore, Penna., has succeeded in getting Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to act as honorary chairman of the mandate committee in the United States. Blanks with room for 4,000,000 signatures are already in circulation in this country with a goal of 12,000,000 by spring.

Just back from Europe where she spent two months initiating the drive, Miss Mabel Vernon, campaign director of the League, finds that the present crisis abroad has made pacificists "more determined than ever to have their demands heeded."

"Our purpose," she said, "is to express such overwhelming public opinion for peace that governments will not dare to consider war as a way of settling conflicts. I am encouraged to find upon my return to Washington that the most important national organization of every character—women's associations, church bodies, farm and labor groups—are assisting the campaign in this country."

Minimum Wage For Canada's Men Held Urgent Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A minimum wage for men is difficult, but it is a most urgent need at the present time, declared F. N. Stapleford, general secretary, in his report at the recent annual meeting of the Neighborhood Workers' Association. The majority of men receiving unemployment relief are eager to go to work, even though receiving a small wage would cut them from the relief rolls. He cited cases where married men with families are working in this city for $12 to $15 a week, expressing the belief that such conditions mean a bleak, narrow and restricted life for the workers and starvation for the children.

During the year ending April 30, 2425 families brought their problems to the association. Optical care and glasses were provided for 117, dental care for 145, special appliances for 43 and better living quarters for 212 families. Temporary employment was found for 433 individuals and work that promised to be permanent for 176. In the furniture workshop, 722 articles were made or repaired by unemployed men, while the association sent out 4248 pieces of furniture to families. During the year 4154 women attended the central office and district sewing centers, making 5930 garments for themselves and 2271 for the clothing department. From the clothing department, 90,847 garments were given out to 27,436 individuals, and 3011 pairs of shoes were repaired and distributed.

Last summer holidays were given to 1162 mothers and 4352 children at Bolton camp, and in addition 867 children were given holidays in country homes and 2953 children given island outings. At Christmas time, 3630 families received Christmas hampers through the direct efforts of the N. W. A.

Shoe Unions Vote to Merge

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3 (AP)—Forty representatives of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union have voted to invite the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union to join the former organization and accept its constitution. Memberships of the two unions still must vote on the proposal. The Protective Union was represented by John D. Nolan of Boston, President, and the Shoe and Leather Workers Union by William B. Mahan, Lynn, Mass., general organizer.

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The Home Forum

A Mystery in the Village

SLIPPY'S business was doing nothing, and he was the busiest man I know. From morning till night he was hard at it, just doing nothing He rarely took time off, except perhaps at the harvest when, not because he had to, or needed the money, or anything as mundane as that, but simply because he liked and wanted to, he "lent a hand" with the stooking of the corn. To "oblige," with Slippy, was not at all the same thing as to work or take a job; and a gentleman of leisure could always oblige without losing his status as the village ne'er-do-anything, a title which he valued quite highly.

One might justifiably ask whether Slippy's life was not more than a trifle dull when the hours of it were passed so idly. He, however, seemed not to find it so and, indeed, I would say that he was one of the most contented people I ever knew—contented with little, much too little, no doubt, but contented all the same. Day in, day out, one would see him sitting on an old mill stone outside the Post Office, chewing a straw and gazing with mild blue eyes at the sky or at anything that went on within his view. One got so used to seeing him there that, if for some reason or other he moved, one missed him, as one would miss a familiar tree when it is felled.

HE WAS DECORATIVE in a way, leaning his faded tomato-colored shirt against the white wall. Sometimes I wondered whether he knew it, but he seemed innocent enough, and probably wore tomato color because he found it serviceable. There was a coat to match his brown trousers, but this, for some reason, or perhaps for none, he never wore, preferring to carry it over his arm, or to keep it by his side with the little basket which he always had with him and which contained—no one ever knew what Above his pale blue eyes he wore a rather rakish, but much battered Homburg, pulled down so low that he had to tilt his head backward to see from beneath.

Slippy was something of a mystery in the village. As far as most people could remember he had always been there, but where he came from or when no one seemed to know.

"WHY, HE WERE a crow-starver to Tippacot when he were a tacker," said old Granfer Challacombe, using the broad Devonshire idiom. Further back no one cared to go.

If asked about his origin, Slippy would look vague and say: "Oh, I been most everywhere. There ben't nothing I don't know about this place neither!"

This, to a certain extent, was true, or was believed to be true; and it was generally considered worth while to stand well with him in case his long memory suddenly began to function in an awkward direction.

There were those who, not unreasonably, thought Slippy lazy. One lady in particular, hoping to reform him, went so far as to offer him work in her garden.

"Work?" His mild blue eyes regarded her indulgently, as in his soft drawl he replied: "Why, midear, what should I work for?"

"Everyone ought to work," his would-be benefactress told him a little impatiently. "Don't you want to be independent?"

Completely unimpressed, Slippy continued to smile.

"Why, I be so independent as they little grass birds azinging up there. 'Twould be silly to work when I don't need to, ma'am."

The lady retired, routed, and Slippy raised blue eyes to the hills.

HOW EXACTLY HE lived I never discovered. He slept in a small hut on a waste patch far up on the hillside; but, as far as any of us knew, he had no means. He looked well fed, though, and invariably had a cheerful word for passers-by. I came to enjoy stopping and exchanging a word with him, and found that, physically lazy though he might be, his thinking was much alive. He was, in fact, quite a philosopher; many of his observations on life, as he saw it from his mill stone, were well worth hearing.

One day, coming down to the village, I was troubled to see that a lovely old mulberry tree, which had been a source of joy to all those who entered the Post Office, had been cut down, and lay with its branches sprawling in the stream. At my exclamation Slippy nodded.

"Yas, midear, 'tes what they do be callin' modern progress."

"But why, Slippy?" I asked.

"Well, seems we mun keep upsides with the times, zo 'tes one of they telephone boxes going up there."

IT WAS IRONICALLY said, and his view of the exchange was quite evident. Suddenly he went on: "Keepin' up, always keepin' up, and why? Look, midear, can you tell me what they do with all this time they do be savin'?"

I had often wondered. Motors roared through our lovely village to the distress of children and cattle, and I questioned whether the time they saved made up for the beauty they missed.

"Yas, 'tes money that's to blame," Slippy mused.

He never seemed to think much of money or envy those who had it. Once he said to me: "All the best things are vree. Look at that sky up there, and at the green of that hill. 'Tes as pretty as a picture of heaven, and it don't cost a varthing."

Such truths endeared Slippy to those who had understanding enough to see beyond his shiftlessness, such truths, and a picture that one carries of him taking a bunch of wild flowers that he had culled to the "big house" for the lady who, when once he had been in trouble, helped him out. For five years, there was never a spring or summer day on which he might not be seen with his floral gift of gratitude.

A. C.

Old Mexican Peon

IN THE shade of a pepper tree
An old man lies sleeping.
Around the smooth rim of his wide sombrero
The small, pointed shadows of leaves,
Glide restlessly.
The still evening is patterned with color
Where the bright ends of his folded serape
Trail in the dust.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FANTASY IN FIVE

FIVE Hungarian homesteads in a village street, five slender saplings lining the rustic sidewalk, and five Hungarian girls in the costume typical of the neighborhood make such an attractive symphony in blacks and whites that no photographer could resist capturing it with his lens.

In the center of Europe, surrounded by countries and problems that seem almost irreconcilable, farming life on the great plain-lands of Hungary goes on as it has done since the days of John Hunyadi. The Magyar still raises fine horses and fine cattle and, if he is still fond of clothing himself and his womenfolk with a certain exuberance usually associated with the kindred ideas of "peasantry" and "conservatism," it is because he will not admit that progress need necessarily avoid the picturesque.

The photograph shows that he can put up new buildings which satisfy modern standards and are, in fact, as much replicas, one of another, as any advocate of mass production could wish. And yet, so satisfying is the design of these simple dwellings and so bravely do their clean white faces reflect the sunlight, that you would feel, passing by with a camera, that they are just waiting to be photographed.

That five of the inhabitants, dressed to match their walls, should choose to walk across this bright scene is one of those happy incidents which are the diligent artists' reward.

The Individual and War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN war and its threatenings are kept so much before thought it is interesting to recall a vision of the prophet Isaiah in which he foresaw a time when people "shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (2:4). Even more striking are the words which immediately follow this prophecy: "O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."

To "walk in the light of the Lord" is surely to live in the understanding of the teachings exemplified by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, the light of the world. On page 279 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "The Principle of Christian Science demonstrates peace." All the works of Mrs. Eddy are devoted to the elucidation of the revelation that came to her; and all teach that there is but one God, one Mind, or Principle, entirely good; also, that God is Love, and that man is forever His expression, His image and likeness. Man, as the offspring of Love, includes and cherishes every idea of Mind. Is it not obvious, therefore, that the one logical and scientific cure for war is for men to recognize but one Mind, God?

It is commonly accepted that wars are often traceable to the false ambitions of rulers and statesmen. But regardless of its cause, much of its aftermath of pain and economic distress falls upon innocent shoulders. Consequently, men are increasingly striving to discountenance and outlaw war with all its ghastliness.

Seeking the means by which he may help in this work, the individual turns instinctively to his highest apprehension of God, in whom security forever abides. In this search he finds, through Christian Science, a new concept, a right concept, of God, of the infinite One, who reigns in eternal harmony, His government established in the daily activities of those who follow after righteousness.

Increased acceptance of the teaching of Christian Science that "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mrs. Eddy, p. 465) is strikingly discernible. God is being mentally and spiritually apprehended, and experience reveals an ever-increasing number of people being healed by the understanding that He is expressed through His perfect reflection, man. In understanding their spiritual sonship with God, men spontaneously and willingly recognize all men as brethren; and this understanding proportionably diminishes the causes of war and hastens the fulfillment of Isaiah's beautiful prophecy.

It is no new doctrine to assert that the way to heal the curse of war is to put into practice the teaching of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, that men must understand the oneness and allness of God, love Him with all their heart, and love their neighbor as themselves.

If it be contended that since the advent of this teaching by Moses, the prophets, and by Christ Jesus, bitter and cruel wars have engaged men, it should be pointed out that such calamities have always arisen from the false belief that men possess minds, wills, and powers of their own. Such beliefs have ever led downwards; whereas, to know and prove that there is but one Mind, and that man reflects this Mind and obeys the one will, leads to the realization of unity, harmony, and peace.

Are not these spiritual qualities being increasingly recognized as reflecting power, since the qualities of God are better understood as real, perfect, and eternal? The beliefs of covetousness, greed, and domination are but "the things of the flesh," and are unreal and valueless; "for," as Paul declared (Romans 8:5, 6), "to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

To the spiritual understanding of God, as the one divine Mind, many willingly credit the change of thought and conduct that has come to them. Feuds have been healed, differences made up, and quarrels of every kind have disappeared. To see the universal parenthood of one Father-Mother God restores fellowship and allows the flower of brotherhood to bloom where before it had been blighted.

How heartening also when Christian Science declares, "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love" (Science and Health, p. 467)! Men are not left blindly to grope for the true basis of peace, since the real man is already at one with God. Clearly, to find true peace we must cultivate within ourselves that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL INDIVIDUO Y LA GUERRA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO la guerra y sus amenazas se tienen tan constantemente delante del pensamiento, es interesante recordar una visión del profeta Isaías, en la cual éste previó un tiempo cuando los pueblos "forjarán sus espadas en rejas de arado, y sus lanzas en hoces: no alzará espada nación contra nación, ni aprenderán más la guerra" (2:4). Aún más sorprendentes son las palabras que siguen inmediatamente a esta profecía: "¡Oh casa de Jacob, venid, y andemos en la luz de Jehová!"

Andar "en la luz de Jehová" es seguramente vivir en el entendimiento de las enseñanzas ejemplificadas por Cristo Jesús, el Guía, la luz del mundo. En la página 279 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA Y MISCELANEA) la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "El Principio de la Ciencia Cristiana demuestra la paz." Todas las obras de Mary Baker Eddy se dedican a la elucidación de la revelación que le había venido, y todas ellas enseñan que no hay más que un Dios, una Mente o un Principio, el cual es enteramente bueno; también que Dios es el Amor, y que el hombre es para siempre Su expresión, Su imagen y semejanza. El hombre como hijo del Amor incluye a cada idea de la Mente en sus afectos. ¿No es evidente, pues, que la única cura lógica y científica de la guerra es que los hombres no reconozcan más qué una Mente, Dios?

Se admite comunmente que las guerras tienen su origen muchas veces en las ambiciones erróneas de los gobernantes y hombres de estado. Pero cualquiera que sea su causa, muchas de sus consecuencias en forma de penas y miserias económicas caen sobre cabezas inocentes. Por consiguiente los hombres se esfuerzan cada vez más vigorosamente por eliminar y evitar la guerra con todos sus horrores.

Buscando los medios por los cuales pueda cooperar en esta obra, el hombre se dirige instintivamente a su concepto más alto de Dios, en el cual encuentra seguridad en todo tiempo. En esta busca encuentra por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana un concepto nuevo, un concepto correcto, del Dios único que reina en eterna armonía, y cuyo gobierno se establece en las actividades diarias de aquellos que siguen tras la justicia.

Cada vez más generalmente se va aceptando la doctrina de la Ciencia Cristiana de que "Dios es la Mente, el Espíritu, el Alma, el Principio, la Vida, la Verdad, el Amor, incorpóreos, divinos, supremos, infinitos" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES—CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS—por Mary Baker Eddy, p. 465), y es notable como ya se pueden percibir los efectos. Se entiende mejor a Dios, tanto mental como espiritualmente, y la experiencia revela que hay más hombres todo el tiempo que han sido curados por el entendimiento de que Dios se expresa por Su reflejo perfecto, el hombre. Al entender su filiación espiritual con Dios, los hombres reconocen espontáneamente y con alegría a todos los demás como sus hermanos; y este entendimiento disminuye gradualmente las causas de la guerra y accelera el cumplimiento de la hermosa profecía de Isaías.

No es ninguna doctrina nueva asegurar que la manera de curar la plaga de la guerra es poner en práctica las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús, el Guía, de que los hombres tienen que entender la unidad y plenitud de Dios, quererle de todo corazón y amar a su prójimo como a sí mismo.

Si en contra de esta declaración se quiere argüir que desde la llegada de las enseñanzas de Moisés, de los profetas y de Jesús ha habido guerras ensañadas y cruentas entre los hombres, hay que señalar que tales calamidades han resultado del concepto erróneo de que los hombres poseen mentes, voluntades y fuerzas de por sí mismos. Creencias de esta clase siempre nos degradan, mientras que el conocer y el probar que no hay más que una Mente y que el hombre refleja a esta Mente y obedece la voluntad única, nos lleva a la comprensión de la unidad, de la armonía y de la paz.

¿No son estas cualidades espirituales las que se reconocen cada vez más como las que reflejan poder, puesto que las cualidades de Dios se entienden mejor como reales, perfectas y eternas? Las creencias de la avaricia, del ansia, y de la dominación son "las cosas de la carne" y son ficticias, sin poder intrínsico; "porque", como dice San Pablo, "el ánimo carnal es muerte; mas el ánimo espiritual es vida y paz" (ROMANOS, 8:5, 6).

Hay muchos que reconocen con gratitud que a este entendimiento espiritual de Dios deben el cambio en su modo de pensar y de obrar que han experimentado. Antiguas enemistades se han curado, diferencias de opinión han sido ajustadas, y riñas de toda clase han desaparecido. El comprender que Dios es el Padre-Madre universal restituye el espiritu de compañerismo y permite que la flor de la hermandad florezca donde antes se marchitaba.

¡Qué animador es recordar que la Ciencia Cristiana declara: "Se debiera comprender perfectamente que todos los hombres tienen una Mente, un Dios y Padre, una Vida, una Verdad y un Amor (CIENCIA Y SALUD, p. 467)! Los hombres no son dejados para buscar como si fuera ciegamente y a tientas una base verdadera de la paz, puesto que el hombre verdadero ya está unido con Dios. Resulta pues bien claro que para encontrar la paz verdadera, tenemos que cultivar dentro de nosotros aquel ánimo "que fué también en Cristo Jesús".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Her Introduction to Organs

WHEN I was a child of eleven I heard the organ play in Antwerp Cathedral, and went home and wrote about it in my diary. I have the diary here beside me. Words like "rumbling, roaring, glorious," words I had read in a book. When it was loud it was "a thunderstorm"; when it was soft, "I looked up and I felt as if I was lifted from the earth and was flying and flying."

And when I was thirty I heard the organ play in Milan Cathedral, but I had learned by then not to try to put sound on paper. Vaguely I sensed that it could not be done, but only vaguely—until I met Ernest. Ernest is the first organist I ever knew, and there is nothing vague about him. Until I met him an organ was to me Gothic glory, or it was played in a theatre and was ridiculous.

It was Ernest who first seduced me from the cozy boundaries of fiddledom into this land of giant voices. It was he who taught me that an organ can touch many planes between glory and absurdity, and, above all, it was he who reminded me that an organ requires an organist. Ernest is an organ builder; not only has he written books about organs, but he can find his way blindfolded and unerring up five dusty ladders to the smallest piccolo pipe. . . .

Filled with zeal and humility, I followed Ernest to the organ factory. . . . The three of us walked on, treading upon sawdust, breathing sawdust. I understood now why Mr. Lamb, for fifty years archdean and king of English organ makers, never rises from a chair or leaves a room—no matter what tapestried chair, what pleasure parlors—without the decisive motion of brushing sawdust from his backside.

Here in this place, men could not only hear, they could feel. Finger tips as well as ears were delicately sentient. A gray-haired man sitting on a high stool bent over a tiny brass reed-tongue in his hand; he rubbed the reed with a burnisher, sighted it, and burnished it again. He was, he told me, curving the tongue of a tromba pipe; no machine, no mechanical contrivance, could gauge the proper curvature. His obvious pride and pleasure in his skill filled me also with pride, silencing for once the familiar lament that our world is machine-ridden, mechanized to desiccation. Later, in the ninety-six-degree attic, I was introduced to the boss, the man who had built this famous factory thirty years ago. I saw him at the end of a long room, a tall man, white-haired, without coat or collar. What he was doing I have no idea, but he leaned over a high table, grasping it with his hands; his right foot was hard down on what looked like a pedal, and his left extended in the air behind him. Was this the man who had been described to me as the possessor of foreign-made limousines and marble swimming pools? Absently, but with courtesy, he permitted an introduction, shook hands, and was instantly back upon the pedal. I knew a sudden uprush within, an added glow that had nothing to do with degrees Fahrenheit.

"Ernest!" I whispered. "It's real pride in craftsmanship. It's grand. It's mediaeval!"

Ernest looked gratified, but caught himself, and frowned. Ernest does not hold with romanticizing. "It's not mediaeval," he said. "It's just good organ building."—CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, in "Friends and Fiddlers." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Tom's Sister Makes a Pudding

"YOU *will* call it a pudding, Tom. Mind! I told you not!"

"I may as well call it that, till it proves to be something else," said Tom. "Oh, you are going to work in earnest, are you?"

Ay, ay! that she was. And in such pleasant earnest, moreover, that Tom's attention wandered from his writing every moment. First, she tripped down stairs into the kitchen for the flour, then for the pie-board, then for the eggs, then for the butter, then for a jug of water, then for the rolling-pin, then for a pudding-basin, then for the pepper, then for the salt; making a separate journey for everything, and laughing every time she started off afresh. When all the materials were collected, she was horrified to find she had no apron on, and so ran *up* stairs, by way of variety, to fetch it. She didn't put it on up stairs, but came dancing down with it in her hand; and then being one of those little women to whom an apron is a most becoming little vanity, it took an immense time to arrange; having to be carefully smoothed down beneath—Oh, heaven, what a wicked little stomacher!—and to be gathered up into little plaits by the strings before it could be tied, and to be tapped, rebuked, and wheedled, at the pockets, before it would set right, which at last it did, and when it did—but never mind; this is a sober chronicle. Oh never mind! And then there were her cuffs to be tucked up, for fear of flour; and she had a little ring, to pull off her finger, which wouldn't come off (foolish little ring!); and during the whole of these preparations she looked demurely every now and then at Tom, from under her dark eyelashes, as if they were all a part of the pudding, and indispensable to its composition.

For the life and soul of him Tom could get no further in his writing than, "A respectable young man, aged thirty-five," and this, notwithstanding the show she made of being supernaturally quiet, and going about on tiptoe, lest she should disturb him: which only served as an additional means of distracting his attention, and keeping it upon her.

"Tom," she said at last, in high glee. "Tom!"

"What now?" said Tom, repeating to himself, "aged thirty-five."

"Will you look here a moment, please?"

As if he hadn't been looking all the time!

"I am going to begin, Tom. Don't you wonder why I butter the inside of the basin?" said his busy little sister. "Eh, Tom?"

"Not more than you do, I dare say," replied Tom, laughing. "For I believe you don't know anything about it."

"What an infidel you are, Tom! How else do you think it would turn out easily when it was done? For a civil engineer and land-surveyor not to know that! My goodness, Tom!"

It was wholly out of the question to try to write. Tom lined out "A respectable young man, aged thirty-five;" and sat looking on, pen in hand, with one of the most loving smiles imaginable. . . .

"Where's the pudding?" said Tom. For he was cutting his jokes, Tom was.

"Where!" she answered, holding it up with both hands. "Look at it!"

"*That* a pudding!" said Tom.

"It will be, you stupid fellow, when it's covered in," returned his sister. Tom still pretending to look incredulous, she gave him a tap on the head with the rolling-pin, and still laughing merrily, . . . returned to the composition of the pie-crust.—From the "Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Trout

THROUGH the fern-fronds
And hemlock shadows,
Occasional beams of sunlight
Strike golden pebbles
And weave a shimmering pattern
In the shallows.

Beneath the mossy logs
That lie across the weir,
Quicker than beams
Trout dart their silver arrows
And disappear.

Bubbles ripple the surface
With increasing rings.
The sun weaves a seine
On the water in vain,
For trout in a pool
Are transient things.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

Nocturne

MOONLIGHT, thou gentle nurse
Of day-shy universe
And sleep-forsaken eye,
In pity softly move across the sky,
Surpass the silver tiles
Of ocean, liquid miles,
And stooping earthward rock
The cradled petals of night-scented stock.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS

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With Key to the Scriptures
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936 ★★

Dever to Enforce Law on Sweatshops; Trial of Dolan Suit Gets Under Way

Boston Today

Wide Sweatshop Publicity Sought

Sweatshops, hoping to take advantage of the United States Supreme Court decision declaring the New York minimum wage law unconstitutional, may find their names literally blazed upon the housetops.

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, at a conference today held by Governor Curley with members of the State Department of Labor and representatives of Attorney General Paul A. Dever, proposed stronger advertising laws, in which radio and billboards might be used in addition to newspapers, to inform the public that an employer has refused to comply with a minimum wage recommendation.

Under a voluntary minimum wage statute that preceded the present Massachusetts law, which resembles the mandatory New York legislation, publication of such names in newspapers was specified. Some newspapers refused to publish the names, however, and were upheld by the courts in their stand. Mr. Moriarty feels that inclusion of radio and billboards in the law, would remove this snag.

Governor Curley stated today that he believes it highly probable that a conference of governors of all industrial states to consider this subject, will be held in Washington following the close of the political conventions.

In the meantime he has requested Assistant Attorney General James J. Ronan to make a study of the situation and submit proposals for legislation, which he will transmit to the Legislature. It is expected this will be done by next Monday.

The Attorney General has started work upon a new minimum wage law for this State. "I am confident," he said today, "that there is sufficient law now on the statute books, or which can be enacted, to protect women from exploitation.

"While the United States Supreme Court has declared the New York law, which is identical with our own, unconstitutional because of its mandatory conditions, I think Massachusetts can find collateral legislation which shall be as effective as the mandatory law and at the same time be constitutional."

In stating that he would prevent sweatshops from re-establishing themselves here by enforcing existing laws, Attorney General Dever said that if necessary new legislation will be prepared to handicap sweatshop employers but not interfere with the majority of employers who have voluntarily accepted the minimum wage schedule recommended by the State Board of Labor and Industry.

Making Out the Baby Bonus Bonds By a Staff Photographer

Virginia McGrath (Left) and Betty Boyd Filling In Veterans' Names With 72 Other Workers

Dolan Activities Traced at Trial

Edmund L. Dolan, former treasurer of the city of Boston, formed the Legal Securities Corporation in 1930 just after James M. Curley had been elected Mayor, manned the corporation with "dummy directors and straw stockholders," and continued its existence as a middleman for city bond transactions until a short time before Mr. Curley's term had ended.

This was the charge delivered today by Robert G. Dodge, former president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, who is acting as special prosecutor in the city's suit to seek an accounting of the $250,000 profit which Mr. Dolan allegedly made as head of the Legal Securities Corporation.

After more than two years of delays, the Dolan case opened today at 11:20 in a jury-waived session of the Suffolk Superior Court before Judge Edward F. Hanify. Now a political cause célèbre and the grounds of a bitter political feud between Mayor Mansfield and Governor Curley, the case is expected to take at least four weeks to try.

Mr. Dodge told the court that the Legal Securities Corporation had been financed with $5000 of capital and a loan of $10,000 from the Federal National Bank. The loan, he declared, had been repaid with a few weeks from profits of the corporation. Mr. Dodge said that during the four years of its existence, Mr. Dolan's corporation did millions of dollars worth of business.

After it had been organized, explained the special prosecutor, the corporation bought bonds from brokers and then sold them to the city at a profit. Mr. Dodge declared that it was Mr. Dolan's duty to save the city money by buying these bonds direct.

The dummy directors of the corporation were Winifred White, Edward J. Supple and Edward Donovan. At various times, there were other "straw" heads of the firm, he said.

Mr. Dolan's chauùeur, J. Walter Quinn, was at one time the president of the Legal Securities Corporation. Mr. Quinn is one of those mentioned in the city's bill.

During Mr. Dolan's term as city treasurer, 70 per cent of the bonds bought by the city were purchased through one of his companies—the Legal Securities Corporation and later the John F. Dever and the R. L. Emerson companies which were outgrowths of the first firm.

The special prosecutor stated that the books of all three companies have apparently been destroyed. Such records as he and his colleagues have been able to trace came from the city treasurer's office and the banks.

Although Mr. Dolan was not present when court opened, several of the former official's co-defendants were on hand. Named in the city's petition for an accounting are Mr. Quinn, Harold B. Simpson, Robert L. Emerson, Frederick J. Reardon, John F. Dever and Laurence Costello.

As the case opened, George R. Farnum, special counsel assisting the city's prosecution of the case, presented a motion "to take the bill pro confesso" as regards Mr. Costello, because this defendant has not filed any answer to the city's bill. The motion was withheld temporarily when Harold W. Sullivan, counsel for Mr. Costello, said that his client would file an answer within 48 hours.

Final hearing of the Dolan case brings to an end a series of stalls and delays which have lasted for two years. It was in 1934 that the Finance Commission first attempted to force Mr. Dolan to testify concerning "certain bond purchases." Governor Curley checkmated this move by shifting sufficient members of the Commission to force Mr. Farnum to drop the Dolan matter and at the same time to resign as its special counsel.

In the meanwhile, Mayor Mansfield was preparing for his own investigation of the Legal Securities Corporation.

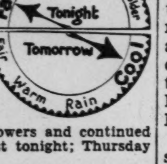
On Dec. 14, 1935, Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley and Mr. Farnum filed a bill of equity against Mr. Dolan and six others, charging fraud in bond purchases. But the case was not yet ready to come to trial. For while Thomas H. Mahony, Mr. Dolan's counsel, was assuring all and sundry that his client welcomed the suit as an opportunity to prove his integrity, it was charged that everything was being done to stall the case and to keep it out of the courts.

Today, after many months of waiting, the first step was taken which will either prove or disprove Mr. Farnum's statement that:

"I have believed from the beginning, and more firmly believe now, that the solution of the Dolan scandal will furnish the key to many sinister mysteries."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Possibly a brief shower late this afternoon; fair and considerably cooler tonight; Thursday fair; moderate southwest, shifting with a brief squall to northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and much cooler except showers and continued cool on the south coast tonight; Thursday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and much cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, cooler except on the south coast tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds, showers and thunder squalls tonight followed by generally fair Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	84	Minneapolis	50	64
Bermuda	74	82	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	54	56	New York	72	86
Denver	50	64	Norfolk	76	90
Helena	38	48	Philadelphia	76	90
Jacksonville	76	74	St. Louis	56	92
Kansas City	52	76	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	58	68	Washington	76	92
Miami	80	86			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 3.
B—Maximum, May 2.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:05 p. m., height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 11:40 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

Four-Day Crossing To Azores Assured

Four-day transatlantic passenger service to Boston is assured.

Engines of the renovated motorship Vulcania, which reached port this afternoon from the Mediterranean, have been well broken in and the Italian Line promises four-day crossings as a regular thing between this port and the Azores Islands. The Vulcania crossed from Ponta Delgoda in four days.

Aboard the Vulcania were 800 passengers for this port and New York. Both the Vulcania and a sister ship, the Saturnia, were virtually rebuilt at the builder's yard at Monfalcone, Italy, at a cost of about $5,000,000.

Cayuga Sails For New London

Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga sailed from Boston today for New London, Conn., in connection with the graduation exercises at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy. After the graduation the Cayuga will take the remaining cadets on the annual foreign cruise of 8863 miles to Scotland, Denmark, Germany, France and Madeira.

Work Is Rushed On Bonus Bonds

Busy filling the federal cornucopia for the golden shower which will start the night of June 15 for ex-service men of New England, 74 girls are working at top speed at the Federal Reserve Bank entering the names of veterans on the baby bonus bonds to go out on that date through registered mail delivery.

These bond clerks have been working since the middle of March under the direction of R. F. Van-Amringe, manager of the fiscal agency department, handling the bonus bonds at the bank, and L. W. Sweetser, assistant cashier. Their record is 50,000 to 75,000 "pieces," or bonds, a day—a total of 1,425,000 bonds to date, with a cash value of $71,250,000 for New England recipients. By June 15 the office expects to have 150,000 additional "pieces" at the post office ready for mailing.

Procedure in making out the bond and check issue which will average $583 per veteran for the 200,000 in New England and the 87,000 in Greater Boston, consists in receiving soldier applications at the Veterans' Bureau in the Federal Building, approval, and then drawing checks for odd amounts over and above the bonds which are in multiples of $50.

The disbursing officer draws the check and authorizes a stencil containing the name, address and a serial number for the recipient. The check, stencil and a voucher for the bonds then are sent to the Federal Reserve Bank where the staff of girls makes out the bonds. They place them, with an explanatory circular on how to cash the bonus, and checks, if any, in an envelope which has been prepared for registered mail delivery.

These envelopes will be sent to the post office between June 8 and 10, to be held there against delivery the night of June 15 when the soldier theme song will be "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Action Delayed On Budget Item

Rising to a parliamentary point of order that the matter was "improperly before the House," Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline this afternoon delayed action until Monday on that portion of Governor Curley's $67,689,479 budget which involves the $100,000 allotted to the executive department out of the so-called extraordinary fund, part of which anticipates entertaining distinguished guests.

Representative Bigelow said this section of the budget was improperly before the House "because the Governor failed to exercise properly any power given to him by the Constitution in reference to legislation." He asked for a ruling and that action be deferred until Monday. The House concurred by a voice vote.

Mrs. O'Riordan Again Rejected

Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today was turned down for the fourth time by the Executive Council as state librarian. The vote was three in favor, three against and three not voting. Mrs. O'Riordan's appointment has been hanging fire for two months. At the same session, Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, Harvard's renowned "Copey," was reappointed as trustee of the state library.

Lowell Shoe Strike Settled

Settlement of a strike involving 1200 employees and an annual payroll of $600,000 in three Lowell shoe plants, was announced today by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, following a two-day conference with employees and employers.

A 40-hour week is provided in the recommendations of the board which were accepted by both parties, although the right is extended to the manufacturers to call for eight 45-hour weeks in any six-month period.

Under the signed agreement the termination date of the contract which was under dispute was set as Jan. 1, 1937. Negotiations for a new contract will begin on November 1. In event that an agreement is not reached by December 8 the contract may be abrogated upon petition of either party.

The firms involved are the Federal Shoe Company, the Lowell Shoe Company, and the Economy Shoe Company.

Fog Blankets Cape Cod Shores

Bostaon-bound vessels were delayed for hours today when a blanket of dense fog settled down on Massachusetts Bay and along the Cape Cod shores. The steamer, City of St. Louis, with passengers and freight from Savannah and New York, due at Boston about noon, was anchored at Wings Neck at the Buzzard's Bay entrance to the Cape Cod Canal for at least five hours and was still there at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The big Italian motorship Vulcania, with 800 passengers aboard from the Mediterranean, was due at Commonwealth Pier at 4 p. m. today but was delayed by fog, and is not expected before 6 o'clock.

Not a single vessel passed through the Cape Cod Canal after the fog shut in during the early morning. Two motorbarges are held at Sandwich, and other shipping is delayed along the coast. But in Boston Harbor there is no sign of fog and visibility is good.

Cape Cod Canal Gets $3,418,750

Uncle Sam is today prepared to take his biggest step toward opening the Cape Cod Canal to the largest coastwise passenger ships that ply along the Atlantic seaboard as well as deep-water liners of any nationality that trade to Atlantic coast ports.

His purse is bulging with $3,418,750, allotted by the War Department, under authority of the Rivers and Harbors Act of Aug. 30, 1935, and he is ready to spend it.

First step was opening of bids for dredging out 8,990,100 cubic yards of material to widen and deepen the waterway, and removal of the two old bridges at Buzzards Bay and Bourne. The job is expected to take two years, but will leave the waterway with a depth of 32 feet for nearly its entire length and a width ranging up to 315 feet.

Bids—sent to the division engineer at New York, who will award the contract—showed the Arundel Corporation of Baltimore offering to tackle the entire job of dredging for $3,315,549 and $32,000 additional for demolition of the railroad and the highway bridges. By splitting the work into sections A and B, the cost would be lower—$3,040,661, plus $30,950 for removal of the bridges—for M. A. Breyman Dredging Company of New York bid $1,347,718 for excavating 4,047,200 cubic yards in Section A and the Great Lakes Dredging and Dock Company of New York offered to dig out 4,942,900 cubic yards in Section B for $1,692,943.

Charges Flying As Democratic Meeting Nears

Attempts to Buy Votes With Money or Jobs, Hurley Asserts

More Candidates

Two Additional Names Are Mentioned for Lieutenant Governorship

Massachusetts Democratic circles were seething with excitement today following the addition of two new Lieutenant Governor candidates and the hurling of charges by Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer and Democratic gubernatorial aspirant, that his opponents were attempting to buy delegate votes with money and promises of jobs and threatening his supporters with loss of their state positions.

State Treasurer Hurley made his charges last night, only a few short hours before the Democratic pre-primary convention opens in Springfield on Friday morning. By dragging the alleged practices into the open, the State Treasurer hopes to counteract their effect upon his candidacy.

Dever Replies

Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Mr. Hurley's rival for the nomination, retorted today:

"I have been too busy with the duties of my office to engage in political small talk. I know nothing about any attempt to 'buy' delegates. If any other candidates does, it is his duty to expose the 'buyers' and 'sellers.'

"I think the honest delegates at the state convention will know how to answer this unwarranted implication that they are ready to sell out to the highest bidder."

Two New Candidates

The two additional candidates for Lieutenant Governor are Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, and Mayor William P. Yeorg of Holyoke. Despite Governor Curley's denial of the report that he invited Mr. Lyman to be a candidate, the report still persists. Those who stand by the truth of it insist that Governor Curley wants Mr. Lyman, a Yankee Democrat and a member of the Ely-Walsh faction, on the ticket for balance.

However, Governor Curley has openly given some encouragement to Mayor Yeorg, for only a few days ago, when questioned by the Mayor, the Governor said it might be well to have a western candidate to balance the ticket. But, of course, the Governor did not definitely commit himself, despite his kindly words.

Treasurer's Charges

The State Treasurer in airing his charges of delegate buying and threatening, said, "I am loathe to go into connecting any candidate in this contest with these un-American and despicable activities. The fact of their existence, however, does evidence one thing—that the old forces of invisible government are still with us."

While making his complaint, he staked his claim to the convention gubernatorial nomination on the first ballot. He declared he has in hand the signed pledges of 400 of the 766 delegates. If these delegates remain deaf to the pleas of the two other candidates, Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, the fight for Governor is over now, as far as the convention is concerned.

Refused to Name

Although Mr. Hurley's statement against delegate buying was filled with political dynamite, he refused to name the person or persons to whom he was referring.

He drew the inference that efforts would be made to deadlock the convention so that a dark horse may be trotted out. But he warned that "if, by any chance, Springfield should be a 'bossed' convention, and if its choice of Governor be not a free, unhampered, uncontrolled, fair and honest election, then irrespective of the outcome in Springfield, they will have to meet me in the primaries in September, when nomination will be given by the voters of the party, and not by the sleight-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Bridges to Run for Senate; Three-Cornered Race Looms; Silent on Vice-Presidency

New Hampshire Governor Says He Is Too Busy With State Tasks to Wage Active Campaign as He Announces Candidacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 3—New Hampshire's Gov. H. Styles Bridges today officially announced that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator.

It has long been expected that he would make this decision openly and thus put himself into what may become a three-cornered race for the seat now held by Henry W. Keyes of Haverhill. Senator Keyes, who has been in the Senate since 1918, said some time ago that he "intended to run" and there is a possibility that former Senator George H. Moses may try to regain his seat.

Silent on Vice-Presidency

Though the Governor's announcement makes it clear that he prefers the senatorship to the Vice-Presidency, he has by no means closed the door as far as he is concerned to the latter. But it is understood he will make no attempt to seek the Vice-Presidential nomination despite reports that Republican leaders are considering him more strongly than ever as a running-mate for the G. O. P.'s ultimate candidate for President.

In his announcement the governor said:

"I shall be a candidate in the September primary for the Republican nomination for United States Senator.

"In the present critical condition of national affairs it is most important that New Hampshire should have active and aggressive representation in the United States Senate. That type of representation I feel I can give New Hampshire. I appreciate the honors and opportunities for service which I have received at the hands of the citizens of New Hampshire by my election as Governor and I have endeavored to measure up to those responsibilities. My knowledge of current state problems and the relationship between states and the Federal Government should be of assistance to me as Senator.

"Because of the tremendous demands upon me as a result of the flood disaster and other emergencies, in addition to the usual business of the State, I shall have little time for an active campaign. I shall continue to do my work as Governor to the best of my ability. Neither my candidacy nor anything else will be permitted to interfere with my present duties. One of the best ways that I can demonstrate my fitness for a promotion to the United States Senate is by doing a good job as Governor of New Hampshire, and I am working hard to that end.

"If elected to the United States Senate it will be my constant endeavor to speak, to vote, and to act for that which will promote and preserve the welfare of the nation and protect the interests of our State of New Hampshire."

Concord Police Place Legal Ban On Hitch-Hiking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 3—To promote safety on the city's streets, hitch-hiking and riding on bicycle handlebars were made illegal here this week by the Concord Police Commission.

Chief Victor I. Moore said the city was following a trend in other New Hampshire communities in moving to outlaw the practice of "bumming rides." "Some hikers," he pointed out, "stand in the middle of the street and try to get a lift. It's too dangerous."

Thumbing Now Illegal

Under the new ordinance "it shall be unlawful for any person to stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the operator of any private vehicle."

In commenting on the new regulation to stop riding on handlebars, Mr. Moore pointed to the increased use of bicycles and emphasized the hindrance to getting out of a tight situation that is caused when the cyclist has to maneuver with someone on his steering apparatus.

Owner Responsible

The commission also passed a regulation providing that when a car is found parked in violation of the city laws and the identity of the driver cannot be determined, "the owner, or person in whose name such vehicle is registered, shall be held prima facie responsible for such violation."

Northfield, Vt., Wins Heat Medal

An occurrence peculiar in weather annals, the hottest city in the country this morning at 8 o'clock, with the exception of a few cities in the South, was Northfield, Vt., according to Chief Weatherman G. Harold Noyes. Temperature recorded was 80 degrees.

No evidence of a challenge for the Boston record was made, however. High—according to weather bureau statistics—was 102 degrees in 1911. Boston's mercury continued to vary but little, recording a mere 80 degrees at noon.

Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Fair and considerably cooler tonight. Thursday fair, with moderate southwest—shifting to a brief squall—to northwest winds.

Cross Will Seek Governorship Of Connecticut Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3—While national politics occupies the front-page headlines, the forces that will shape Connecticut's state campaign next November are beginning to move.

The state hears definitely that Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself.

The Governor made his statement on the heels of a newspaper article which, quoting no source, predicted that he would follow Governor Lehman of New York in retiring from politics. Governor Cross made it conditionally, saying that he would run if Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes, leader in a Democratic faction which frequently has opposed the Governor, would be a candidate with him again.

Mr. Hayes clinched the rather roundabout declaration of the Governor's with a statement that he would run.

Matter Seems Settled

So far as the Democrats are concerned that seems to settle the matter, for there never has been a serious attempt to take the gubernatorial nomination away from Governor Cross since he was first elected in 1932.

If he again becomes the nominee and is elected in November, this former college dean will be the first four-term governor since the days of the Civil War. Gov. William A. Buckingham served eight years from 1858 to 1866.

On the Republican side there is nothing so definite in view, and the principal development of recent weeks has been a convincing demonstration of the strength State Chairman J. Henry Roraback has within his party in the State.

Receives Tribute

Mr. Roraback was given an outstanding tribute at the Republican state convention which named delegates to the national convention in Cleveland. He has now gone to Cleveland with national attention centered on him as one of the leaders of the Republican Old Guard in the East and an important advocate of the Landon candidacy for the presidential nomination.

When Mr. Roraback was named by the state convention as Delegate No. 1 to Cleveland, Judge James F. Walsh of Greenwich predicted that he would have "as much to say as any man" about who would be the presidential nominee.

Single Candidate

There is one avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor—State's Attorney Arthur M. Brown of New London County. Mr. Brown, mentioned in other years as a possible candidate, but never an active political leader, has said that he will accept the nomination if it is offered. Eastern Connecticut Republicans are booming his candidacy.

Former Congressman John Q. Tilson is being talked of as another possible choice. No one expects the situation to be clarified until the delegates return from Cleveland.

Tech Gliders To Enter Contest

Members of the M. I. T. Aeronautical Engineering Society today prepared to go to Concord, N. H., to hold a glider meet in which 10 of them will be picked to represent Technology in the National Soaring Contest at Elmira, N. Y., from June 20-July 5. The Tech students will be in Concord for a week.

Chief event in the Elmira meet, which will attract the prominent glider pilots of the United States and Canada, is the Vincent Bendix award of $500 for the longest distance record, and $1000 if the American record of 158 miles, held by Richard du Pont of Delaware, is broken.

Clergy Moves To Rid R. I. Of Horse Racing

Union Ministers Group Joins the Campaign to Close Tracks

Committee Is Named

Decision Practically Unites All Protestant Denominations in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3—Naming the Rev. Dr. Edward Holyoke, D. D., pastor emeritus of Calvary Baptist Church as chairman of the special committee in charge of the program, the Union Ministers' Association of Rhode Island today moved to rid the State of the Narragansett Park horse racing track.

The decision of the Union Ministers' Association yesterday practically unites all of the Protestant denominations in the campaign to rid the State of horse racing, with legal pari-mutuel betting.

Recently the Rhode Island Baptist Association named a special committee to campaign against the Pawtucket track. The committee members announced that they would direct their attention toward obtaining the registration of the 23,000 members of the denomination in order that they might use this influence at the polls in November to defeat candidates who were in favor of continuation of horse racing.

Went on Record

Following the lead of the Baptists, the Rhode Island Protestant Episcopal Convention also went on record as opposed to the continuance of the racing after the evil had been scored by the Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, D.D., Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State.

Both religious organizations made it known that they hoped for the support of the business interests who last year were forced to discontinue their activities because of the threat of a boycott from workers at the track.

The first major attack on the horse racing and dog racing at Dighton, Mass., by Bishop James E. Cassidy of Fall River, Mass., has had its effect here. It is openly predicted that the caustic remarks of the Massachusetts Bishop, whose jurisdiction borders on the Providence Diocese, would have the tendency to attract Providence Roman Catholic clergymen to take up the campaign. Most Roman Catholic pulpits have been silent on the subject since the racing and betting was legalized.

Bishop Flays Tracks

Bishop Cassidy is quoted as saying:

"The State of Massachusetts has laws assuring protection to certain animals against steel traps. It seems to me that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals take better care of animals than the State takes of human beings.

"There are two steel traps existing at the present moment and I desire to call your attention to them so that you may be able to protect yourselves. The first of these steel traps permitted by the State is gambling in connection with dogs and horse racing.

"In this section we have a dog track which is allowed to exist despite opposition on the part of the people of that community. We also have another track which is in existence in the near-by State and I refer to Narranganset Park.

"People go to these places and gamble their entire subsistence in many cases. People who go to Dighton or Narragansett Park do not go there for the love of dogs or horses. They go to gamble their money.

"The second steel trap set by the State is the way with which the liquor traffic is conducted in Massachusetts and also in the nearby State of Rhode Island.

Saloons Denounced

"When I was denouncing the saloons in this same church 30 years ago, they were decent as compared with the establishments now being conducted. In those days saloons were for men, but the present ones attract men, women and even boys and girls.

"Years ago we could go to our local authorities and obtain correction of certain conditions existing in the liquor business. We are now told that we must go to Boston.

"You cannot blame the police, for they are doing their best. But for my part, I refuse to go to Boston. There is at present so much concentration and regulation that some day it will be necesasry to go to Washington for action."

Ryan to Seek Primary Support

Morgan T. Ryan, former Registrar of Motor Vehicles and now candidate for State Treasurer, has decided that his chances of election will be better if he is not endorsed by the Democratic pre-primary convention which opens at Springfield on Friday.

"Experience has taught us," he said today, "that the endorsement of a candidate by such a convention, obviously controlled by certain leaders, apparently fails to act as a guide to the voters. The ultimate result has been that the voter, exercising his individual right, has elected the candidate best qualified, in his opinion, for office.

"After due deliberation I have decided to take the issue of my candidacy for the nomination for State Treasurer to the voters at the September primaries, rather than seek an endorsement at Springfield."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PARNELL" (Shubert)—Historical romance starring Dennis King and Edith Barrett. Written by the late Elsie Schauffler, and presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"The Unholy Garden," featuring Ronald Colman. 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also "Once in a Lifetime," with Aline MacMahon and Jack Oakie. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

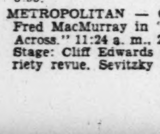
SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Harbor Lights," "Neptune Nonsense," "Double or Nothing," "Ride Along Dude," "Plane Dippy," also latest newsreels.

UPTOWN—"Big Brown Eyes," featuring Joan Bennett. 2:15, 4:55, 7:40, 10:20. Also "Last of the Pagans." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

TREMONT—"Girl From 10th Ave." 9, 11:15 a. m., 1:59, 4:43, 7:27, 10:11. Also "To Beat the Band." 10:07 a. m., 12:37, 3:21, 6:05, 8:49.

BOSTON—Edward Everett Horton in "Nobody's Fool." 10:08 a. m., 12:47, 2:26, 6:05, 8:44. Also "Dracula's Daughter." 11:28 a. m., 2:07, 4:46, 7:25, 10:04. Tomorrow: Nils Aster, Adrienne Ames and Fritz Kortner in "Abdul the Damned." Also "The Harvester," with Ann Rutherford.

EXETER—Al Jolson and Beverly Roberts in "The Singing Kid." 3:25, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Dangerous Waters," with Jack Holt and Robert Armstrong. 2:10, 5, 7:54. Tomorrow: Donald Woods and Kay Linaker in "Road Gang." Also "Laughing Irish Eyes," with Evalyn Knapp and Phil Regan.



STATE AND ORPHEUM—Grace Moore and Franchot Tone in "The King Steps Out." Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Roaming Lady," with Fay Wray and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters: 12:05, 3:05, 6, 8:55.

METROPOLITAN — Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "The Princess Comes Across." 11:24 a. m., 2:07, 4:59, 7:51, 10:43. Stage: Cliff Edwards with his musical variety revue. Sevitzky and his orchestra.

Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ... Mozart
"Unfinished" Symphony, in B minor ... Schubert
Second Movement—Andante con moto
Marche Miniature............Tchaikovsky
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ... Wagner
"La Nuit Revécue" ("The Night Relived") (After the Poem, "Senlin," by Conrad Aiken)........Bainbridge Crist
Second Hungarian Rhapsody........Liszt
"Merry Widow," Waltzes.........Lehár
"Deep River," Negro Spiritual ... Arranged by Jacchia
Procession of Bacchus from "Sylvia" ... Delibes

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Charlie Chan at the Circus." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

MEMORIAL — "Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10 a. m., 12:23, 2:46, 5, 7:12, 9:35.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Brides Are Like That," featuring Ross Alexander and Anita Louise. Fenway: 2:29, 5:05, 7:40, 10:17. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:19, 7:03, 9:47. Also Rochelle Hudson and Paul Kelly in "The Country Beyond." Fenway: 1:10, 3:46, 6:22, 8:58. Paramount: 9:36 a. m., 12:20, 3:04, 5:48, 8:32. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." Also "Sky Parade," with Jimmie Allen, William Gargan and Katherine de Mille.

FINE ARTS—Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat in "Private Life of Henry VIII." 1:15, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Fox Movietone News, March of Time # 14, and at 12:45 daily Haydn's Symphony # 6 in G major, recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

Radio Programs On Page 10

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

MODERN—Victor McLaglen and Claudette Colbert in "Under Two Flags." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Golden Arrow," with Bette Davis. 11:06 a. m., 2:10, 5:16, 8:20.

Music

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—State Concert Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. High School for Girls, Codman Square. 8.

BRIGHTON WPA CONCERT—State Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor, and Brighton-Allston Community Chorus, Richard Haggerty, conductor. High School, Cambridge and Warren Streets. 8:30.

Other Events

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Business meeting, with reports from the national convention. 6 Boylston Place. 8:30.

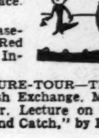
CAMBRIDGE WPA DRAMATICS—"The Patsy" presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts. Longfellow School, Fayette Street and Broadway. 8.

SOUTH COVE WPA LECTURE — Also County Concert Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor, and minstrel show by pupils of the Abraham Lincoln School. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"French Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

WEST END WPA LECTURE—"Dramatic Readings," by Oliver E. Bennett. Bulfinch Place Church, Bulfinch Place. 3:15.



FENWAY PARK — Baseball game. Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland Indians. 3.

BOSTON WPA LECTURE-TOUR—Through the New England Fish Exchange. Meet at the Boston Fish Pier. Lecture on "Marketing the New England Catch," by Edward H. Cooley. 10.

Coast Guard Academy Marks 60th Anniversary

30 cadets to graduate from New London school ready for rescue work at sea, civic duties or to aid navy in case of war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 3—Early in the history of the United States,—on Aug. 4, 1790—the first Congress established a sea-going police force. Today, after 146 years, the United States Coast Guard is recognized as the most unique military service in Uncle Sam's family, always ready for rescue work, and many other duties.

In times of peace, the Coast Guard is a producing branch of the Government, performing duties of a civil nature that must be carried on and which otherwise would cost at least as much as facilities at present supplied. In times of war, it is a part of the navy.

Officers From Navy

Officers for the Coast Guard once were commissioned from those who had served in the Continental Navy during the Revolutionary War. Until about 60 years ago, officers were obtained from both the navy and the merchant marine. But the specialized type of work performed by the service necessitated special training, and in 1876 Congress established a separate school at New Bedford, Mass., to prepare men to be officers in what was then known as the Revenue Cutter Service.

Today that school, located here, is observing its sixtieth anniversary, in preparation for the annual commencement week, June 5 to 8. Thirty young men who have completed four years' intensive training will be handed diplomas and commissions on June 8, discarding the cognomen "cadets" for that of "ensigns."

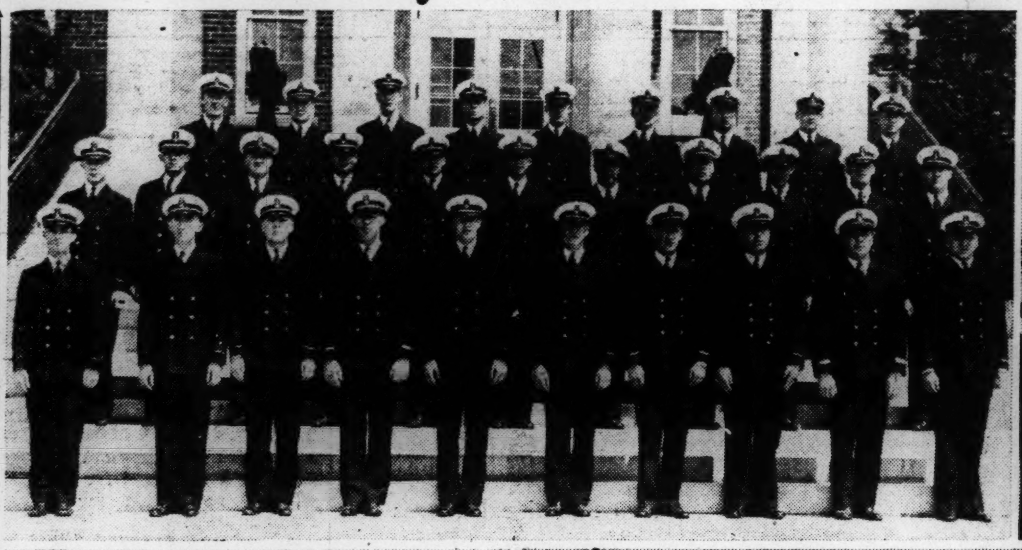
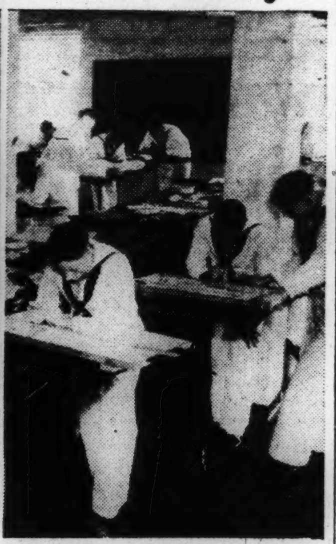
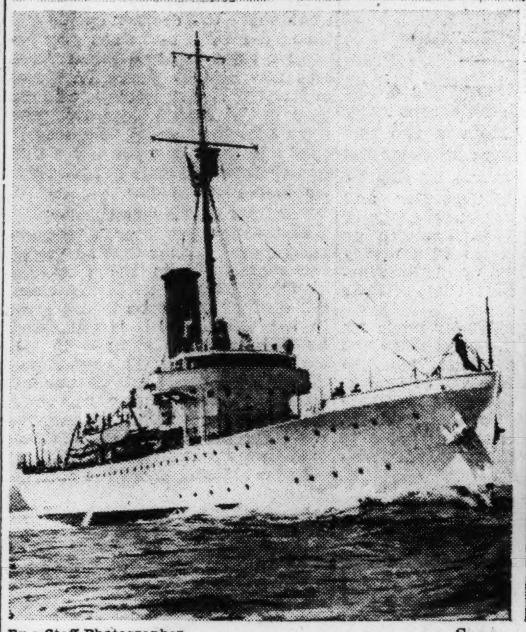
Moved to New London

The school was moved from New Bedford to Baltimore in 1903 and to New London in 1910. It is the Coast Guard Academy—offering both an education and a career to candidates able to meet the high standards it has established—where a four-year course has the advantage from an educational viewpoint of complete control over the student's time for 24 hours a day in 11 months of the year.

There is no lost motion in such a system. It is estimated that the number of semester hours in the average course in mechanical engineering is 145.5, but the corresponding number at the Coast Guard Academy is 177.6 hours. In subjects usually classified as "cultural" the total number of semester hours at the academy is 65, or nearly three fourths of the minimum requirements for the A. B. degree in the average liberal art college.

Traditions of the coast guard are based on ability of its officers and men in seamanship. Training of officers was for many years conducted wholly on sailing ships. The first practice cutter was a top-sail schooner of the type used by the service at the time. This vessel was followed by the Chase, a bark-rigged vessel built especially for the purpose.

But time has wrought many changes and duties of the coast guard have been increased. The eclipse of the sailing ship by modern steam vessels and more recently by the airplane has brought engineering to the fore. Research has brought the scientific knowledge of the oceanographer to bear on such duties as that of the International Ice Patrol, the ever-growing complexities of modern law enforcement have demanded a fuller knowledge of civil and international law than was before necessary.

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at United States Coast Guard Academy

Upper Left: This Year's Graduating Class, Whose Members Are, Back Row (Left to Right)—C. S. Gerde, F. J. Scheiber, C. R. Bender, W. B. Ellis, R. R. Waesche Jr., A. W. Johnsen, J. E. Richey, S. G. Guill, G. R. Reynolds; Middle Row—R. R. Smith, R. W. Blouin, B. B. Schereschewsky, C. R. Couser, J. S. Muzzy, Robert Wilcox, R. J. Lafferty, H. L. Wood, J. W. MacIntosh Jr., G. W. Playdon, G. L. Ottinger; Front Row—E. C. Thompson Jr., C. H. Teague, J. P Martin, G. R. Boyce Jr, J. P. Stow 3d, G. T. Applegate, T. F. Epley, P. E. Trimble, D. B. Henderson, F. J. Statts.
Upper Right—Cadets Studying Drafting.
Lower Left—Coast Guard Cutter.
Lower Right—Three Main Academy Buildings at New London.

Charges Flying As Democratic Meeting Nears

(Continued from Page 9)

of-hand manipulations of a self-constituted but invisible government."

By this threat, State Treasurer Hurley places himself in the same position as that occupied by Governor Curley following the 1934 preprimary convention which was under the control of the Ely-Walsh group. The Governor successfully challenged the convention nominee.

Same "Boss" Charges

Therefore, if the convention nominates some one other than the Treasurer, the Governor himself then may be open to the same "boss" charges he made against the Ely-Walsh forces. And the State Treasurer might possibly be as successful as the Governor in an "anti-boss" contest.

Meanwhile, State Treasurer Hurley is striving to win an important prenomination victory, That hoped-for victory is the election of Charles E. J. Harrington of Watertown as chairman of the committee on rules at the convention. Mr. Harrington is a stout supporter of the Treasurer.

His election would make practically certain the adoption of a convention rule which would provide for selection of the candidate for United States Senator before naming of the gubernatorial choice. If the United States Senator selection is made first, Governor Curley is certain to be the nominee. It would thus remove the threat that he might step into the gubernatorial fight at the last minute because of the popular demand from his friends who have everything to lose and nothing to gain if the Governor goes to Washington.

While the gubernatorial struggle may be the most important battle of the Democratic convention, there is considerable evidence that all the wrangling will not be over when the senatorial and gubernatorial choices are announced.

At least five Democrats are looking longingly at the post of Lieutenant Governor. Seven more are battling for the State Treasurer post. Two additional politicians want the office of Secretary of State and two more are aiming to capture the nomination for State Auditor.

The only Democrats who appear certain now of gaining the posts they are seeking are Governor Curley, whether he remains a candidate for United States Senator or shifts into the Governor's contest, and Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor. Mr. Buckley, one of the most popular men in the Democratic Party, is a condidate for re-election, but there has been some talk that he would be trotted out as a "dark horse" if the gubernatorial struggle is engineered into a deadlock.

Mr. Buckley, however, has consistently maintained that he is satisfied with his own position. In fact he has said that there is a possibility that the top men would be beaten this year and that the minor state offices such as State Auditor, would remain Democratic, even if the Republicans gained considerable strength.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Walter Logan's Musicale:	Red Sox-Cleveland game	Recordings and reports
5:15	"Tim Tyler's Luck"	concert orchestra	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Round and Round Boys	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	Dick Tracy: detective drama	Revue; popular recordings
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Eton Boys, quartet
6:15	"Melody Time": variety	"Terry and Ted" sketch	Spotlight Revue: variety	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs: sports briefs	"Salute": soloist	Sport reports	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	Renfrew of the Mounted	Sports reports; vocalist
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Fred and Helen Pent"	Yankee News Service
7:15	**Talk, "Olympic Prospects"**	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Political speaker	Talk, Gov. James M. Curley
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	"Band Parade": recording
7:45	Political speaker	Musical Moments: recording	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Detective drama
8:00	Willie and Eugene Howard;	**"One Man's Family": drama,**	**Cavalcade of America': dra-**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
8:15	Fifi D'Orsay; orchestra	**from San Francisco**	**matic sketch; orchestra**	Golf lesson
8:30	**"Lavender and Old Lace":**	Serenade: Wayne King and	**George Burns & Gracie Allen;**	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:45	**soloists; Haenschen's Orch.**	his orchestra	**Milton Watson; Renard's Or.**	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:00	**NBC Concert Hour: symphony**	**Town Hall Tonight: Fred**	**Lily Pons, soprano; mixed**	"The Hollisters": sketch
9:15	**orchestra, Cesare Sodero,**	**Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play-**	**chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.**	Hudson DeLange Orchestra
9:30	**conductor; Helen Traubell,**	**ers; male quartet; Van**	Network program	**Wallenstein's Sinfonietta**
9:45	**soprano soloist**	**Steeden's Orchestra**	Mayfair Singers	Yankee News Service
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	"Your Hit Parade": Al Good-	**'Gang Busters': G-Men drama**	**"Husbands and Wives": forum**
10:15	popular orchestra	man's Orchestra; soloists	**with Phillips Lord**	**of discussion**
10:30	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	"Your Hit Parade": Al Good-	News dramatizations	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
10:45	popular orchestra	man's Orchestra; soloists	Sport commentator	Jack Shannon, tenor; orch.
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Larry Funk's Orchestra
11:15	Talk, John B. Kennedy	Sport Review; Musical Turns.	"Snapshots": dance music	Charioteers: quartet
11:30	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	Sterling Young's Orchestra	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
11:45	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Sterling Young's Orchestra	Mal Hallet's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WOR — Mutual), Morning Matinee: speaker; Helen Jepson, soprano; Carl Hoff's Orchestra.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), English-Speaking Union addresses, Sir Gerard Campbell, Sir Percy Bates and Charles F. Kettering.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband."
5:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Answer Me This?": Federal Department of Education sketch.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, "The American Program for the Coming Conventions," Judge Daniel F. Cohalan.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia, Air Show: Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Robert Taylor, screen player; Frank Fay, comedian; "Fats" Waller, pianist.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Xavier Cugat and his rumba orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Torchlight Parade": highlights of political conventions; sketches; music.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor; Grace Leslie, contralto.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; blackface skits; concert orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Democratic Pre-Primary Convention from Springfield, Mass.; speakers.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Night-Before" Democratic dinner speakers: Postmaster General James A. Farley; Gov. James A. Curley; Joseph McGrath, state chairman.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.; Bob Burns; George Jessel; Norma Shearer; Edith Fellows; Jackie Searle.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Another Postmaster Roberts

BAR HARBOR, Maine, June 3 (AP)—Tobias L. Roberts received his commission as postmaster here, becoming the third man of that name to be a postmaster in this vicinity. His grandfather served two terms as postmaster at East Eden, and his father served two years.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	June 5	Cherbourg	June 10	June 4, 8:00 pm	June 5, 6:30 am
Paris	June 6	Plymouth	June 13	June 5, 8:00 pm	June 6, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Niagara	Victoria	June 17	June 12, 4:00 pm	June 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 24	June 20, 4:00 pm	June 20, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	June 13	June 8, 4:00 pm	June 8, 7:30 pm

*Specially addressed for Australia.

Road Beautification Made Goal of Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 3—More than 500 entries were on record as a local newspaper closed its entry list in an annual roadside beautification contest, an outstanding indication of the increasing interest that is being taken in the improvement of roadsides, communities and home settings.

The contest now continues until Oct. 15, when final judging will be made and awards distributed on the basis of improvements accomplished during the contest period.

DiStasio Convicted in Murder

A Middlesex County jury, after 35 minutes' deliberation, found Anthony DiStasio, 24 years old, of Revere, guilty as an accessory before the fact in the murder of Daniel Crowley of Boston, at Hudson, May 6, 1935. DiStasio faces electrocution with his father, Frank DiStasio, convicted of murder in the first degree for the same crime, which the State contends was part of a plot to swindle a life insurance company by setting fire to an automobile containing the body of the victim, who at first was believed to be the elder DiStasio.

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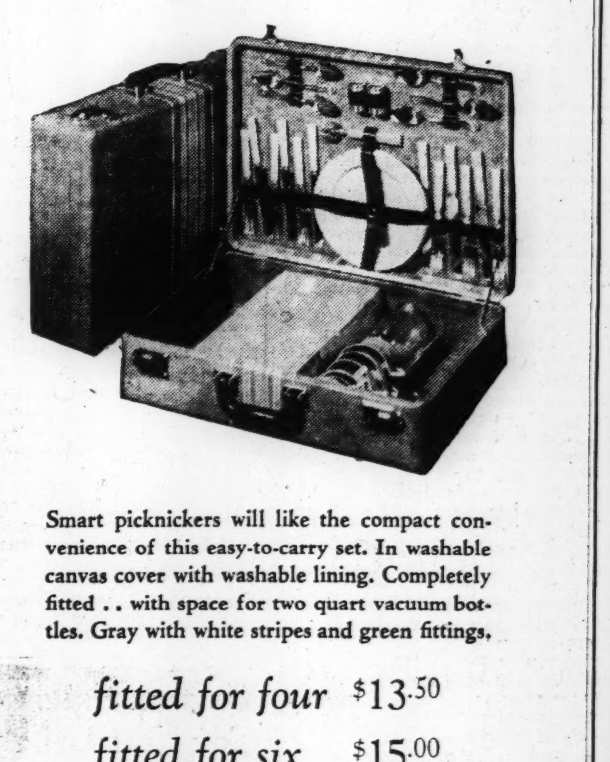

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G.O.P. Orators Ask for Unity And Bureau-Freed Business; Landon's Budgeting Lauded

Republican hopes for national and state election success soared high in Massachusetts today following the campaign-opening dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Mechanics Building last night.

Former Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, a veteran newspaper editor, by a defending description of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, the leading Republican presidential candidate, strengthened the "Landon - for - President" movement here in his address as chief speaker.

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, who has been designated as the man to look after Governor Landon's interests on the floor of the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, sounded the note of confidence by saying:

"I am thoroughly convinced that the candidate for President whom the Republicans will nominate next week in their national convention will be the next President of the United States. We can win in Massachusets and we can win in the United States, but only if we have harmony."

Party harmony was the keynote of the evening, with the speakers, from former Governor Allen of Kansas to the Republican candidates for Governor and Senator, all pleading that the party factions be united.

But from some quarters came the murmur that New England Republicans, hearing only the Republican ballyhoo, are attempting to transform wishes into actualities as far as the national election fight is concerned. The murmurers contend the G. O. P. wishers have only slight basis for their present hopes of success.

Party harmony, however, was so much the keynote, that Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton, candidate for United States Senator, in his brief address, announced he would abide by the decision of the preprimary convention and that he would not attempt to combat the convention nominee in the primaries.

Former Governor Allen of Kansas, in his speech on Governor Landon, combated the arguments that the latter is not responsible for the balanced budget in Kansas.

"Some men tell," he said, "that the budget was balanced in Kansas because of the old Constitution. That's not true. We have the same Constitution there we always had. Let me tell you about the balancing of the budget. In his first administration he insisted that the Legislature pass a pay-as-you-go law. As a result, no unit of government dared to presume to spend more.

"Hopkins said that the budget was balanced out of federal funds. With all respect to that gentleman, he later rescinded his remark and said that Kansas was one of 15 states which met every obligation in connection with federal funds. If we did, why have not the other states done so?"

The former Kansas Governor ridiculed some New Deal activities, pointing out that 6,000,000 pigs were destroyed in Kansas, yet the nation imported 750,000,000 pounds of meat to make up the deficiency.

As for the charges that the $5,000,000,000 in relief money will insure the election for the national Administration, he said, "who can buy it, except those who are for sale? And there are not enough of that kind in our country. It can't be done."

He declared the issue of the next election is one that cuts all party lines. The contest, he said, "is between all those Americans who cherish our institutions and believe in the ideals which they embody, and the New Deal. There can be no compromise with the New Deal, and that for the simple and sufficient reason that collectivism and the economy of free, private enterprise cannot exist in the same social order.

"Our efficiency in production has not yet been matched by an equal efficiency in distribution." As for unemployment, the Kansas speaker said:

"The first essential in meeting the unemployment problem is to give every encouragement to the development and expansion of private enterprise. There must be an end to vindicate bartering of business, an end to unfair government competition with private enterprise, and an end to the threat of confiscatory taxation."

Former Representative Charles M. Bakewell from Connecticut attacked the national Administration for adding $15,000,000,000 to the national debt, after promising to reduce the national debt, reduce the number of federal employees, do away with governmental bureaus and take the Government out of business.

He charged that President Roosevelt has all but wrecked the Civil Service and allowed the WPA to become riddled with politics; and he declared that the "Government policies which have been adopted by this Administration are a distinct menace to our most cherished American ideals."

Between 3500 and 4000 persons jammed Mechanics Building to hear the speakers, who included all the Republican candidates for United States Senator and Governor except John W. Haigis, Greenfield gubernatorial aspirant. Practically all the speakers announced that they would stick by the Party, no matter who was finally chosen in the September primaries. But none followed Sinclair Weeks in announcing that he would abide by the pre-primary convention decision in the senatorial contest.

All the speakers were given tremendous applause, but it was evident by comparison that Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., candidate for United States Senator, and Representative Levertt Saltonstall, candidate for Governor, were the leading contestants in their fields as far as the dinner group was concerned.

The other senatorial candidate who spoke was James F. Cavanagh, Boston attorney. The other gubernatorial aspirants on the speakers' list were Robert T. Bushnell, former Middlesex district attorney; Joseph E. Warner, former attorney general, and Warren L. Bishop, Middlesex County district attorney.

At Fine Arts

Charles Laughton
In "The Private Life of Henry VIII"

What's Going On In the Arts

Providence Art Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

THE Younger Artists of Rhode Island are displaying their pictures at the Providence Art Club. The designation "younger" must be explained, for it pertains not so much to youthfulness of years as to youthfulness of spirit. We find that the painters who use the brightest colors, the most "novel" designs, are in the vicinity of middle age. The painting by young people of the 1930's is qualified by drab color, somber mood and serious constructional craftsmanship.

The Providence group is notable for preoccupation with design, for probing the potentialities of particular colors. The pictures for the most part are arrangements sophisticatedly organized with a view to reaching greater enhancement, finer coordination. Subject matter is secondary, often negligible, sufficient as a peg upon which to hang the items of design. The general view of the gallery is refreshing, recalling to this visitor the smaller galleries of the Boulevard Raspail in Paris in the late 1920's. Providence has its independent group which we congratulate for maintaining an ideal which does not harmonize with the general approach to fine art in the capital of Rhode Island.

Among exhibits which engage the attention and sometimes challenge the onlooker are some discerning still-lifes by Waldo Kaufer, some views of the outdoors perceptively drawn by Dorothy M. Holt, some "arrangements" by Joseph McCarthy, and still-lifes by Frederick Sisson, critic, teacher and artist of note in Providence. Some drawings by Albert Gold reveal how an artist may be guided into the paths of fancy through an attempt to derive a design from a box of odds and ends. Some of these Providence "rebels" lean toward Surréaliste association, and it is a question sometimes whether the combinations of fragments and objects of utility are merely for visual association, or for literary indication.

It is interesting to compare this exhibition with the works of the Artists' Union shown simultaneously in Boston. The latter bulge with social content, dropping from the rarified altitudes of abstraction to solid earth with its social conflicts.

D. A.

Worcester Taverns Are to Remain Open During YD Meeting

WORCESTER, Mass., June 3 (AP)—Emil T. Rolander, chairman of the License Commission, said today that the bars in Worcester would remain open during the YD veterans annual convention here June 26 to 28 despite a resolution adopted by the Scandinavian W. C. T. U. and the Youth Temperance Council asking that liquor sales be barred.

Meanwhile Joseph H. Gauthier, chairman of the committee arranging the program for the expected 18,000 veterans of the 26th Division called his committee into session to take action on what he called the "worst insult" a veteran group had ever received.

The W. C. T. U. resolve, mailed to the heads of the city government, said that "it is a known fact that drink with its evil effects has been associated with or surrounding veterans' conventions even to the extent that the police force has been helpless." The resolve asked the city to "prohibit the sales of liquor during the convention."

Police Chief Foley offered the belief that the veterans "as always would behave as officers and gentlemen."

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Natural Science to Parade Latest Wonders

Polaroid glass, liquid air and high speed motion pictures to share interest with 'ant palace' and 'coal mine' at Cambridge Neighborhood House Fete at Longfellow house.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 3—The beautiful and historic "Craigie House," on Brattle Street, here, once the home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, will be invaded by some of the more spectacular products of modern natural science at the coming fete for the benefit of the Cambridge Neighborhood House, on Friday afternoon and evening. On the grounds which have usually been the scene for pageants and folk dancing at previous Neighborhood House fetes, a "natural science tent" is to be pitched, where several recent discoveries are to be demonstrated.

Vying in interest, if not in scientific significance, with such modern marvels as polaroid glass, liquid air and high speed motion pictures, will be an "ant palace" and "coal mine." These two displays although intended for children, usually hold grown-ups fascinated, according to Mrs. F. A. Cooke, who is lending her two ant cases for the occasion. The ant palace is virtually a cross-section of the ant's underground quarters. One side is covered with glass, thus throwing the private and communal life of these members of the formicidae family open to public gaze.

A Closeup of Ants

Ants communicate with one another by rubbing their antennae together, says Mrs. Cooke, they wash themselves as often as 20 times a day, and they have a very keen sense of smell. Queen ants live to be 12 years old, whereas the average male ant lasts but five or six weeks. In the ant palace and coal mine, workers may be seen performing their well-defined duties—forager ants breaking down food and carrying it back for the others, and guard ants keeping watch at the tunnel entrances. The inventor of these ant showcases is F. E. Austin.

The camera which takes photographs at the rate of 4200 pictures a second, with exposures ranging from 1/1,000,000 to 1/500,000 of a second will be on display. The showing of this camera and its pictures is to be under the direction of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A liquid air demonstration will be presented by E. P. Little of Harvard University. This peculiar fluid, which freezes mercury to such a hardness that it can be used to hammer nails, is 100 degrees colder than dry ice and makes a January day in Boston feel like springtime in the tropics.

Other Exhibits

"Polaroid," which has fired the imaginations of the general public ever since its discovery by Edwin H. Land when a Harvard undergraduate, was made known, will be shown at the fete. There will also be displays of instruments used in long range weather forecasts, and a curious railroad toy which was originally developed as a game but is now an intricate and exacting test of motor reactions.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the fete will be a display of glass blowing.

One of the few occasions for which the Craigie House is open to the public, the annual Neighborhood House benefit will last from two until nine p. m. In case of rain, the fete will be held on Saturday.

By a Staff Photographer

The Longfellow Home at Cambridge, Mass.

German Yachts Arrive for Race

Germany's promise to make the biennial Newport to Bermuda yacht race an international affair, in return for America's support of an international race from Bemuda to Cuxhaven, was assured of fullfillment today with arrival at Boston of two white-winged amabssadors of good will in cradles built on the deck of the Hamburg American Line freighter Isis.

America's part in the "bargain" is still in doubt, for entries of American yachts in the 3400-mile blue water grind are still "to be expected."

Arrival of the two yachts today makes five trim yawls sent here from Hamburg and Bremen, two of them new and built especially to make a strong bid for the yachting blue ribbon of the transatlantic crossing. To them the Newport-Bermuda race which starts June 22, is a mere side issue.

Today's arrivals were the new yawl Hamburg, built for Capt. Ludwig Schlimbach, who is credited with being personally responsible for this year's transatlantic contest, and virtually a duplicate of the American yacht Stormy Weather, winner of last year's classic competition of 3050 miles, from Newport to Bergen, and the steel ketch Ettsi, owned by Wassersportliche Vereinigung alter Korpstudenten, at Berlin.

A. Piatt Andrew

A. Piatt Andrew, Representative in Congress from the Massachusetts Sixth District, who passed on today at his Gloucester home, was one of the outstanding members of this State's delegation to the national legislature.

A forerunner of the "braintrusters," he was drafted early in his career, while a Harvard professor, to advise the Government on monetary affairs, and as a member of the Aldrich commission substantially aided evolution of the federal reserve system. Later the Indiana-born economist was appointed director of the mint under President Taft, serving there but for a few months, then appointed to assistant treasuryship. From this post he was summarily dismissed for criticism of his chief.

Following an unsuccessful attempt to win the Republican nomination for Congress in his district, Colonel Andrews served in the French and American ambulance units for 4½ years in France.

Proponents of the Lodge-Gardner-Lufkin machine in 1921 will recall the Gloucester man's successful efforts in the contest for representative from his home district. After that he had the allegiance of the party organization.

In economics a conservative, Representative Andrews aligned himself with American Legion championing the bonus, although later he found the veterans' demands adverse to his financial principles. On the House Naval Affairs Committee, fellow-members recognized him as one of the strongest men of the Republican field. A nationalist as far as advocacy of a strong army and navy was concerned, he advised more favorable terms of payment on the French war debt.

He was an intense student of legislation, at times changing his stand on rephrasing of an amendment or a bill. Representative Andrews opposed passing of the eighteenth amendment, and the child labor law, the latter on grounds averse to its federal regulation.

He was one of the Republicans who felt that anything was better than stagnation, and supported several New Deal measures.

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'Mercy Clause' Bill Rejected; Repeal of Racing Also Loses

House rejection of a bill allowing juries to recommend life imprisonment instead of capital punishment in murder case trial and overwhelming House opposition to repeal of horse and dog racing this year were the major actions yesterday as the Massachusetts Legislature cleared numerous bills off its docket in an effort to prorogue by July 1.

The defeat of the "mercy clause" bill, as the life imprisonment legislation was called, came after the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty made a stirring appeal for support of the measure.

Drive to Be Renewed

For several years the council has fought for complete abolition of capital punishment. Last year its efforts resulted in the reporting of the "mercy clause" bill which went halfway toward the goal sought. The legislation was killed last year, with the second defeat this year. It is expected the council will renew its drive for next year.

The debate over the proposed legislation found Representative Laurence Curtis of Boston calling it "an unnecessary and an indirect attempt to abolish capital punishment." Representative Charles J. Innes of Boston said it would result in discrimination against a man because of race, color or religion.

The supporters of the proposal, including Representative J. Walton Tuttle of Framingham pointed out that there are extenuating circumstances in many cases which warrant life imprisonment rather than the death penalty.

As for the initiative petition for repeal of horse and dog racing, the House stood 168 to 32 against it. This overwhelming defeat followed the Senate opposing vote of 25 to 10 the day before. In order to place the proposal upon the state ballot in November, 5000 additional signatures of registered voters must be filed with the Secretary of State on or before the first Wednesday in August.

Another initiative petition, that calling for purchase of 500,000 acres of state forest land in the next 10 years, was again favored by the House, 101 to 86, after a motion to reconsider the previous vote carried. The petition now goes to the Senate for further action, where a major battle is expected. The bill calls for the expenditure of $2,500,000 in the next 10 years.

Tunnel Funds Rejected

The House rejected a bill providing that the State finance the operating costs of the deficit-creating East Boston vehicular tunnel out of the highway fund.

At the same time, the Senate turned down a resolve calling for an additional study by the State Public Utilities Department of the sliding scale system of utility rate making. This marks the final result of the much-publicized report of the special sliding scale recess commission which had recommended immediate adoption of the system.

N. E. Group Takes Up Flood Issues

The first all-New England effort to piece together an engineering pattern for action against recurring flood conditions, swung into action this afternoon at the Parker House, with more than 50 representatives of the six states, the Federal Government and local planning boards in attendance.

Most of the delegates were empowered by their state legislatures to act in the interests of interstate harmony upon a program of coordinated New England action on flood problems.

Problems of water pollution and of uncontrolled flood waters in the Connecticut and Merrimack River watersheds, that have been studied for years without resulting action, confronted the planning experts as Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, rapped the meeting to order.

To solve these problems New England had mustered an impressive array of nationally known experts on water conservation. Among the delegates were Prof. Harold K. Barrows of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Joseph P. Woodruff, consulting engineer for the New England Planning Commission; Capt. Hugh J. Casey, United States Army engineer; James M. Langley, chairman of the New Hampshire Planning Commission, and Col. Mason J. Young, district engineer of the United States Army in Providence.

Frederick W. Fay of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, described the gathering as the first New England attempt to bring interstate compacts to bear upon the flood issue.

Most of the delegates were members of interstate compact commissions appointed by their state legislatures to draft a compact for making available federal relief money to meet the flood menace.

The meeting was strictly for organization and for the presentation of all available facts and studies of flood conditions in New England. From this mass of material the compact commission will outline, in the course of the next two months, a system of co-ordinated action which will be submitted to the various State legislatures and finally to the Federal Government for approval.

Mr. Fay declared today that definite work on flood prevention along planned lines cannot be actually started before next year.

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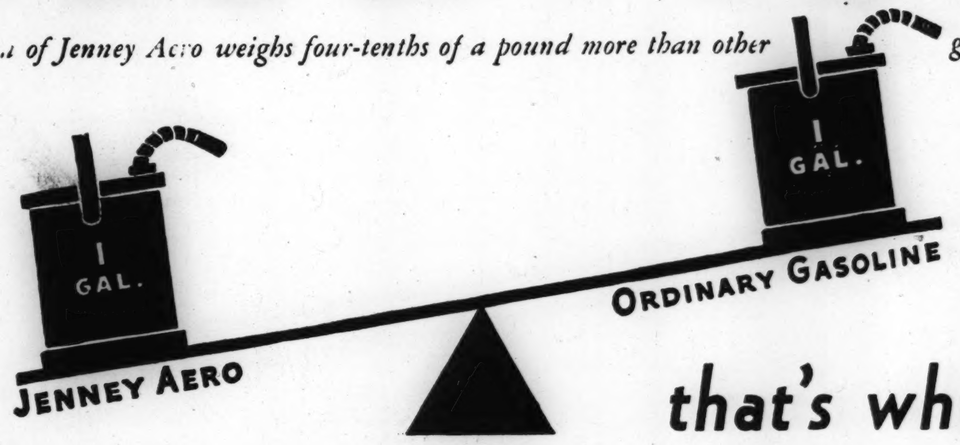

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Trading in Securities Sluggish; Few Issues Move Forward** • Commodity and Money Markets

Some Specialties Show Advances In Slow Market

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Steam was lacking in today's stock market and, with the exception of scattered firm specialties, the list idled.

Brokers said that serious French labor disturbances and doubts over the outcome of the tax controversy at Washington tended to keep many customers in the neutral zone.

Owens-Illinois Glass, up 3 points near the start of the final period, was one of the few outstanding gainers. Warren Bros., Coca-Cola and Cerro de Pasco were also ahead about a point each. Slight improvement was held by American Telephone, Sears Roebuck and Chrysler. The rails and steels were unchanged to down a point or so.

Stimulus Lacking

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 650,000 shares.

While the French franc was unchanged, sterling pushed up to about $5.02 for the first time since early last February. Bonds were steady and commodities mixed.

Predictions from Washington that Congress will adjourn Saturday apparently failed as a stimulant to the equities division. The rush of legislators to get out of the capital, it was feared in some brokerage quarters, might result in the passage of a revenue bill that would be far from satisfactory to the country's corporations.

Cuban Bonds Rise

A sharp advance in Cuban public works bonds helped to enliven an otherwise quiet bond market today.

Heavy buying orders appeared in the Cuban 5½s early in the session in response to the Cuban Supreme Court's decision holding the issue legal. It was created during the Machado regime. The bonds rose nearly 10 points to above 60, a new 1936 high.

Warren Brothers Co. 6s, sensitive to the decision because of the company's claims against Cuba, also rose several points during early trading.

U. S. Government issues showed a firm front, moving up 1-32d to 4-32ds of a point during the first hour.

The corporate sector had a better appearance than yesterday, although most of the gains recorded were narrow.

There was minor improvement in loans of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, North American, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, and Union Pacific. Allis Chalmers 4s moved up a point or so on fair volume.

Excepting the Cuban group foreign issues were inactive and irregular. Polish 7s showed some heaviness. French Government bonds were steady in the face of cable reports of serious labor difficulties in France.

U. S. Offering Six Times Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announced today the latest Treasury offering of $1,000,000,000 of securities for cash had been oversubscribed more than six and one half times.

The offering, consisting of $600,000,000 of 2¾ per cent 15-18-year bonds, and $400,000,000 of 1⅜ per cent five-year notes, was floated yesterday morning with subscription books closing last midnight—a record time.

Dividend Declarations

Companies	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Harbauer Co.	2½c	..	July 1	June 17
Marine Midland Tr	15c	..	June 18	June 15
Increased				
Am Smelt & Ref	50c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 7
Stock				
Harbauer Co.	10%		July 1	June 17
Reynolds Spring	100%		June 29	June 15
Accumulated				
Am Chain 7% pf	$3.25		July 1	June 19
New Eng Power Assn 6% pf	$1		July 1	June 10
Do $2 pf	33⅓c		July 1	June 10
Wis Hydro 6% pf	25c		June 1	May 21
Liquidating				
Granby Cons Mining Smelt & Pw. Ltd	$2	..	June 10	....
Regular				
Am Crystal Sugar 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Am Smelting & Refin 1st pf	$1.75	Q	July 31	July 10
Do 2d pf	$1.50	Q	July 31	July 10
Am Water Wks & El 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Anchor Cap	15c	Q	July 1	June 19
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 19
Columbia Pict	25c	Q	July 1	June 18
Do v t c	25c	Q	July 1	June 18
General Am Tr.	87½c	S	July 1	June 12
Harbauer Co	25c	Q	July 1	June 17
Mack Trucks, Inc.	25c	Q	June 30	June 15
Marine Midld Tr	37½c	Q	June 18	June 15
McKeesport Tin Pl.	$1	Q	July 1	June 16
Penney (J C) Co.	75c	Q	June 30	June 20
Reynolds Spring	25c	Q	June 29	June 15
So California Edison pf C	34⅜c	Q	July 15	June 20
Tri-Con'tal $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Walgreen Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 20
West Penn El A	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 17
West Penn Power 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 3
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 3
Woolworth (FW) & Co Ltd (Amer Dep Rec) for 6% pf reg	10 2-5c	..	June 9	May 15

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	37¾	39¾	First, N Y	1895	1900
City	33¾	35¾	Manhattan	27¼	29¼
Commercial	168	175	Public	40¼	42¼
Fifth Ave	950	975	Trade Bank	150	155

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	55¾	57¾	Fulton	207	211
Banca C I	70	75	Guaranty	286½	290½
Bk NY&T	492	500	Irving	14⅞	16⅞
Bronx	8	10	Kings Co	1675	1700
Brooklyn	115	120	Law Tle & G	¾	2
Cen Hanovr	112	115	M'facturers	45⅞	47⅞
Chemical	53⅞	55⅞	New York	120	125
Lawyers	46	48	Title Guar	9¼	11¼
Empire	22⅞	24⅞	Unit States	1950	1960

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	44⅝	46⅝	Merchants	400	420
N Shawmt	26⅝	28⅝	Second Nat	138	145

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	160	165	Harris T&S	375	390
First Nat	253	257	Northern Tr	700	725

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	53½	55½	Home	85⅛	87⅛
Am Allianc	24½	26½	North River	26⅝	28⅝
Gt Amercn	27½	29½	Spgfld Fire	129½	132
Hartford	74¾	76¾	U S Fire	51¼	53¼

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 3	June 2
9¾	5¾	Sparks Withing	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
23⅞	15⅞	Sperry vtc (¼e)	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	49⅞	49½	49½	49⅞
77¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	69½	68¾	68¾	69¼
18	14⅜	Stand Brands (.80)	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15½
13¾	10	Stand Coml Tob	10	10	10	..
9⅞	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6½
17¼	9½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	13⅝	13½	13½	13¾
34⅞	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	37¾	36⅞	37	37¼
3¾	2	Stand Investing	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
47⅝	35⅞	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	37	36⅝	37	37
113½	111⅞	Stand Oil Ex pf (5)	112½	112½	112½	112½
40⅛	32¾	Stand Oil (1¶)	34	33¼	33¾	34
70	51⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	59¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	58¾
33¾	24¾	Starrett Co (1.40)	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	..
71¾	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	67½	67½	67½	68¼
4⅛	2⅜	Sterling Secur	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (½)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
21¼	14⅝	Stone & Webster	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
14⅝	9⅛	Studebaker	11¼	11	11	11⅛
124	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	121	121	121	121
6¾	3	Superior Oil	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
14⅝	9¾	Superior Steel	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
29⅞	23	Sutherland Pap (1)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
145½	123½	Westing El pf (3½)	134	134	134	135
28⅛	21	Westvaco Chlor (.40)	21	21	21	..
28⅛	18⅜	White Motor	23	22⅞	23	23
17¼	14⅛	White Rock (1.40)	15	14¾	15	14⅝
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
11	7⅝	Wilson & Co (½)	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
87	71½	Wilsno & Co pf (6)	73	73	73	73
56⅜	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	49⅝	48¾	48¾	49¾
35½	23⅛	Worthgton Pump	26	26	26	25¾
75	56	Wor Pump A pf	65	64⅝	64⅝	65⅛
79	66	Wrigley (3¶)	67⅛	67	67	67
		—Y—Z—				
20⅛	8¾	Yellow Truck	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
138	83½	Yellow Truck pf	130	129½	130	128
61⅞	41¾	Youngstown	61¾	60¼	60¼	61⅝
22⅞	11⅛	Zenith Radio	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	22½
9⅜	5⅞	Zonite Prod	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Canada to Float $207,871,200 Issue

OTTAWA, June 3 (Canadian Press)—Books will be opened on Wednesday for a new issue of Dominion of Canada bonds, of approximately $207,871,200. Part of the money will be used next fall to convert three issues amounting to $187,871,200. The remainder will be offered for cash subscription in a new issue. The announcement was made by Finance Minister Dunning.

In a memorandum accompanying the announcement the Minister said:

"The securities to be offered for cash subscription will consist of 3¼ per cent bonds, due on June 1, 1966, and priced at 99 and accrued interest, yielding to the investor slightly more than 3.30 per cent to maturity.

"Under the conversion offer, holders of bonds maturing in 1936 may convert them into either 1½ per cent bonds, due on June 1, 1940, or 3¼ per cent bonds, due on June 1, 1966. The issue price of the 1½s will be 99.50, yielding 1.63 per cent to maturity, and of the 3¼s, 99, yielding 3.30 per cent to maturity."

Power Production 18 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP) — The Edison Electric Institute reports output of electric power last week totaled 1,922,108,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 1.2 per cent from the preceding week, and an increase of 18 per cent over the same week last year. The decline was less than seasonally expected.

All major geographical regions reported a substantial improvement over a year ago. Percentage increases over the same week in 1935 were: New England, 18.7 per cent; Middle Atlantic States, 13.4 per cent; Central Industrial, 21.7 per cent; West Central, 18.3 per cent; Southern States, 20.4 per cent; Rocky Mountain, 22.8 per cent; Pacific Coast, 11.9 per cent.

Boston Stocks

June 3, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Bigel Sanf pf	107½	107½	107½	106½
8.75	Bos & Albany	136¾	136¾	136¾	136
5.00	Boston Elevated	69½	69	69½	69
..	Bos & Me D St	9½	9½	9½	9¼
..	Copper Range	7	7	7	7
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	75	74	74½	75
..	East Mass R pf B	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
8.00	Edison Elec	160⅞	160½	160½	160½
.60a	Employer's Group	23	22½	23	23⅜
..	First Nat Stores*	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞
..	Gilchrist Co	7	7	7	7
..	Mergenthaler	42	41⅝	41⅝	39¾
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	124	124	124	123
7.00	Old Colony RR	28	25⅝	25⅝	28
..	Quincy Mining	¾	¾	¾	1
.20	Reece Fld M	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
.40	Shawmut Assn	12	11¾	11¾	12
4.00	Torrington	95	95	95	94¾
2.50a	United Shoe M	86	85½	85½	86⅛
..	Warren S D	23	23	23	20¼
..	Warren Bros	9⅝	9	9⅝	8¼
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	77¾	77¾	77¾	77½

*—ex-dividend. a—exclusive of extras.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 1: Receipts, $12,600,313; expenditures, $34,637,768; net balance, $2,336,384,786; customs receipts for the month, $1,767,502. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,597,148,003; expenditures, $6,566,847,277, including $3,056,241,811 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,969,699,274; gross debt, $31,635,058,227, a decrease of $1,384,889 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,401,743,734.

U. S. Steel Corp. Issues Magazine For the Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—United States Steel Corporation has started issuing a new magazine, U. S. Steel News, a monthly which will be distributed to the company's 210,000 employees.

This is the first periodical to be issued by the corporation for its workers although some of the subsidiaries have distributed such publications.

The corporation, under Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board, has been working out a program of unifying its subsidiaries by mergers during the last six months. It also has tried to make its aims and activities better known to the public and employees.

In a letter to all employees, appearing in the magazine, Mr. Taylor says that the magazine "should help each of us get a clearer picture of the different activities of the companies that make up the Steel Corporation."

"The magazine," he asserted, "should be of value to us individually and as an organization. It will give us a better idea of what all parts of the corporation are doing to promote our interests. It will familiarize us with what is being done to improve the quality of our products and to increase our sales. It will acquaint us with the aims and policies of the organization as a whole."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices held generally steady in a quiet market today. Kaffirs and Royal Dutch Oil shares were the strong features with industrials maintaining a firm tone. Transatlantic and gilt-edged securities remained quiet, while foreign bonds were easier.

Paris: French issues slumped in today's Bourse, rentes declining on an average of one franc, following the spread of strikes throughout France. Bank, railroad and electrical issues were also weak.

Liverpool: Cotton closed steady, trade calling and speculative buying on U. S. drought reports being supplied by heavy profit-taking.

Standard Bank of South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., passed a resolution, subject to audit, at a meeting of the board of directors, to recommend to the shareholders a dividend for the half year ending March 31, 1936, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum together with a bonus of two shillings per share, payable in British currency, making a total of 12 per cent for the year; to appropriate £75,000 to writing down bank premises and to add £125,000 to the officers pension fund, carrying forward a balance of about £142,700.

Spencer Chain Stores, Inc.

Spencer Chain Stores, Inc., and all subsidiaries for the quarter ended Feb. 29 report net income, after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges, of $71,563, compared with net of $4075 in the like quarter of the year before.

Pacific Steamship Lines

Pacific Steamship Lines, Ltd., formerly Pacific Steamship Company, shows for 1935 net loss, after expenses, depreciation, taxes and other charges, of $399,144, compared with $666,760 loss in 1934.

Drop in the Daily Production of Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Crude oil production in the United States during the past week had a daily average gross of 2,943,950 barrels, compared with 3,007,150 in the previous week, a drop of 63,200 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Declines of 31,700 barrels in Texas and of 27,100 in Oklahoma were the important changes. Production was 117,650 barrels more than the calculation of 2,826,300 daily by the Bureau of Mines for May.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week amounted to 71,110,000 barrels, compared with 72,490,000 in the preceding week, a drop of 1,380,000. At the close of May, last year, motor fuel stocks were 61,483,000 barrels.

Stocks of gasoline at refineries decreased 831,000 barrels to 41,616,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 553,000 to 22,508,000. Stocks of unfinished gasoline were up 4000 barrels to 6,986,000.

Wheat Values Are Firm In Early Trading Today

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP)—Firmness distinguished wheat values early today, responsive to decided strength of the Liverpool market and upturns of sterling. Unwelcome dry weather in spring crop areas continued.

Opening unchanged to ⅜ higher, July 84¾-⅞, September 84⅞-85, wheat soon scored a moderate all around advance. Corn started ⅛-¼ up, July 59¾, and then rose further.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	June2	June1	May29	May28	May27
High	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.7	100.7
Low	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
Last	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6 Feb. 5, 1934; Low—99.04 Apr. 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.51 cents at the close.

Heads Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph Bowes, associated for many years with Stone & Webster in the management of public utility properties, was elected president of Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, succeeding Robert W. Hendee, resigned. Bowes' election as senior executive officer of the company follows closely the announcement of a refinancing program for the Oklahoma company.

Pathe Film Profit $41,277

Pathe Film Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 weeks ended March 21 show profit, after expenses, depreciation, interest, proportion of loss applicable to minority stockholders, provision for federal income taxes and other charges, of $41,277, compared with $16,120 profit for 12 weeks ended March 30, 1935. Net sales, $163,158, against $163,459.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd of Canada reports for the year ended March 31 net profit, after depreciation, taxes and other deductions, of $3,592,911, against $3,691,676 profit in previous year.

New York State Mortgage Board To Pool Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Wendell P. Barker, chairman of the Mortgage Commission of the State of New York, announced yesterday that all fire and allied lines of insurance under control of the commission will be written by a group of companies under a pooling agreement.

The scheme was adopted to avoid discrimination against any class of company doing business in the state.

The first five companies selected are the Home, Great American, Continental, American Equitable and United States Fire, all with home offices in this city. Invitations will be extended to seventy-five companies to participate in the pooling. Others than the five mentioned will participate by way of reinsurance.

The business to be covered by the pool will be of properties under direct control or management of the commission — where the mortgage has been foreclosed and title taken in the name or for account of the commission or where the owner has given the commission an assignment of rents. Between 3000 and 4000 properties are involved.

As more than 95 per cent of the business under jurisdiction of the commission is in Greater New York, it was felt that the most equitable basis of participation should be on the premium writings in Greater New York as reported to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters for 1935.

The premiums affected by the pooling arrangement aggregate about $600,000 a year. When the commission was organized more than a year ago it took over about 12,000 parcels of property valued at about $686,000,000, but many of these have been reorganized and in more than 8000 cases the insurance is being placed directly by the owners.

Mr. Barker announced that the commission was working on a plan for a similar pooling of casualty and allied lines of insurance.

Pound Up to $5.02 Highest in Months

By the Associated Press

Suspense over the French situation brought out renewed demand for the pound sterling today which displayed new strength in world foreign exchange centers, while other currencies held steady against the dollar.

Sterling was well supported in New York near its highest since February at $5.01⅞, up 2 15-16 after touching $5.02. The French franc was unchanged at 6.58⅜ cents and Swiss francs also were unchanged at 32.31 cents. Holland guilders were unaltered from the previous day's quotation of 67.55 cents.

In London the dollar declined to 5.01⅞ to the pound, off 2 cents, while in Paris the dollar closed at the equivalent of 6.58375 cents to the franc.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch	1%	¾%	¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1	¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	74½c

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
30-90 days	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%
4 months	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16
5-6 months	5/16@ 3/16	5/16@ 3/16	5/16@ 3/16

London Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Short bills	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16%
3 mos bills	9/16	9/16	9/16@ ⅝
Bar silver	19 13/16d	19⅞d	33 3/16d
Bar gold	138s 10d	139s 2d	142s

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	3

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	6
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	4½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	4	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.0188	$4.9988	$8.2397
Cables	5.0200	5.0000	8.2397
France—franc	.0658	.0658	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3231	.3231	.3267
Italy—lira	.0788	.0789	.0891
Germany—mark	.4026	.4023	.4033
Holland—florin	.6757	.5756	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2587	.2578	.4537
Norway—krone	.2522	.2512	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2241	.2232	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1365	.1365	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0416	.0416	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2955†	.2955†	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3348	.3331	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0575	.0570	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2500	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8071	.8071	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2940	.2930	.8440
India—rupee	.3789	.3775	.6180
Java—florin	.6797	.6791	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3206	.3219	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5900	.5869	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4980	.4980	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9988	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Nominal.

Diamond Match Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Diamond Match Company, with plants throughout the country, reported for the quarter ended March 31 consolidated net income of $506,759, equivalent after preferred dividends to 40 cents a share on the common stock against $562,532 or 48 cents a share in the March, 1935, quarter.

Business and Industry • **Gold Plentiful for Stabilization Purposes, Expert Declares** • Commerce and Finance

Standard Oil, N. J., Is Making Gains, Declares Teagle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey reports net earnings for the first four months of 1936 approximated those of the like period of 1935.

Walter C. Teagle, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting in Newark yesterday that the company's volume of business increased somewhat this year and that as a result of this gain, "it might be that we earned slightly more than we did in the similar period last year."

As previously reported the company had a net income for 1935 of $62,863,192 after charges, taxes and reserves, equal to $2.43 each on 25,856,081 common capital shares outstanding.

Mr. Teagle said that the statistical position of the industry is not so sound as it might be.

"Too much crude oil is being produced," he asserted, "and there is too much gasoline in storage. The refining branch in 1935 did better than in 1934 and it might do as well this year if it did not try to process too much crude oil. With stocks of gasoline up about 10,000,000 barrels since the first day of the year, the industry is overdoing itself at present. Some curtailment in crude oil runs to stills is essential to bring the statistical position of the industry to where it should be."

Mr. Teagle spoke of the conditions influencing the company's foreign business and said that his firm had never accepted any war business from Italy. Wars, he said, hurt general business. He declared that oil products sold to its Italian company were marketed in the usual way to its customers in Italy. He continued by stating that indirectly the Humble Oil and Refining Company, controlled by Standard Oil, sold to a broker some oil which ultimately went to the Italian Government, but that the company was unaware of its destination at the time of the sale.

Mr. Teagle was asked how the company received money for its German operations and answered by saying that it was accomplished in lots of different ways. "In one instance," he replied, "we made a swap for a number of mouth organs and obtained a supply sufficient to give every boy in the United States at least two." Besides this, he continued, the company bought some of its tankers in Germany.

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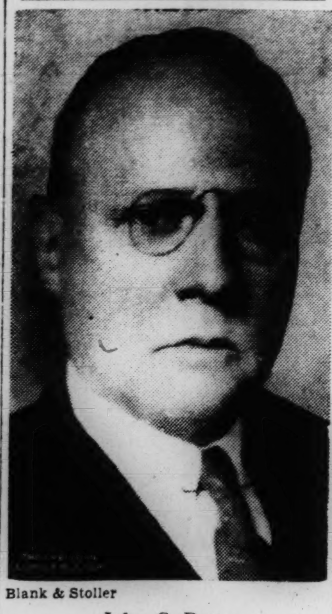

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John C. Botts
Elected President of the New York Cotton Exchange

John C. Botts Is Elected President Of Cotton Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—John C. Botts has been elected president of the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Botts was vice-president for two years and succeeds John H. McFadden Jr.

Alpheus C. Beane was elected vice-president and Clayton B. Jones was re-elected treasurer.

Frank G. Brown, James Coker and P. Manfred Schwartz were the new members elected to the board of managers. Those re-elected are Eric Alliot, Richard T. Harriss Jr., William J. Jung, Frank J. Knell, Jerome Lewine, George F. Mahe, Mr. McFadden Jr., Perry E. Moore, Homer W. Orvis, Joseph A. Russell, Alvin L. Wachsman and Philip B. Weld.

Mr. Botts has been a member of the Cotton Exchange since 1911 and for many years has served on the committees on commissions and on memberships. He is a partner in Jenks, Gwynne & Co. Mr. Beane has been a member of the board of managers several years and is a partner in Fenner & Beane.

Philip B. Weld was re-elected president of the New York Wool Top Exchange, affiliated with the Cotton Exchange. H. Clyde Moore was elected a second vice-president, Marshall Geer Jr., James C. Royce and Arthur O. Wellman were elected to the board of governors. Other members of the board of governors and other officers were re-elected.

RFC Receives Plan For St. Louis Road

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—A bondholders' plan for reorganization of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad through a Reconstruction Corporation loan of $5,000,000 and a private loan of $1,000,000 was proposed yesterday to the RFC.

The plan was submitted to Chairman Jesse H. Jones by Philip Roosevelt, New York, chairman of a bondholders' committee. It was made known by Senator Shipstead (FL-Minn.), chairman of an interstate commerce subcommittee which has been investigating a proposal to sell and dismember the road.

The plan as outlined by Shipstead called for issuance of $17,000,000 in new securities, $5,000,000 of which would be in first mortgage 4 per cent bonds to be issued to the RFC as security for its loan. The holders of $44,286,000 of old bonds would receive $120.00,000 of the new bonds in place of the old.

In addition, Roosevelt wrote, Frederick H. Prince, Boston banker and investor in the road, had agreed to lend $1,000,000 on 10-year notes at 4½ per cent.

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ALBERT A. SARGENT
Agent

Danish 'National' Bank Now Under Aegis of State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Danish institution known for 118 years simply as the "National Bank" is to be replaced by a new institution known as "The National Bank of Denmark." An act of Parliament passed at the session just concluded has legalized the change. The new central bank will mark a milestone in the history of the issue Bank of Denmark, and in that the principles governing the constitution of the new bank differ a great deal from those of the National Bank, whose existence is now closed.

The question of "state bank versus private bank" has played an outstanding part in the history of the central bank of Denmark. The National Bank was almost a purely private bank, constituted in the form of a limited liability company. It was founded in 1818 to replace the "Rigsbanken," an institution founded in 1813. The National Bank had for its shareholders the great estate owners. The charter for the company was for 90 years, which would have closed in 1908. But in 1907 it was prolonged for a period of 30 years.

The Act of 1907 provided that the Government should pass a bill in regard to the administration of the bank note issue of the country not later than 1935. This was complied with, and in 1933-34 the Government introduced Denmark's Bank Bill, which now has been carried through the Rigsdag.

An Autonomous Institution

The National Bank of Denmark will take over the share company of 1818, but the state authorities will not manage the bank through the medium of state departments. On the contrary, the bank's constitution has been drafted that it may be characterized as an autonomous and independent institution whose management, only to a certain degree, will be under state influence. The National Bank had a capital of 27,000,000 kroner ($6,000,000) but the shareholders will receive debentures issued by the new bank and guaranteed by the state.

For each share in the new bank the shareholder will recieve a debenture of a nominal value of twice that of the share, thus the debenture capital will be 54,000,000 kroner. The debenture shares will have coupons carrying 2 per cent interest half yearly, the first coupon collectible Nov. 1, 1936. As the nominal income was 8 per cent for the shareholders, they will receive the same income from the debentures.

The act also provides that the capital increase brought about by the exchange of the shares is not liable for assessment on income tax. The debentures will run for 27 years and are to be redeemed at the rate of one twenty-seventh per annum, the bank having the option to redeem them fully after December, 1948, a provision which means that the change now made is anchored to that date.

The capital and reserves of the National Bank of Denmark consist in the first place of a general capital fund of state debenture of 50,000,000 kroner. This capital is to be reduced out of earned surplus, and in this way will be replaced by a new general capital fund earned by the bank itself. Secondly, there is the already mentioned debenture capital of 54,000,000 kroner arising from the conversion of share capital, plus a dividend equalization fund of about 27,000,000 kroner. This debenture capital will gradually disappear by means of the debenture drawings. Finally, there is a reserve fund, a third part of the bank's capital.

Profits Go to State

The bank's profits will go to the state, with the provision that certain reserves must be accumulated. When the annual profits are made up, the state is first credited with a primary charge of 1,000,000 kroner. In other words, there can be no appropriation to the reserves, unless the annual profit exceeds 1,000,000 kroner, but after the state has received this 1,000,000, 25 per cent of the remainder goes to reserves until these reach a total of 25,000,000 kroner. After this appropriation the remainder of the profit is to be divided in accordance with the following rules: should the remainder not exceed 4,000,000 kroner, half is to be paid to the Treasury and half to be written off the state debenture representing the general capital stock.

Should the remaining profit exceed 4,000,000 kroner, exactly 2,000,000 kroner is to go to the Treasury, the remainder to be written off the state debenture representing the general capital stock.

The new central bank is considered to be of general advantage to the country as it is a self-owned institution, the general capital funds being owned by the state.

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The World's Business

Minimum Wages—Legislation in 16 States—What Is to Become of It?—Contracts and Law

By H. B. E.

NO DECISION of the present Supreme Court transcends in social significance the decision on Monday which threw out the New York minimum wage law. For it seems to inhibit government action by *the individual states* from putting *any* social limits on employer-employees relations. This time Mr. Roosevelt could have said with some justification that we are back in the "horse and buggy" days.

As long as the Supreme Court was restraining the Federal Government from trespassing upon the rights of the individual states, as long as it was restraining the Executive from doing the work of a Legislature, so long was it performing a *progressive* service. Dual federalism is the cement of the American system. A Government of laws and not men is the cornerstone of democratic Government. But the present decision is distinctly *retrogressive*. It sets at naught those efforts to make interstate compacts for standard social legislation which have been encouraged by the judicial ban on Federal Government action.

The grounds for the decision are that the minimum wage legislation violates freedom of contract between employers and employees. This freedom is supposedly insured in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. Persons are therein protected against the deprivation of life, liberty, and property without due process of law. An employer under the new decision is held to be deprived of "liberty" when a law prevents him from hiring a laundry worker at a starvation wage and at the same time to be deprived of the property contained in the difference between a statutory minimum wage and a free market wage.

Thus private contracts are elevated above community law. I cannot think that such a meaning should be brought within what Mr. Justice Holmes calls the "vague contours" of the Fifth Amendment. The "due process" safeguards, according to the same jurist, were merely "an unpretentious assertion of the liberty to follow the ordinary callings." Contracts are no more exempt from law than any other acts. Witness usury contracts and contracts which have been negotiated by fraud. Past acceptance of the concept that contract rises superior to the law would have prohibited any change in game laws, church establishment, feudal rights, slavery, etc. In other words, it would have stood in the way of progress. Inheritance taxes and income taxes, moreover, are just as much of a deprivation of property as any legal restraint on the right of an employer to work laundrywomen for a starvation wage.

Even prior to the New Deal there were minimum wage laws in nine states. Massachusetts was a pioneer. As long ago as 1912 that State decided that a wage floor underneath the hiring of labor was necessary to social welfare. The date shows that a social conscience came in long before the New Deal. Other states experimented later with minimum wage laws. But, for various reasons, they were repealed. In due course, however, the social conscience of the population restored them to state statute books. The movement gained an impetus from the New Deal. In 1933 the original nine became sixteen. They are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

Minimum wage legislation had been attacked on constitutional grounds long before the New York case came before the Supreme Court. The first case to reach the Supreme Court arose out of the law enacted by Oregon. As in the New York case, the law was questioned on the grounds that it impaired freedom of contract between employers and employees. The Oregon courts, however, upheld the legislation. In declaring the law valid the Oregon court quoted from a report of the commission on minimum wage boards, appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to investigate conditions, which denied that there was *any* "freedom of contract" on the part of lowly women workers which would be violated by legislation. It is interesting to quote this Massachusetts report:

> Women in general are working because of dire necessity and in most cases the combined income of the family is not more than adequate to meet the family's cost of living. In these cases it is not optional with the women to decline low-paid employment. Every dollar added to the family income is needed to lighten the burden which the rest are carrying . . . Wherever the wages of such a woman are less than the cost of living and the reasonable provision for maintaining the worker in health, the industry employing her is in receipt of the working energy of a human being at less than its cost, and to that extent is parasitic. The balance must be made up in some way. It is generally paid by the industry employing the father. It is sometimes paid in part by future inefficiency of the worker herself, and by her children, and perhaps in part ultimately by charity and the State. . . If an industry is permanently dependent for its existence on underpaid labor, its value to the Commonwealth is questionable.

In due course the Oregon case went to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. With one of the justices taking no part in the decision, the court was equally divided, four being in favor of the law and four being against it. In such circumstances the contested law gets the benefit of a split verdict. The Oregon minimum wage law was thus upheld.

Such a narrow squeak came as a surprise to all workers for social legislation. The law had been approved. But the future was uncertain for minimum wage tests, and yet there had been no such division of opinion on state laws regulating hours of labor. Any argument that restrictions as to *hours* of labor abridged freedom of contract thrown out summarily. In one of the cases Mr. Justice Brewer repeated the Massachusetts argument and added another. He said, "The fact that both parties are of full age and competent to contract does not necessarily deprive the State of the power to interfere where the parties do not stand upon an equality or where the public health demands that one party to the contract shall be protected against himself." But the dogma of liberty of contract was growing with the industrial expansion of contracts. In 1923 the Supreme Court, five to three, threw out a minimum wage law enacted by the District of Columbia. Under the District of Columbia law a wage board regulated women's wages, the standard being health and morals.

Mr. Chief Justice Taft was in the minority in this case as Mr. Chief Justice Hughes was in the New York case. His argument spoke of the unreasonableness of rejecting minimum-wage laws while permitting maximum-hour laws.

This decision gave social reformers in the states something to think about. They fastened upon this sentence in the majority decision, written by Mr. Justice Sutherland:

> The feature of this statute, which perhaps more than any other puts upon it the stamp of invalidity, is that it exacts from the employer an arbitrary payment for *a purpose and upon a basis having no casual connection with his business or the contract or the work the employee engages to do. . . . A statute requiring an employer to pay . . . the value of the services rendered . . . would be understandable.*

I have italicized the words which impressed the minimum wage reformers. The standard of wages for the District of Columbia law was health and morals. It was necessary, therefore, to change the standard, and the New York law, as well as those in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Ohio is the result.

The standard bill was sponsored by the National Consumers' League. It does not attempt to regulate wages generally. Whenever a substantial number of women and minors in any occupation are receiving less than a subsistence wage, the law provides that an investigation be made to determine whether the wages are "fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or the class of service rendered." An unreasonable wage is defined as "less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health." The law is carefully drawn up and in New York has been well administered.

But this change in standards for minimum wage legislation has not met with the sanction of the Supreme Court. The decision, as I have already said, makes the Constitution in the eyes of the present Supreme Court the upholder of laissez-faire capitalism. Much as I dislike government interferences with economic processes, I would never go as far as this; nor, I think, would the American people.

Cocoa Futures at Highest Levels Since June, 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Cocoa futures last week attained the highest levels since June, 1934, with gains for the week netting 21 to 25 points. The spot market in New York reflected a scarcity of available supplies here and manufacturers were forced to bid the market up to purchase actual cocoa.

British interests, said to hold the unsold balance of the 1935-36 Accra crop, were reluctant sellers of very small quantities on the scale up. Brazilian exporters, who have been heavy sellers in recent months of forward contracts against the 1936-37 crop, were withholding offerings. The result was that most of the selling in the New York market during the week was in the nature of profit taking by those who had purchased earlier in the advance.

The U. S. visible supply, as represented by N. Y. warehouse stocks, continued to dwindle rapidly, declining 51,000 bags in four weeks. Stocks now total 776,041 bags, equivalent to nine weeks' supply for the United States.

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NEW YORK HARTFORD PORTLAND

Gold Stocks' Gain Is World Problem, Brookings States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—No existing or prospective deficiency in the supply of gold stands in the way of the restoration of the gold standard, declared the Brookings Institution in a study just made public. The report carried the prediction that the restoration of gold to its former important place in currency systems will before long become a leading question of policy in many countries.

"A real problem has been created," the study asserts, "by the great increase in the world's monetary gold stock which has taken place since 1929. A general credit expansion corresponding to this increase in gold stocks is highly undesirable.

"It is important, however, that the sterilization of part of the existing supply not be accomplished merely stepping up existing gold reserve requirements and thereby creating a need for proportionately increased increments of gold to take care of future growth."

Dr. Charles O. Hardy, director of the institution's economics branch, who made the study, also found that the inadequacy of the world gold supply was not a factor contributing to the decline of prices between 1924 and 1929.

The study contains a revised version of the critical analysis made by the institution of the "Warren-Pearson theory," which ended with the following conclusion:

"Exchange manipulation is a well-known form of currency management and is in no sense a Warren-Pearson discovery. The merits of such manipulation as a way to combat depression constitute a highly controversial question which requires separate treatment. Here we are concerned only with the peculiar Warren-Pearson variant of the managed-currency doctrine which holds that prices are made by a simple comparison of the commodity values of goods and gold. We conclude that their own evidence gives strong support to the contrary position."

In discussing the general problem of gold supply, the study pointed out that although the gold delegation of the League of Nations in 1929 forecast production of $2,749,000,000 in 1931-34, inclusive, the actual production amounted to $3,485,000,000.

It stated further that postponing the absorption of the existing supply without expanding credit carried the risk that the world will commit itself to a gold standard with reserve requirements based on the swollen holdings accumulated during the depression.

"Such a development would create a gold shortage," the report said.

Americans Benefit By Cuban Finding On $60,000,000 Bonds

HAVANA, June 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Cuba affirmed today the constitutionality of a $60,000,000-financing program formulated by the government of former President Gerardo Machado.

By an 8-to-3 vote the court dismissed the suit of Dr. Rafael Ramos Grau who claimed the financing was fraudulent and unconstitutional.

The suit contested $40,000,000 in Cuban public works bonds and $20,000,000 in bankers' credits, much of which was held by American interests.

The bond issue was negotiated by a group in cluding the Chase Securities Corporation and others. The bankers' credits were held by the Chase National Bank of New York, the National City Bank of New York, and the Continental Bank and Trust Company of Illinois.

Louis Rosenthall, vice-president of the Chase National Bank in Havana, characterized the court's ruling as "most important to the bondholders in the United States and Cuba as well as the bankers interested in the credits."

"The decision destroys forever the contention of successive provisional governments of Cuba that the financing of public works under the administration of President Gerardo Machado was unconstitutional."

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Cuban Public Works 5½ per cent bonds soared up about $100 per $1000 face value on the stock exchange early today on the decision of the Cuban Supreme Court holding the issue constitutional and legal.

Shortly after the opening of the market the bonds attained a new high for the year at $605 per $1000 bond on a heavy volume of buying.

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Thaddeus R. Benson
Newly Elected President of the Chicago Stock Exchange, Succeeding Michael J. O'Brien

Rise in Production Of Steel in June Seen by Iron Age

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Iron Age reported today ingot production last week held at 68 per cent of capacity, the same level as for the preceding week.

"The trend even appears upward," the magazine said. "And it is likely that the placing of heavy tonnage for June shipment at the current prices will force output above the 70 per cent level this month."

May pig iron production was 5.9 per cent ahead of the April rate and set a new six-year record, it said. Little forward buying of pig iron is reported, but importations of foreign iron are increasing on the Atlantic seaboard. The Iron Age composite price of pig iron is unchanged at $18.84 a gross ton.

Reinforcing bar quotations will not reflect higher steel prices until July 1, the Iron Age composite price remaining unchanged at 2.097 cents a pound, it was reported.

The rate of decline in automobile assemblies lessened considerably last week compared with the preceding week. June assemblies will top 400,000, Iron Age said, but July should see drastic curtailment as preparations for new models are begun.

All of the steel required for production of 1936 models is expected to have been purchased by June 15, and not more than a month will be required to complete shipments, Iron Age said. Automobile makers may stock steel this month against the coming price advances, it was said.

The scrap market was reported to be quiet, with the high rate of consumption offset to some extent by the large amount of scrap offerings. The Iron Age composite price declined for the fifth consecutive week and now stands at $12.92 a gross ton.

Kellogg Defends Worth of Utility Holding Concerns

ST. LOUIS, June 3 (AP)—Public utility holding companies were defended today by C. W. Kellogg, board chairman of the Engineers Public Service Co., for their part in financing the development of the electric light and power industry.

Without the holding company, Mr. Kellogg said in an address prepared for delivery before the annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute, the "present sound financial structure" of electric utilities would have been impossible, and "many millions of the people now enjoying the blessings of electricity would still be without it."

Regarding the Federal Securities Act of 1933, Mr. Kellogg said the expense and delay incident to registration "have no doubt acted as deterrents to financing, but my opinion is that on the whole the act is for the best."

"The rigid requirements as to full and complete information called for by the registration statement," he said, "often serve as a desirable check even for the management itself and such a document once prepared, becomes a permanent record for all time, one that requires merely to be brought up to date from time to time in the future as additional financing is undertaken."

Analyzing expenditures for plant extensions by the operating subsidiaries of 13 holding companies from 1925 to 1930, he said that of the total construction expenditure of $3,071,000,000, only $1,478,900,000, or less than half, was raised by the operating companies by the sale of their own securities to the public. An additional $530,900,000 was provided by the investment of retirement reserves.

"The entire balance of $1,061,200,000, or 35 per cent of the total, was furnished by the holding companies," he said, "who raised the money either through the sale of their own securities or by the application of net earnings accruing to the common stock.

"From 1923 to 1930 the huge sum of $6,640,000,000 was invested in the electric light and power business of the country; about one-half of its present vast property was assembled in eight years. Without the holding companies furnishing at least a quarter of this great amount, this capital could not have been raised."

Netherlands Bank Rate Up to 4½ P. C.

AMSTERDAM, June 3 (AP)—The Netherlands bank rate today was ordered raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent, effective tomorrow.

The action, second increase in the rate in a week, was taken in an attempt to check the outflow of gold and to protect the guilder from speculative attacks.

Financial authorities have expressed fear it might be difficult to hold the guilder on the gold standard should the French franc be devalued.

The rate was increased from 2½ to 3½ per cent on May 30.

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Stars Listed for A. A. U. Meet—Kroner in Headlines—Mikkola Selected Coach

Kroner Places Name Among Those of Leading Rookies

By Edwin Rumill

This still young 1936 big league baseball season has been a great one for rookies. Probably more recruits have distinguished themselves this year than at any time during the past 10 campaigns. Judging by the increased attendance throughout the majors, the coming of these new faces is a great "break" for baseball.

Since the start of the pennant races, the outstanding newcomers have been Joe Di Maggio, Stuart Martin, Buddy Lewis, Wilbur Bruoaker, John Mize and Harry Kelley. Others, also, are making the grade, although their averages cannot compare with those just mentioned.

And now to this already lengthy list of new stars must be added the name of Johnny Kroner, Red Sox infielder, whose battle to gain a berth on Tom Yawkey's organization makes an interesting story.

Staff Photo
Johnny Kroner

Competition Keen

When Kroner reported to the Red Sox training camp at Sarasota this spring, he was faced with the almost hopeless duty of winning a permanent place with a club that boasted such infield veterans as Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Eric McNair, Oscar Melillo, Billy Werber and Dib Williams. The immediate future looked none too bright for the former Syracuse player.

But Kroner started right in at the beginning to impress the Red Sox chiefs. His long hitting was the talk of early training camp days. With the possible exception of Foxx, Johnny was the hardest hitter on the club, although, perhaps, not consistently. And his fielding at third base and shortstop was commendable, but not sensational.

The Red Sox infield situation finally reached the point where Cronin was forced to part with either Williams or Kroner, and most of the scribes were inclined to agree when the latter was retained.

Until yesterday, Kroner had shown little during the regular season to substantiate Cronin's judgment. The youngster had failed to impress on the brief occasions he was used in a reserve role. But, apparently getting more accustomed to the big league surroundings, Kroner went out yesterday and carved his name in newspaper headlines.

The fact that the Red Sox pounded Cleveland pitchers for a 14-to-6 triumph is perhaps more important than other news, but the manner in which Kroner conducted himself at the plate and in the field had the fans talking.

Kroner's First Homer

Cronin started the game at third base, but after his mates had piled up a safe lead on the Indians, he benched himself and inserted Kroner. All the young man did was smash a terrific home run drive over the distant left-center-field fence off right-handed Dennis Galehouse in the sixth inning, and then bounce a triple off the center-field-bleacher wall in the eighth with McNair on second base and Galehouse still pitching for the Indians. Collecting two hits in two trips to the plate for a total of seven bases is a fair afternoon's work for any ball player. In the field, Kroner accepted three chances without the sign of an error. Incidentally, it was Johnny's first major league homer. He is hitting .319, unofficially.

Despite Kroner's showing in the opening game of the Cleveland series, it was announced late in the afternoon that Cronin would be at shortstop, McNair at second, Werber back at third and Manush in left field when the Sox faced the Tribe today at Fenway Park.

One of the encouraging facts about yesterday's Red Sox victory was that they scored it at the expense of Oral Hildebrand, a tall, right-hander, who has troubled them all season. Until the locals batted him out of the box in that six-run first inning, Hildebrand had beaten us twice this year.

Joe Becker, young Cleveland catcher who drove a home run over the Fenway fence yesterday after replacing Billy Sullivan behind the plate, nearly became Boston property in the draft of last October. Instead of selecting Becker, the Red Sox took Manuel Salvo, the hurler who is now out on option with San Diego. When the Sox passed up the catcher, the Indians took him.

Sam Parks Out To Show Better Golf in Open

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., June 3 (AP)—They're going to stick the King of Clubs, Samuel McLaughlin Parks Jr., back in the deck tomorrow, and he doesn't expect to be lost in the shuffle before the last deal is made at sundown on Saturday—the finale of the 40th United States open golf championship.

Parks is not the gambling type of player, nor is he the betting fraternity's choice. It was the same at his native Oakmont course a year ago when he confounded the old guardsmen of the pro ranks by shooting 299 to capture the open title—a 100-to-1 shot come through.

They called him the fluke champion, and to this very day point to his unimpressive record through the winter and spring tournament circuit, but while they still hesitate to accept him as one of their own from a shotmaking standpoint, virtually every one of the 169 amateurs and pros in pursuit of his title are for Parks the man.

Armour Captivated

Some of them go even further than that. Tommy Armour, one of the craftiest of the oldsters, not only has been captivated by Parks' bland smile and warm personality, but he's gone for Parks the player and thinks highly of the youthful Pittsburgh pro's chances in the championship.

"I was sitting with Emil Loeffler, the Oakmont pro, last June when we learned Sam had shot the first nine of the third round in 36," Armour related. "Loeffler told me Sam would win the tournament. He's a fine boy and a fine prospect. He may not repeat here but you can paste it in your hat he'll win the open again."

Parks was disinclined to discuss his own chances. He's quite content again to be rated a 100-to-1 shot. He figures that will put the pressure on the highly regarded choices, Henry Picard and Horton Smith.

It's an annual custom to feel sorry for the defender in an open championship. Parks doesn't share this grief, nor does he regard this as his party. As a matter of fact he feels more fortified and better equipped than he did a year ago. Since his Oakmont triumph Parks has firmed his wrists and is hitting the ball more solidly. This has resulted in crisp iron shots.

"I'm Playing Better"—Parks

"Perhaps this change won't be apparent in my play in the championship, but I know I'm playing much better," said Sam. "It takes a certain amount of luck to win this title and all I'm asking for is a fair share of the breaks.

"If I do not do well it will be because some part of my mechanism has failed. I've learned a lot since last year. I know how to figure the air currents and I've developed an ability to fade my shots when it is necessary. I was a decided hooker."

The general impression here is that the record of 286 created by Charles (Chick) Evans Jr. in 1916 and equaled by Gene Sarazen four years ago may be broken. Parks believes the winning total will be one stroke either side of 288.

After all, if Parks fails to repeat he'll merely join a select group which included Sarazen, Olin Dutra, Walter Hagen, Bill Burke and others. Only Willie Anderson, Johnny McDermott and Bob Jones ever scored successive victories.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	28	14	.667
New York	25	17	.595
Pittsburgh	22	20	.524
Chicago	20	20	.500
Cincinnati	20	23	.465
Boston	20	24	.455
Brooklyn	18	26	.409
Philadelphia	18	27	.400

Results June 2

Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 8.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 4.
New York at Chicago, rain.

Cardinals Drop Ryba

ST. LOUIS, June 3 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals dropped Mike Ryba, pitcher, from the staff to get down to the 23-player limit. The Cardinals got over the player limit when they acquired two pitchers, Bill Cox from Columbus and Leslie Munns from Rochester and sold only one, the veteran Bill Hallahan, to Cincinnati.

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Track Stars Look Toward A. A. U. Meet

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Even a month in advance, the most brilliant track and field championship of the Amateur Athletic Union looms, as practically every star prospect of the United States is sending in his entry for the games to be held at Palmer Stadium, Princeton, N. J. July 3 and 4.

In that most spectacular feature of all meets, the pole vault, no less than nine men who have vaulted over the bar at 14 feet or better are already listed among the contestants.

While all nine will probably qualify for the Olympic final tryouts in other events, they are officially listed for the actual championships also.

Midwesterner Tops List

California will furnish most of the 14-footers, but the top man is a midwesterner, Al Haller, of the University of Wisconsin, with his top vault of 14 feet 4 inches, who will probably qualify at the National Collegiates at Chicago, June 19 and 20, heads the list, though Earle Meadows, U. S. A., is only three eighths of an inch below him.

William Graber, now representing the Olympic Club of San Francisco, is the favorite among the Californians, with a record of 14ft. 3in., while the balance of the list include William Sefton, University of Southern California, who recently came close to breaking the world record of Keith Brown, 14ft. 5⅛in. George Varoff, another Olympic Club star, with a record of 14ft. 1in.; Cornelius Warmerdam, ex-Fresno State College, 14ft. ¼in.; Loring Day, also U. S. C., Bud Deacon, Los Angeles, and Jack Rand, San Diego. Still another Californian, Jack Maugher, Olympic Club, and a pair of southerners, Billy Roy, Loyola University, New Orleans, and David Weichert, Rice Institute, are close to the 14-foot mark, and any one of these might climb the additional inches for the prize of going to Berlin as an incentive.

There will be plenty of talent in the sprints at Princeton with Ralph Metcalf, representing Marquette University Club, Eulace Peacock, formerly of Temple, Jesse Owens, Ben Johnson and a new Californian, Anderson, leading this field.

Oregon Well Represented

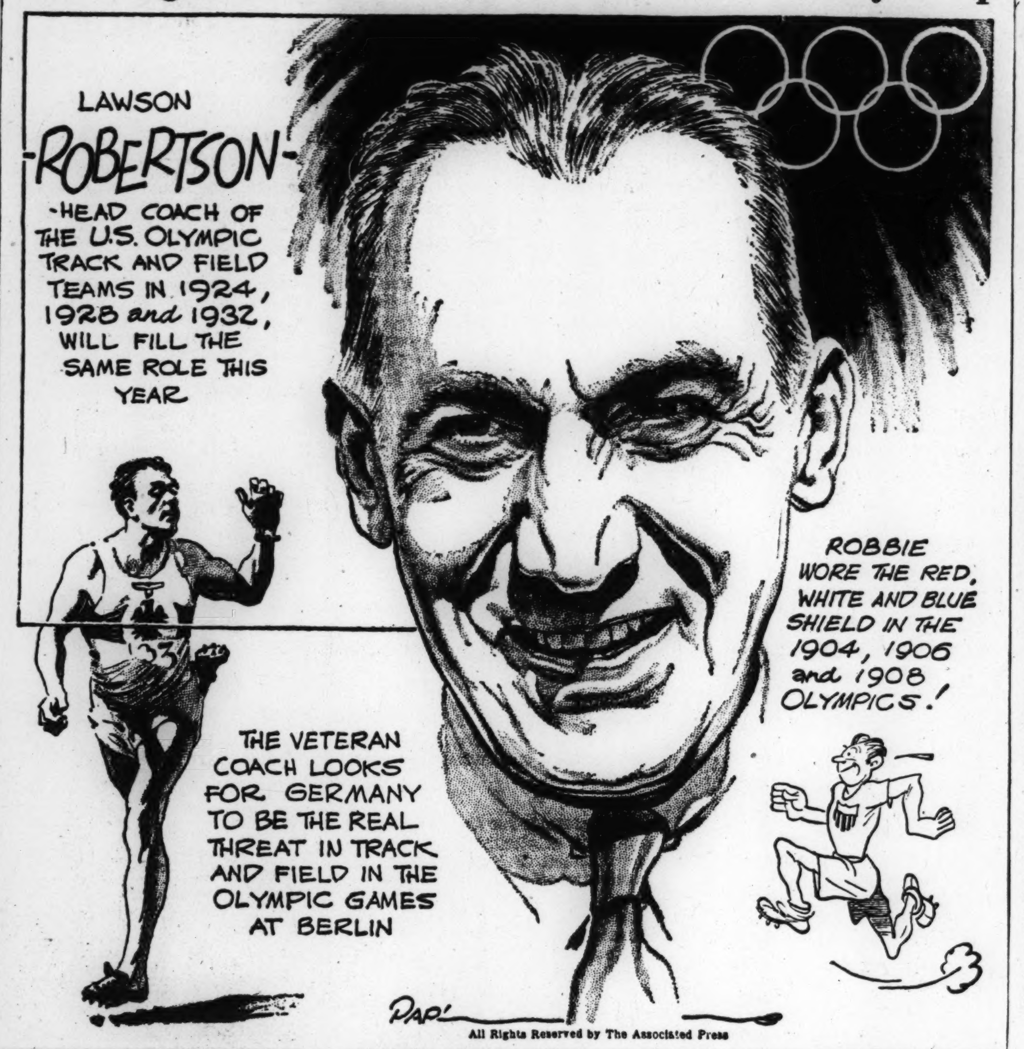
Metcalfe will bring several other possibilities with him from Marquette, Edward Burke, the high jumper who tied with Cornelius Johnson, for the indoor record of 6ft. 8 5-16in. last winter; Calvin Beckett, at 800 meters, Ward Cuff, javelin; James Jessel, 400 meters; and a new star sprinter, Paul Phillips. All have records in their specialties which entitle them to respectful consideration.

Oregon will also be adequately represented at the championships, as Varoff, Carson Shoemaker, another near record sprinter; Frank Lloyd, 25.8ft. bread jumper and George Scharpf, at 1500 meters, are all members of the Oregon University team, though Varoff is now ineligible as a college representative.

Practically all of these are also certain to appear at the final Olympic tryouts at Randall's Island, a week later, so the officials may expect any number of new records for the book, as the track at Princeton has already proved one of the fastest in the United States, and the new layout at Astoria is also regarded as a perfect track, in view of the experts.

Thomas Ottey, who won the Intercollegiate cross country championship while a student at Michigan State University, and holds the 10,000-meter championship, will try for the same title for the Penn A. C., and several other Philadelphia athletes will also try to balance the strength of the West for the club. These include Robert Jackson, 400-meter hurdler, and James Elliott, former Villanova star, in the 400 meter.

His Regular Role —By Pap



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Gallagher Chosen Lafayette Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., June 3—Clifford J. Gallagher has been appointed head coach of freshman football and coach of varsity wrestling at Lafayette College according to an announcement made today by H. W. Clark, director of athletics. Gallagher, who has been head coach of freshman football and varsity wrestling at Harvard, has had one of the most interesting athletic coaching careers in America since his graduation in 1921 from Kansas State College.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Terry, Giants...	24	61	12	26	.426
Sullivan, Indians	28	92	12	38	.413
S. Martin, Card .	32	101	25	39	.386
Di Maggio, Yanks	27	131	31	50	.382
Medwick, Card..	42	178	24	66	.371
Radcliff, W Sox	27	103	16	38	.369

Freshman Swimming Coach

Larry Arthur Peterson, present coach of swimming at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, has been appointed coach of the Harvard freshman team, replacing Robert Muir, who has resigned to become head coach at Williams College. Peterson was born at Gloucester, Mass., was a member of the class of 1922 at Western Reserve and has coached swimming ever since.

College Polo Result

Yale 16, Dempseys 6.

Name the All-Stars

All-Star players representing the American and National Leagues are to play a game at Boston National League Park, July 7, and the baseball fans of the country have been asked to vote for the players who are to make up the two teams. The teams will be composed of 21 players each and 16 of each team are to be selected by popular vote, the others being named by the managers of the teams.

In casting your vote, each player must be named for a certain position unless he is one of the three utility players. It must also be remembered that each of the eight teams in each league must have at least one player in the lineup of its league. All ballots must be received not later than June 20, and they should be mailed to the All-Star Baseball Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

American League		National League
....	first base	....
....	second base	....
....	third base	....
....	short stop	....
....	util. inf.	....
....	left field	....
....	center field	....
....	right field	....
....	util. outf.	....
....	util. outf.	....
....	catcher	....
....	catcher	....
....	pitcher	....
....	pitcher	....
....	pitcher	....
....	pitcher	....

Name....................................

Street....................................

City.................... State....................

Sporting Around The Hub

Mikkola Head Coach

MODEST, retiring, but enthusiastic Jaakko J. Mikkola is the new head coach of Harvard's track and field team. He has been appointed to succeed Eddie Farrell, who, the Harvard A. A. announces, has resigned. Mikkola had charge of the team during the past spring, when Farrell was on leave of absence.

Staff Photo
Jaakko Mikkola

Mikkola came to Harvard as a trainer, and while here he was selected coach of the Finland 1920 Olympic team. His first coaching at Harvard took place under Farrell and he worked into cross-country and aided with the track team, taking charge of the javelin and discus. Later he became assistant to Farrell when the latter was appointed head coach of the track team in 1923.

Jaakko is a popular member of the large family of Harvard coaches. His associations with the Finnish Olympic team, his close relationship with Paavo Nurmi, and his success here, made him a nationally known figure. Again this year he will sail to England to lecture at the coaches' summer school conducted at Loughborough College, Leicestershire. He lectured there last year.

This spring the Harvard team was unbeaten in dual meets, defeating Yale it's traditional rival by the largest margin in history, won the Heptagonal and Greater Boston meets, and finished second in the IC4A. The latter meet followed the Yale affair and the Crimson athletes were over their peak.

Northeastern dropped its final baseball game of the year to Long Island University, 15-6, yesterday afternoon at Huntington Field . . . 21-year-old Donald McKee of Everett has been chosen by his team mates to captain the Boston College track team for 1937 . . . Admirers of Harry Downes are elated over the fact that Gil Dobie, new head football coach at the Heights, has announced that Downes would be his right-hand man in coaching the varsity gridsters next fall . . . Dobie promised to announce the new freshman coach within a few days . . . And it won't be surprising if the former Cornell mentor picks one of his past assistants at Ithaca.

These sunny days are luring many to the golf links . . . At Brae Burn the Women's Club championship is in full swing with the first round resulting in some startling upsets . . . Yesterday, Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew, medalist in Monday's qualifying round with a 95, was eliminated by Mrs. A. F. Bancroft, 2 up . . . The Weston Golf Club today will observe the annual Father and Daughter tournament . . Over 30 pairs are expected to tee off.

Oh, by the way, those diminutive Japanese ball players from Waseda University are in town . . . A group of them attended the Red Sox-Cleveland game today at Fenway Park . . . No doubt they got some valuable pointers.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	14	.682
Boston	27	18	.600
Cleveland	24	18	.571
Detroit	24	21	.533
Washington	23	22	.511
Chicago	20	21	.488
Philadelphia	13	28	.317
St. Louis	12	31	.279

Results June 2

Boston 14, Cleveland 6.
Chicago 11, New York 9.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 15, St. Louis 11.

Benke Elected Captain

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—Lorin (Bill) Benke, brilliant Washington State College "one-man track team," has been elected captain of next year's team.

College Baseball Results

L. I. U. 15, Northeastern 6.
Luther 6, Upper Iowa 1.

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Rah, rah, rah! Is the International League going collegiate in a big way? . . . Montreal's infield gives the old college cry 100 per cent . . . Del Bissonette, the first sacker, is from New Hampshire State and Georgetown (funny how these lads get around); Hal King at second hails from good old Muskingum; Ben Sankey, shortstop, graduated from Alabama Poly (Auburn to points south of Atlanta), and Fresco Thompson at third is from Columbia . . . Billy Rhiel, utility infielder, is a product of Erskine.

And over at Newark, George Weiss has an outfield composed entirely of college men . . . Dick Porter starred at St. Johns at Annapolis; Ernie Koy comes from Texas University; Ralph Boyle from St. Xavier's at Cincinnati, and Max Rosenfeld, the spare, learned his baseball at Alabama.

Billy Sullivan, son of a great catcher, has just about taken the first string Cleveland catching job away from Frank Pytlak . . . After that run around the Davis Cup moguls gave him, nobody could blame Bitsy Grant if he turned pro . . . Olin Dutra, an ex-champ, picks Horton Smith to win the national open . . . Big league sophomores who are flops this season are blaming it on the fame they earned as freshmen.

Mrs. Van Ryn Is Out Of St. George's Tourney

WEYBRIDGE, Eng., June 3 (AP)—Mrs. Elsie Pittman, former British hard-court champion, eliminated Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, member of America's Wightman Cup team, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2, in the third round of the St. George's Hill tennis championship today.

Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., survived the round by defeating Mary Trouncer, England, 6—4, 7—5.

Another member of America's cup team, Carolyn Babcock, was eliminated in the third round by Betty Nuthall, British ace, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2. Miss Babcock's sliced drives puzzled Miss Nuthall in the first set, but the English star dominated play throughout the rest of the match.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., third member of the cup team, advanced to the fourth round with an easy 6—2, 6—4 victory over Pamela Weekes and will meet Mrs. Andrus next.

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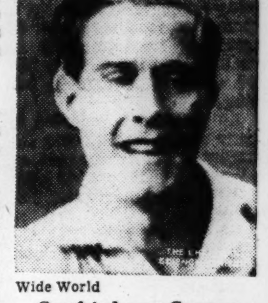
MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Congratulations to Australia

CONGRATULATIONS are certainly due the Australian Davis Cup players on their triumph over the United States team at Germantown. They well deserved their victory and the right to continue in their endeavor to win the trophy which is now in the hands of Great Britain. Their next match will be in the interzone final at Wimbledon, where they will undoubtedly meet Germany, and, if successful against that country, they will face Britain in the challenge round. If the men from "Down Under" show the kind of tennis they displayed against the United States, they should go far, although in von Cramm of Germany they will meet one of the great singles players of the day. He may well be picked to take two singles matches; but the Aussies certainly appear stronger as regards their second singles player and doubles team.



Wide World
Gottfried von Cramm

American Final Close

The American zone final was a very close and interesting one, and the two teams were about as equally matched as could be desired. Of the five matches that were played, three went the limit number of sets, while one of the others went to four games and the other three. As was expected before the series started, Don Budge was the man of the hour so far as the Americans were concerned. He won both his singles matches and showed that he is the player around whom the United States must build its 1937 team. Finding a successful mate for him is the problem again facing the U. S. L. T. A., and it is quite evident that the selection committee must look to someone other than Allison for the place. Allison put up a brave battle this year, but he was not equal to the task. While Budge and Mako failed to win the doubles, they have proved more than once that they are the best team in the United States, and another year should find them equal to the task.

Sending the Players to Wimbledon

Even though their absence from American tournaments is going to lower the standard of those events, we believe that the United States L. T. A. is doing the right thing in sending Budge, Allison, Mako and Grant to England to play at Wimbledon this summer. Considering the amount of practicing they have all engaged in during the past two months or so, they are entitled to the trip, and, what is still more important, they will gain much experience from meeting the world's best players. While it is very probable that Allison will not be an active member of the 1937 cup team, it would have been very unfair not to have included him in the European trip, and, although Grant did not get into the cup match, he certainly earned the trip for the fine spirit he showed as a member of the squad.

Wightman Cup Outlook

And next in order of international tennis comes the Wightman Cup competition between the United States and Great Britain. With Dorothy Round and Katherine Stammers playing No. 1 and No. 2 on the British team, Uncle Sam is going to be hard pressed to defend the trophy this year. With the Davis Cup quest ended, the British amateur golf championship back on British soil, and the British women's golf championship still at home, defeat of the American Wightman Cup team would about eliminate British sports titles so far as America is concerned.

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Argentina's Move at Geneva Would Halt Secret Maneuvers; Reform for League Sidetracked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 3—The text now issued of the Argentine note demanding convocation of the League Assembly to consider the situation arising out of the annexation of Ethiopia confirms the impression that its object is to check secret diplomatic maneuvers and to take decisions in the full light of day.

References to international democracy are particularly noted. While the Council is an executive body, Argentina insists that all states are equal and that present problems are so important that each member must assume its responsibilties and express its opinion. The solution, she feels, cannot be left to a small group.

Assembly Never Closed

Indeed astonishment is retrospectively shown at the failure to convene the Assembly immediately after Italy's proclamation of its new African Empire. As is pointed out, the Assembly was never closed. Its sittings were merely suspended. It is therefore considered strange that nobody called for a meeting earlier.

In reminding the members that they are bound by Article X which affirms the territorial integrity of states and the Pan-American tradition, it is obvious that Argentina wishes to reaffirm nonrecognition of annexations accomplished by conquest.

League Reform Shelved

The question of reform of the League, which was subject to oral communications, has disappeared from the Argentine note. It is believed that such a discussion is premature and should not be encouraged in connection with the specific episode.

Vastly different are the commentaries of officials, delegates and journalists in the lobbies. It is definitely denied that either Britain or Italy promoted this move, the consequences of which it is impossible to calculate. There is some apprehension of a pronounced division in the Assembly which would be detrimental to the League.

South American Break?

Certain South American countries are thought to be ready to seize any suitable pretext for quitting the League and to rally to the rival American organization. It is understood that Argentina is acting in concert with other South American states in submiting the League to this severe test.

As to European states, they are keenly aware of the danger of accepting the accomplished fact, but they are also profoundly disturbed at the complications which every day's delay brings.

Developments which will determine the issue of war or peace in Europe are in sight. Nobody now talks of "bluff." Everybody is deeply conscious of the tremendous stakes involved, either in accepting the League's defeat or in forcing Italy out of the League. If Italy definitely goes into the opposition camp, the struggle will have virtually begun.

Mediterranean Pact

This alignment of forces is already seen in the circumstantial information coming from a Turkish source that at the Montreux Conference not only will the right to fortify the Dardanelles be under consideration, but also a Mediterranean pact which would practically render permanent the promises of mutual assistance given to Britain at an earlier stage of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

It was arranged that the meeting at Montreux, Switzerland, was to be held June 22. It was originally stated that the signatories of the Lausanne Treaty would meet then to consider Turkey's demand for remilitarization of the Dardanelles. Britain and the Soviets are backing the Turkish proposal.

The meeting, Argentina says, should be convoked "in the spirit of Article X," the Covenant provision pledging League members to "respect and preserve" territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members.

Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Minister to Switzerland who handed the formal request to Joseph A. C. Avenol, League Secretary-General, was reported willing to compromise on the exact date of the prospective meeting but in favor of a session some time this month.

The formal note emphasizes that Argentina entered an official reservation before the League Council in May against adjournment of discussion of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

"These states, as members, must assume their responsibilities and give judgment on the line of action to be followed in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Covenant," the request declared.

"My Government esteems the convocation of the Assembly which it asks should deal with the situation created by the annexation of Ethiopia as well as with sanctions decreed by members of the League themselves."

Schuschnigg's Trip To Rome Revives Hapsburg Rumor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 3—Reports published here today that Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's visit to Italy aims at obtaining Premier Benito Mussolini's assent to immediate restoration of the Hapsburgs, are generally discredited in well-informed Paris diplomatic circles.

The prevalent opinion here is that the Hapsburg restoration, though always a possibility, is not probable in the near future. Opposition on the part of the Little Entente, who have repeatedly affirmed that the return of Archduke Otto would mean war, is felt to be still too strong for any move to be made at this time. Furthermore, Hungary is not believed to be ready yet for the restoration.

According to simultaneous articles by Pertinax in the Echo de Paris and by Genevieve Tabouis in L'Oeuvre today, Italy and Germany have both softened their opposition to the Hapsburg restoration and Dr. Schuschnigg has gone to Italy confident of overcoming Premier Mussolini's remaining hesitations.

Mademoiselle Tabouis especially asserts that a diplomatic circular was sent out by the Austrian Government on May 20 to the effect that the restoration is being actively envisaged for an early date—in fact, as soon as the Italo-Ethiopian question is settled.

Mademoiselle Tabouis also affirms that information reaching the Quai d'Orsay and the British Foreign Office reveals Italian plans for a gigantic mobilization June 15 along the Austrian-Yugoslav-French frontiers, adding that Italian reserves have already received tentative orders to this effect.

In official circles here these rumors are not being taken too seriously, although it is not denied that there are indications that tension in central Europe continues steadily to increase and that the withdrawal of Italy from the League of Nations might possibly precipitate grave complications.

Argentine Note Recalls Protest on Adjourning Italo-Ethiopian Problem

GENEVA, June 3 (AP)—League of Nations officials pondered today an Argentine request for a June meeting on the Italo-Ethiopian War problem.

Argentina asked that the League assembly be called into session to consider "all problems raised by the conflict between Italy and Ethiopia."

Negus Reaches London; Aids League Support

(Continued from Page 1)

before Premier Benito Mussolini's use of force.

The Council of Action urges increasing pressure against Italy until a "League Peace" is secured. League members, it says, should refuse to recognize the annexation of Ethiopia, should apply the oil sanction and should prohibit ships of League countries from carrying goods to Italy and Italian ships from entering their ports. They also urge that members should also tighten up control of credits in Italy and close the Suez Canal to cargoes of oil and poison gas.

Delegates of 27 nations represented at the Federation of the League of Nations Societies congress at Glasgow, under the presidency of Henri Rollin of Belgium, unanimously passed a resolution yesterday urging League governments to continue to work for a collective solution through the League. The resolution declared that it is vital for world peace that the authority of the League and respect for obligations should be upheld and that the failure of Ethiopia's resistance could not justify acceptance of a "fait accompli." Delegates pledged themselves to do their best to mobilize their countries in support of such a policy.

"This statement takes added significance when it is remembered that most of the societies in question operate in close co-operation with their governments.

Sir Abe Bailey, prominent in South African affairs, who has just returned from South Africa, pleads in a letter to the London Times today as "citizen of a country which is already, so to speak, in the first-line trenches . . . for continuance of a resolute sanctions policy against Italy. To remove them," he goes on, "provides no solution but merely a respite which postpones the day of reckoning to a date chosen by Italy, not by us."

If, as he says is likely, the British Government decides "gradually to drop sanctions and to leave Italy in peace to prepare for the next coup, launching war at the most favorable moment," Sir Abe urges that Britain "rearm with double the speed and ten times the concentration she is now giving this urgent problem."

Though the Government has not announced its intentions, there is a good deal of evidence that it is moving in the direction which Sir Abe deprecates. But the feeling in the country is still too strong for the Government to take the lead in advocating a policy of rapprochement with Italy. It is expected to wait to see what transpires at the meeting of the League Assembly.

French Cabinet Strives To Halt Big Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the workers are demanding a 40-hour week without reduction in pay and new labor contracts defending their syndical rights.

Factories now occupied by strikers are situated mainly in and around Paris, nearly 50,000 workers being affected here. Included in the occupied plants is a well-known English biscuit factory where 17 British citizens were held prisoners for a time until a Communist Deputy finally obtained their release. A number of branches of important American firms are also affected.

Airplane Plants Affected

The movement is now spreading to North France and Alsace-Lorraine where the locomotive works have been occupied by nearly 3000 employees. A significant detail is that today all the motorcar factories not included in strikes yesterday have now been affected.

Several airplane plants which were working at high speed turning out war planes have been forced to close. Work has also been interrupted on several big projects for the Paris 1937 Exposition.

Blum in Hard Place

Underlying this epidemic of strikes is the workers' conviction that now that the Popular Front Government is about to take office, French authorities will support their claims and force employers to accede to all their demands.

This puts Léon Blum, prospective Premier, in a difficult position as he can hardly refuse to aid the workers but has vital need of calm and public confidence to meet the serious problems facing the new government, of which most immediate is the question of an empty treasury and of the franc.

Rome Crowds Hail Badoglio as New Conquering Hero

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 3—Marshal Pietro Badoglio was given a tumultuous welcome both on disembarking at Naples and on arrival in Rome later in the day. The Prince of Piedmont, Crown Prince of Italy, greeted him on landing and Premier Benito Mussolini himself was at the station when the conqueror of Ethiopia arrived at the capital.

Before proceedings for a well-earned rest at the Fiuggi Spa, some 50 miles from Rome, Marshal Badoglio has many things to discuss with the Duce about the organization of Italy's new colonial Empire.

Details Already Published

Details of the regime which is to be established were actually published before Marshal Badoglio's arrival. But this "fait accompli" is one over which it is anticipated the Viceroy of Ethiopia, who has been given practically dictatorial power, will not want to quarrel with the Duce.

On the other hand, it is remembered that Marshal Badoglio does not like the high altitudes of Ethiopia and it is therefore possible he will prefer not to return there.

By giving the Ethiopian Empire legislation which places exclusive power in the hands of the Viceroy and of the five subsidiary governors, Premier Mussolini, it is thought, wanted to make impossible any attempt on the part of the League of Nations to force Italy to give Ethiopia a regime resembling that of the independent British dominions. It has been hinted here that establishment of such a regime might facilitate recognition by the League of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

Expanding Italy

The salient feature of the new economic law constituting the territorial, political and administrative status of the Italian Empire in East Africa is the expansion of the Fascist conception of government in its manifold aspects to the alien soil of Ethiopia.

The viceroy may be said to occupy in Ethiopia the same position as the Duce in Italy. He has absolute power over the whole territory and over all the subjects, to whatever race or creed they belong.

The new law has swept away all the political and administrative structure of the former empire. With the total abolition of the feudal regime which has existed from time immemorial the local races will lose all the power they had over the territories where they once were dominant.

Advantages Claimed

It is maintained here, however, that the new statute offers very substantial advantages to the native population. The old inequalities between various Ethiopian races have been suppressed and all the people have been placed on the same footing with the same rights and the same duties under the law, so far, that is to say, as legislative enactment can establish such a position. Moreover, the Empire has been divided into five provinces with the idea of bringing all the principal races within the same territory and under the same sovereignty.

Thus for the first time in history, it is stated, Ethiopia constitutes a homogenous organization from ethnical, geographical, historical and political standpoints.

Need Not Be Generals

Although the Viceroy and the five governors are all generals, it is emphasized that the military character given to the new regime is only a temporary measure, since, according to Italian law, the governors of colonies are as a rule drawn from the civil service.

Native customs will be maintained wherever possible and native courts of justice will continue to function, though Italian governors will in future have the right of control over verdicts.

Stress is laid here on the special protection of the Moslem religion and traditions given in all parts of the Empire inhabited by the Moslems, as far as the political organization of the Empire is concerned. However the natives will only be represented by six leading chieftains chosen by the Viceroy in a consultative body general which is to assist the Viceroy in an advisory capacity in the government of the colony.

Arming of Highways Decreed for Ethiopia

ROME, June 3 (AP)—A story of a fatal clash between 30 Italian soldiers and Ethiopians was disclosed yesterday by Fascist military authorities.

The soldiers, attached to the air force in Ethiopia, were attacked by natives while escorting a small column of trucks loaded with supplies along the imperial highway between Makale and Addis Ababa.

The soldiers held off an encircling attack while the radio operator tapped out SOS calls on his portable set.

Addis Ababa headquarters rushed reinforcements to the aid of the column, but when they arrived the little band had been wiped out to the last man.

As a result of the massacre, the Italian high command in Ethiopia was proceeding to establish armed garrisons along the imperial highway.

U. S. Recognizes Bolivia

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The State Department announced June 1 that this Government had extended recognition to the new Government of Bolivia on May 30, acting in concert with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uraguay. The new Government recently was set up after a military coup.

Liquor Revenue Found Offset By Public Costs and Losses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO June —Millions of revenue boasted by state liquor control boards as derived from the sale of wine and whisky since repeal vanish when contrasted with reports from other officials of increased arrests for drunkenness, increased highway accidents, more crowded prisons and other institutions, declares the National W. C. T. U., which has just made a study of 10 states in different parts of the country.

Basing its findings on detailed studies in these states and on national reports, the research department of the W. C. T. U. announces a series of conclusions:

$18.50 Per Family

1. That in order to "earn" some $35,000,000 net income from state-owned liquor-selling stores and shops, the 8,102,000 families in 14 states having the monopoly system have had to pay for beverage alcohol an annual average of more than $18.50 each.

2. The state-owned liquor stores for the most part deal in distilled and vinous liquors only, so that the almost unrestricted sale of beer, costing the people the country over nearly three times that of other intoxicants, must be added to the drink bill of the "state monopoly" commonwealths.

Fastened on Education

3. That incomplete information already at hand reveals that in the laws of at least 10 states re-legalizing either malt or distilled intoxicants, provisions have been incorporated directly linking the support of public education with liquor traffic revenue, and thereby making the schools, to a definite degree, financially dependent upon state income from increased consumption of beverage alcohol. These states are: Arkansas Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Utah.

4. That startling figures of increased drunkenness are coming to light in various centers of these and of other states in which the liquor traffic has been re-established.

Highway Record

5. That traffic accidents and fatalities have increased menacingly since repeal, with a rapidly growing record of arrests for drunken driving and for "had-been-drinking" cases.

6. That in almost every case the new liquor monopoly legislation has restricted, if not erased completely, the privilege of local popular referendum on the sale of liquor in cities, towns and counties.

7. That public reaction to the situation created by repeal is already assuming significant proportions. "No license" victories are multiplying in recent months, and announcements of community and county battles impending in many states, among which are numbered Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, Washington and California.

Summaries of conditions by states as reviewed by the National W. C. T. U. are reported by that organization as follows:

Maine

While Maine officials boast of $4,000,000 in liquor sales for the current year, police and highway records show increases in arrests for drunkenness running from 50 per cent to more than 600 per cent, and automobile accidents in which liquor was found to be a factor have multiplied from 68 per cent to more than 200 per cent in the last three years in leading cities of the State.

Maine state prison has the largest population in its history, a large percentage of occupants being young men while county jails are for the most part crowded.

Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania, offsetting the Liquor Control Board's boast of $5,600,000 net profit from the state stores for 1935, official accident and social institution records show that there has been an increase of 75 per cent in accidents of drunken drivers with prisons crowded and more inmates in institutions for the insane and feebleminded.

Total automobile accidents in 22 months, from December, 1933, to October, 1935, totaled 94,304, of which, 3715 were apparently caused by intoxicated drivers. During the previous 22 months the total was 77,767, or less than 80 per cent of the 1933-35 total, of which 2123 were attributed to drunken driving. Revocations of licenses for intoxication totaled 3857 from Dec. 21, 1933, to Oct. 1, 1935, as against 2992 for the previous 22 months.

New Hampshire

Over against the credit of $1,000,000 in revenue anticipated for the fiscal year, 1936, by the New Hampshire Liquor Commission is, first of all, placed the mounting cost of increased auto fatalities.

Reckoned conservatively at $250,000 annually, must be added the financial loss of those injured because of liquor, the destruction of property and cars wrecked, the additional costs for courts, police officials, jails, houses of correction expenses, because of the liquor menace.

The county houses of correction in the State have been crowded since repeal, and the authorities there have sent word to the courts that they could not take care of added commitments. . . .

West Virginia

In claiming net profits of $1,121,301 for its state monopoly system during the past year, West Virginia authorities neglected to mention the facts that motor traffic fatalities increased 36.6 per cent, that driver license revocations mounted to 2534 in 1935 as compared with 781 in 1934.

Arrests for drunkenness similarly expanded, reaching an almost 100 per cent increase in Charleston, the state capital alone, figures being 6798 in 1935, as compared with 3468 in 1932, the last year before legal beer. Eight of nine counties that have recently spoken at the polls have voted dry.

New York

Liquor interests in New York State led by the brewers have been bombarding every member of the Legislature with appeals urging the adoption of a pending measure to prohibit poster, billboard and highway placards, containing either discussion of or warnings against beverage alcohol.

Meager official data yet shows consistent increases in arrests for intoxication and drunken driving since repeal.

Revocations of automobile licenses for operating while intoxicated, in the year 1932, 1430; year 1933, 1157; year 1934, 1954; year 1935, 2036.

Virginia

With the State Government solidly behind a move to promote the wider use of beer and wines, using public money to prepare and circulate thousands of copies of a pamphlet on their behalf, state liquor dispensing centers sold the 2,400,000 citizens of the State 11,185,218 gallons of alcoholic beverages last year, and proudly advertise the fact that net profits amounted to $3,521,386.21.

Meanwhile, official penal figures show the largest prison population in the history of Virginia—74,599, a startling increase from the preceding years. Arrests for drunkenness increased. Police figures show an increase in arrests for drunkenness of 59.3 per cent in Richmond, the capital city, a 66 per cent increase in Norfolk, a 99 per cent increase in Lynchburg, a 139.7 per cent increase in Danville, a 126.2 per cent increase in Staunton, and a 330.2 per cent increase in Harrisonburg.

The record of the Juvenile Domestic Relations Court at Richmond reveals an increase of 260 cases in 12 months' time in the children's division, and 402 more cases in the adult division in 1934 than in 1933.

Mississippi

Outright purchase of full-page space by the brewing interests in leading Mississippi appears with display attacks upon prohibition has been a conspicuous feature of liquor development in this state, where the legalizing of beer in 1934 resulted in immediate rise in arrests for drunkenness in principal centers.

In 11 leading cities drunken arrests increased on an average of more than 184 per cent in the first six months of legal beer as compared with the corresponding six months under prohibition. In Jackson, the state capital, the increases recorded being 227 per cent; in Gulfport, 216 per cent; Tupelo, 308 per cent, and in Columbus, 1483 per cent.

In addition to this, during the beer period, traffic accidents nearly tripled in the first six months while motor losses due to accidents have increased many thousands of dollars.

On the other hand, in county after county where legal beer has been driven out, a remarkable change for the better is being officially noted by chiefs of police and city marshals.

Ohio

Despite wide advertising of the $4,116,358 liquor profits during 1935, announced by the Ohio Liquor Commission Board, the public seems to have regarded as of more serious significance the fact that liquor sales amounted to more than $32,000,000 during the same 12 months, entailing serious diversion from the tills of legitimate business.

As a result, last year 104 communities voted dry and only 21 wet; with many more expected to follow suit in 1936 In addition a move demanding enactment of a county option measure is being projected with rapidly growing support.

Utah

Although $1,044,854 was officially reported as the total of six months' sales under the auspices of the Utah Liquor Commission, observation and inquiry reveals that repeal in that State "has failed to put the bootlegger out of business, and has also failed in protecting youth," writes Mrs D. W. Jenkins of Tremonton, president of the Utah W. C. T. U.

Richard R. Lyman, Ph.D., of the Council of Twelve, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in a recent conference address at Salt Lake City, said: "Where are those, our so-called patriotic and country-loving friends and neighbors, who, before the repeal of prohibition announced repeatedly that repeal would improve conditions? I have not been able to see improvement nor have I been able to find others who think conditions are better."

Idaho

A per capita expenditure of $5 for liquor for every dollar of revenue added to the state exchequer, according to the official report of the State Liquor Commission, has brought about the usual accompanying results in that State.

As to arrests for drunkenness, the official figures from Boise and Canyon County show an increase of more than 170 per cent in the state metropolis, while the county record referred to reveals a 264 per cent upward spurt in two years' time.

"All one is able to discover is that the liquor problem remains unsolved," is the way an editorial summary of the situation put it in a prominent state paper, the Caldwell (Idaho) News-Tribune.

Ordered to Kill Poole, Legionnaire Testifies

(Continued from Page 1)

defined today. Detectives are taking the witness stand to relate what they say the defendants told them. This is part of the examination whereby the court will determine on binding over the accused.

The detectives' testimony as so far given does not establish that the Black Legion took a vote or by common consent decided to execute Mr. Poole.

What the detectives related in quoting defendants was this:

Action Demanded

Word got into circulation in the little colony of transplanted southerners here that Mr. Poole, WPA worker, had whipped his wife. Several members declared that if the order of the Black Legion was worth anything, it would do something.

A political club, whose members were nearly all members of the Black Legion, was holding a session. The "colonel" of the legion told those at the meeting that a man had desperately beaten up his wife and asked what they should do about it.

Thrust Into Auto

Some cried out "beat him," others "kill him." The colonel called for volunteers to get the man. They found him. A political speech was cut short at the request of the "colonel," and the meeting adjourned. Some tumbled into automobiles to go to the destination set, others went their way.

The "colonel's" car took the lead. On the way a drawbridge held up the cavalcade after the first two cars got through. The rest never found the leaders. The two cars finally stopped by the roadside. Mr. Poole was ordered out at the point of a revolver.

The trial doubtless will center about the seven men who rode in the first two cars.

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Six minutes to railroad and stores; wooded section; corner lot; 14,000 feet of land; many fine trees; 7 rooms, sun porch, lavatory, bath, attached garage heated, hot water heat, gas fired, gas water heater with storage tank, basement laundry; bargain for quick sale; owner occupants; will show any time. 27 Summit Road. Telephone Wellesley 0384-M.

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CHARMING house, 4 bedrooms, living and dining room, open fireplace, library, kitchen, large screened piazza, screened sleeping porch; attractive garden; 5 minutes to Commonwealth Ave. car; 30 minutes Copley Sq.; rent reasonable. Box C-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Four bedrooms, long living room with fireplace, dining room and large kitchen; situated on hill behind New Ocean House, garage; near bathing beach; stone porch, screened or glassed in; steam heat; lot 60 by 90 feet; rent $45 monthly. Box A-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MODERN sofa and chair, reversible cushions and seats, excellent condition; selling at half price WEBSTER, 1791 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASP 7904.

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Fifteen-room modern house, suitable for tourist inn, tea room and gift shop; property in excellent condition on both exterior and interior; newly painted on outside; mountain views, etc.; located 50 miles from Boston on main trunk line to Keene, N. H., Route 101.
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Tel. Milford 187-W or 187-R

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Two family modern house and garages; 6-6 rooms; nice location; just painted exterior; good condition interior; two separate oil heaters (hot water heat); two good tenants (no brokers need apply); to settle estate, price $10,600.
Call BELmont 1311-W after 6 P. M.

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Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
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Community Shoe Builders
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57 Baker Street Maplewood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man desires position; Christian Scientists preferred; experienced, reliable, sober Box B-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPOSITOR-Stonehand; go anywhere; worked in best New York plants; can furnish highest references; capable of taking full charge. Write Box E-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GENERAL handy man, married, reliable, desires work of any kind, part or full time, in N. Y. C. Write Box H-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

MAN, 40, single, refined, well educated, adaptable, seeks permanent activity; harmonious environment and work requiring interested application and trust first consideration; background varied; teaching, accounting, gardening, etc. E. SHERMAN, Norcross, Maine.

WANTED—Work for summer. Have had camp experience; can drive car; do gardening. R. B. Holl, student of Tufts College. Tro. 3089 33 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires summer position. Speaks French and Spanish. Drives car. Prepares for college entrance examinations. Box B-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

EXPERIENCED maid for any kind of work; steady or part time; good references; colored. BAILY, 23 Wellington St., Boston, CIRcle 8876.

NURSE-Companion, child or adult; light duties; Christian Science home; guide for blind; L. I., N. Y. or Conn. Tel. Hemp. 522-R. 29 St. Paul's Road, Hempstead, N. Y.

YOUNG woman teacher wants summer position as traveling companion; experienced; drives car; pleasant disposition; willing to be useful. P-107. Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for Christian Science church; will welcome applications for auditions, preferably from Christian Scientists. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Norwalk, Conn., 455 West Ave. Tel. 5114.

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BAY VIEW, Deer Isle, Me.—Enjoy the beauties of Maine in June; wild flowers; beautiful scenery pure air; home comforts; reduced rates June, July $15 per wk.

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 Dane St., Beverly, Mass.
Open year round. Tel. Beverly 2015. Reasonable.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; mod. rates write for booklet.

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Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; excellent cuisine; $20 week up; June 12-Sept. 10. Adult camp; educational projects; Aug. 27-Sept 10; $15 week up. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science service, Brewster, Mass.

SPEND your vacation at On-a-Lake Farm; modern farm home, sunny rooms, large porch; near lake; reasonable prices. Write or phone Natick 1963-J (Mass.). ETHELYN MORRILL.

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WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River near Annapolis within hour's ride to Washington and Baltimore; abundant shade; boating, bathing; excellent table; restful, refined. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Md

SUMMER HOMES

BLUE HILL FALLS, MAINE — Furnished house, living, dining rooms, pantry, kitchen, 2 maids' rooms, bath 1st floor, 5 bedrooms, bath 2nd floor; modern improvements; $450 June 15-Sept. 20. Call Kirk. 9018 eves. Write M. I. T., Room 1-178, Cambridge, Mass.

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CAPE COD—Two attractive houses at Cotuit; near beach; can be seen any time. R. E. WESSON, Main Street.

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LINDENHURST, L. I., directly on Merrick Road—Waterfront home and garage, 7 bedrooms, tennis and handball courts, private beach, boat dock; reasonable rental, NOYES, 530 West End Ave., N. Y. C. Endicott 2-2028.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., 302 Ocean Road—Five bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; near ocean; for July, $250. PHILLIP OSBORNE, 300 No. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

WADING RIVER, North Shore, Long Island —3-room bungalow, well furnished, screened porch; improvements; overlooking Sound; also 1-room bungalow, large porch, secluded, mile to beach; Gabriel Mills Road. SMITH, 8645 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

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TO LET

ROOMS or house—modern, plenty trees, flowers. 58 miles from New York. Near church. For information, Caledonia 5-4466.

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Wallpaper
Distinctive Patterns
Courteous and Competent Service
Moderate Prices
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CUT-AWAY suit, size 37 stub; splendid condition; $10; silk hat extra. KEN. 9675 (Boston).

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Is All Set for the First Briny Plunge!

Bathing time is here again and the Beach Shop is prepared with a glorious array of Beach Toggery for the mermaid of 1936. Bathing Suits have never been more intriguing — nor more becoming! Come and see them.

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LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

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SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

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MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
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132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

F. Lloyd Tuttle OF Ye "Golden Rule"
A Garment Repairing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
442 MAIN STREET

For Graduation Gifts see
C. A. LUND
THE JEWELER
We buy Old Gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE., Near Harrison St.

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

Greeting Cards for June Events
Graduations Weddings
Post's
and Father's Day on June 21st
370 Main St. 560 Central Ave.

Look What You Get for $1.00
The Texaco Marfak Certified Lubrication Service Which Will Cut Your Repair Bills.
TEXACO
E. H. VANDIVER
38 NO. ARLINGTON AVE. OR. 4-9671

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4152

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-64146

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Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"We fix expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
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NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
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Optometrist-Optician
1 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

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GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

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SISCO DAIRY CO
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY COMPANY
60 Mt. Prospect Avenue Clifton, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

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Plumbing, Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended to
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for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized 'blue coal' distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0819

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
OPEN UP A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N J Phone Mont. 2-0510

Stewart & Van Dyne
New Low Prices
CLEANING and DYEING
of Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
29 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS
Exclusive Agents in Montclair and its environs for
KIRK STERLING SILVER
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
Black Pitted Bing Cherries
3 tins 69c
Royal Scarlet Tomato Juice or Cocktail, 10 tins $1.00
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Phones Montclair 3-0220-1

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

NEWARK

A.C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG. NEWARK, N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

Henri Hairdresser
882 BROAD STREET NEWARK, N. J.
TELEPHONES MITCHELL 2-9781—9782

Archaid Arch-Aid Shoes
Their Unusual Combination Lasts Assure Freedom, Relaxation, plus Perfect Heel Control.
ELFIN'S ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

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Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

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GARDEN SUPPLIES
Household, Hardware and Plumbing Supplies—Paints
307 Main St. Or. 3-5489

NORGE Rollator refrigeration
Easy Washer Sales and Repair Service on All Electrical Appliances
MORRELL BROS., Inc.
345 Main Street Or. 3-7277

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETT BUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL
Try Our Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
STRAWBERRY ICE, STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY
16 MAIN STREET WEST ORANGE Or. 3-9948

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HUDSON GROCERY and MEAT MARKET
Under new management.
Quality Meats and Groceries
First-Class Delicatessen
Phone Nut. 2-1334 250 High St., Nutley
Free Delivery in Surrounding Towns

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Superior Dairy Products
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
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SISCO DAIRY CO
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY COMPANY
60 Mt. Prospect Avenue Clifton, N. J.

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Middle W'B'way Bridge, W'B'way
Flowers, Evergreens, Fruit and Shade Trees, Garden and Flower Plants
Cut Flowers for Every Occasion
Phone Sherwood 2-9206 for delivery.

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Fine Shoes for Women and Children
203 Market St. Ph.: Sherwood 2-9813

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GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Comfortable, Cool Summer Garments
Corselette and Girdles
Any Garment Fitted
Phone Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

National Cotton Week
JUNE 1st—6th
Cotton Frocks—Linen Suits
ROSENBAUM'S
FOR REAL VALUES

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

CLARENCE L. THORN
BICYCLES
Bicycle Repairing Sundries Lawn Mowers Sharpened and Repaired
Aeroplane Kits Boats and Supplies
405 PARK AVENUE
Plainfield, N. J. Call Plainfield 6-0680

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Plainfield Pastry Shop
Caterers
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Specialty
ROLLS, COFFEE CAKE, CINNAMON BUNS and DANISH PASTRY
306 West Front Street and 102 Watchung Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-8032

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

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COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

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THOMAS C. KEISER, Director
COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICES
EFFICIENT REASONABLE
400 Franklin Place Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Pl. 6-4848

Auto Body and Fender Repairing
MARINO'S
One of New Jersey's Largest Auto Rebuilding Plants
West Front St., 1 blk. from Plainfield Ave.
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Is Celebrating
National Cotton Week
June 1st-6th
With outstanding values in all cotton goods.

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H. H. LUDEWIG
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
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PENNSYLVANIA

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See page 16 of Magazine Section this issue.

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Fine Groceries and Meats
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Rugs Shampooed—Special attention given Blankets and Lace Curtains.

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POMEROY'S
OUR EXCLUSIVE BRAND
MILLAY HOSIERY
Made exclusively for Pomeroy's, Chiffon and service weights in sizes 8½ to 10. All the newest shades.
Mail and telephone orders filled.
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA. $1.00 Pair

WILKINSBURG

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EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

HE ALONE has lost the art to live who cannot win new friends.—MITCHELL.

Daily Features

GENIUS finds its own road and carries its own lamp.—WILLMOTT.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

(Conducted by Puzzlesmith)

1. Cryptogram

THE single letter "Z" in the following crypt, together with the three-letter word "ZOE" following a series of commas, offers a broad hint for today's message. It should not take very long to solve. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

HOEWTQSG, XBPOPLG, JPOX-TQG, ZOE YHOEOXTT DPSL Z UWZSQXQQX PD IHSQWXT QJZQ VHNN OXIXS AX HLR-SPIXE WRPO.

2. Missing Letters

Just at this time of year, such a puzzle as the one below carries added interest. By inserting a certain letter in the proper spaces, see if you can form a proper sentence.

I E M E F A E D I T H E I T H I I G

3. A Matter of a Minute

A very fine watch was recently set exactly right to the second. Five days later a minute gain was noted. Ten days later there was a similar gain. This continued until the end of 30 days, when the watch was found to be exactly a half minute too fast. Can you explain this?

4. The Explorers

Four explorers make a journey into the desert. Each man carries enough food to last him five days. After the party has gone some distance, one man starts back, taking with him just enough food to last him until he gets back to his starting point. Then a second man does likewise, and so on. How many days' journey can the last man make into the desert and return safely?

5. Rebus

Two words are represented below in rebus form, the first containing four letters, and the second nine letters. Study the rebus in connection with the clue contained in the verse. Thanks to the Jackson, Michigan, reader who sent it in.

glow zzzzzzz

Seek and find me in the West
Time of day we love the best

Answers Appear Among Advertisements.)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Mount Hor

ACCORDING to Deuteronomy 32:50, Moses' brother Aaron "died in Mount Hor," which was situated "by the coast (i.e., the border) of the land of Edom" (Num. 20:23), and is said by Josephus to have been close to the famous city of Petra ("Antiquities" IV, iv, 7).

This mountain has been identified with the modern Jebel Haroun, an Arab title which still preserves the connection between this peak and the famous high priest of the Hebrews, for it means literally "Aaron's Mount." From the summit of this mountain, which is some 4780 feet above the level of the Mediterranean and 6080 feet above that of the Dead Sea, a wide view is obtained in clear weather.

Thus, in those moments before he passed away, Aaron could look southward over that wilderness in which he and his compatriots had wandered for so many years; while to the north he would be able to discern the dim outlines of the mountains of that Promised Land from which he was debarred because of his rebellious attitude at the "water of Meribah" (Num. 20:12, 24).

Brevities

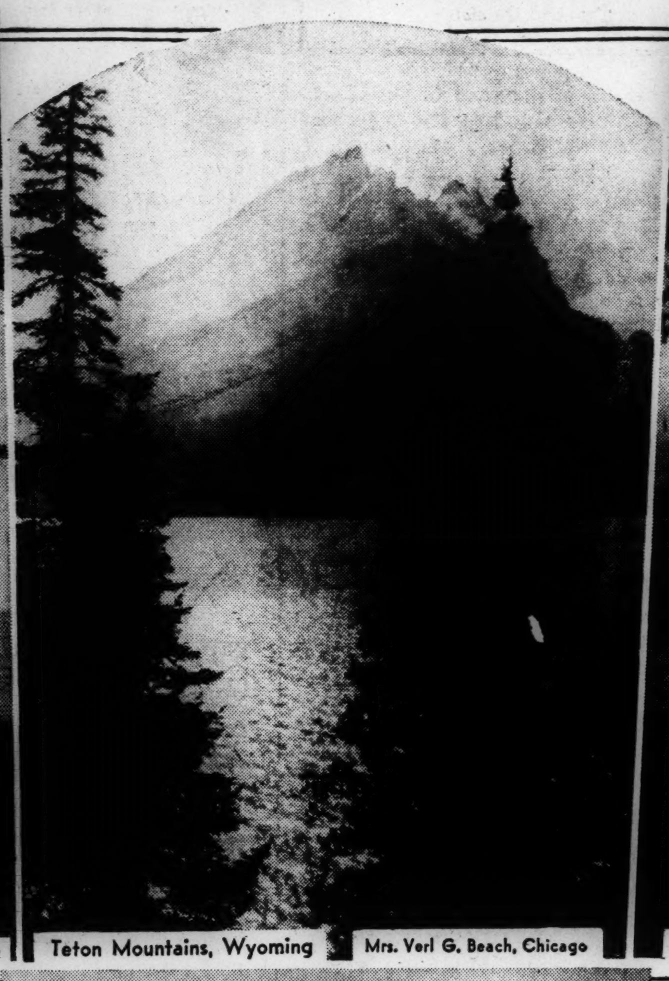
Life: Perhaps the most unsettling thing about spring house-cleaning is some member of the family's inevitable discovery of a couple of rental library books you brought home last fall.

Toronto Globe: That was a typically English incident that saw Queen Mary's automobile, proceeding in the wrong direction on a one-way street, turned back by a dutiful but very red-faced bobby. In England the law is the law.

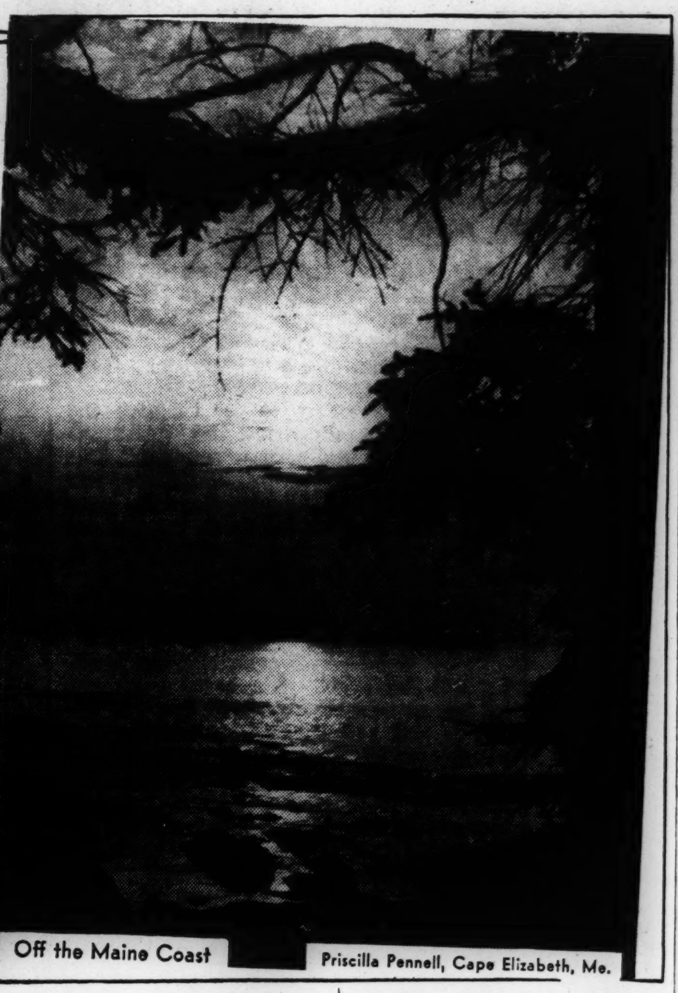
St. Louis Star-Times: Radio comedians are alarmed over a serious shortage of jokes. Soon the public may quit laughing at them until television shows us what they look like.

Scenic Bits From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Sunset Over Bristol Channel — Geo. Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.



Teton Mountains, Wyoming — Mrs. Verl G. Beach, Chicago



Off the Maine Coast — Priscilla Pennell, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

A Flying Vacation

38

Brunswick Stew

VISITORS to Georgia have come away with great tales of dunking cornbread in pot liquor, potlicker, or potlikker (take your choice)—that savory liquid resulting from boiling hog's jowl and greens. But I return home to sing the praises of Brunswick stew!

When it is served, you will wonder at the culinary volcano that could erupt such a tempting golden-brown lava. And when you taste it, one helping will clamor for a second; the second will demand a third; and so on approximately ad infinitum. If the succulent dish is left on the table while dessert is passed, as it was in my case, you will try to resist, but vainly, a final taste before you leave the hospitable board.

Of course, I had to have the formula and my hostess was willing. It has recently been tested in my own kitchen; and although it turned out to be sufficient for a regiment, not a morsel of it was to be found before the week was over. (It would provide the main course and necessary seconds for a buffet supper for at least 20!) Here are the directions:

Three pounds of beef, three pounds of veal, and two pounds of fresh pork (cut in thick slices as for roasting) are boiled slowly until tender, with three large onions, three bell peppers and a stalk of celery (these chopped).

When thoroughly done, remove meat from water. Add to the broth one large can of corn, two cans of tomatoes, one can of butter (lima) beans, one can tomato soup, one cup of rice (to thicken); then salt and pepper to taste, and add two tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, one tablespoonful of tomato catsup, one tablespoonful of chili sauce, and a little vinegar (or half a lemon chopped with peel).

Simmer very slowly until done—be careful not to burn.

Put all meat through a coarse grinder and add to the simmering vegetables. Add half a pound of butter and four hard-boiled eggs cut in pieces. Then let the whole simmer until all is well flavored. Ah!

Brunswick stew seems to feel particularly at home on toast; and the platter might well be garnished with it—after being scraped, of course.

Few recipes are accepted at face value in our household; that is to say, I like to add a distinctive note. In this case I asked our cook to sauté a pound of mushrooms to decorate the top of the stew when it was turned out on the platter.

This eat in remembrance of Georgia.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

In Lighter Vein

Eggs in One Basket

Panhandler (to passer-by): "Say, will you let me have $100 to buy a dinner for myself?"

Passer-by: "I beg your pardon. I don't understand you."

Panhandler: "I said, 'Lend me $100 to buy myself a dinner.'"

Passer-by: "I really don't think I understand you."

Panhandler: "Oh, yes. I'm just putting all my begs into one ask it."

The Haven

"How I long to go away and hide, completely cut off from the rest of the world!"

"J'ever try a telephone booth?"—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

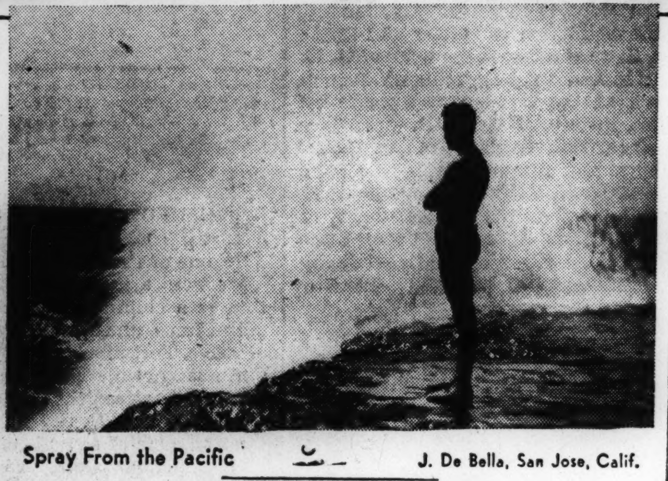
—Lustige Blatter Berlin

The Shy Topiary Artist Proposes

Truth in Advertising

Show Manager: "Why do you say the show was misrepresented?"

Patron: "Well, you advertised a chorus of 70, and none of them looked to be more than 60."



Spray From the Pacific — J. De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

SUNSET Over Bristol Channel—This is an example of a picture in which there is divided interest, the two trees equidistant from the edges weaken the composition. There are, in fact, two separate and complete pictures. As a result the eye wanders over the entire subject seeking a single point of interest. There can be no strong composition where a series of either vertical or horizontal lines cut across a picture. Consequently in making up a subject, the question should be asked, What story do I want to tell, or what is to be the strong point of my picture? The foreground is rather heavy. At least a half inch could be trimmed from the lower edge.

Teton Mountains, Wyoming—Here is a subject in which the very shape of the evergreens cuts the picture into triangles, which is the strongest composition in art. Had this photograph been made later in the day, the strongest point of light would have been at the base of the mountain, thereby drawing the eye directly into the strongest point of the composition. A filter would have reduced the haze and saved the rather light fleecy clouds evident in the original. The distances would not have been flattened out, but would have been presented as separate planes, adding much charm to the subject.

Off the Maine Coast—Contrast this narrow strip of broken silhouetted foreground with that of the first picture, and note the improvement. The heavy straight trunk of the tree at the right detracts from this picture. It would have been better to include the entire trunk of the tree. Now the impression is that someone drew a line down the right margin and filled the space with black ink. It is too obtrusive and draws the eye from the main point of interest. In the original, the gleam of the sun on the water draws the eye to the beautiful cloud effect which is somewhat lost in the reproduction.

Spray from the Pacific—The title of the picture could have more correctly been "The Bather" for the figure is so prominent that it becomes the single point of interest in the composition. The spray is merely a background, so subordinate that the observer is hardly aware that it is a part of the picture. Had the figure been placed at the right edge and softened, the rest of the picture would have been given more prominence and strength.

Figures must be carefully placed in either a landscape or a seascape, the natural tendency being to make them the main point of interest rather than a subordinate part supporting that main point of interest.

Daily Anecdote

Jefferson on Franklin

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Thomas Jefferson minister to France, was presented at court some eminent person inquired: "You replace Dr. Franklin, sir?"

"I succeed Dr. Franklin," replied Jefferson promptly. "No man can replace him."

Garfield's Wit

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT ONE of a series of lectures a woman wanted a seat, and General Garfield brought one and seated her.

"Oh, you're a jewel!!" she said in appreciation.

"Oh, no," replied Garfield, "I'm a jeweler; I've just set the jewel."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Shift

YOUNGSTERS will enjoy playing Shift at a party. Chairs are placed in a circle about two feet apart, with one extra chair. All, except "It" (who stands in the center), sit down, leaving the extra chair empty.

"It" gives the command either to "Shift right" or to "Shift left"; whereupon the players begin moving quickly in the direction given, sliding across from chair to chair, trying to keep "It" from getting the extra chair. This movement continues until "It" gives the command to shift in the opposite direction. Then, instantly, all must begin moving the other way.

Thus the game continues, shifting right and shifting left, until "It" captures a chair. Then the one who was not quite quick enough to keep him from getting in must be "It."—Mrs. Alice A. K., Allendale, N. Y.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Officers as Members

Question: If the bylaws of a society do not in any way mention a certain practice, do they not prohibit that practice? In other words, if they provide only for offices being filled, or work being carried on by members of the local branch church, do they not prohibit outsiders from filling any post?

Answer: Answering the general question above, if the bylaws do not mention a certain practice, it does not follow that they prohibit the practice. The assumption is that if bylaws do not prohibit a practice, it is thereby permitted unless prohibition is implied by specific authorization of some practice of the same class, or unless the practice is so clearly wrong as not to require rules. The choice of someone outside the organization to serve as an officer is not inherently wrong.

An example is that of the treasurer or executive secretary of certain organizations, who are often selected from outside the organization. A distinction needs to be made, however, between an officer and a member. It is membership, not office, that gives the right to debate, to make motions, and vote, and an officer who is not a member has not these rights. He simply has the duties of the office. If those duties cannot be performed by any save a member, no one not a member may be chosen for the office, even though the bylaws may not specifically so state. The question above states that the bylaws "provide for offices being filled only by members." In such case, no one not a member could be chosen for any office.

The situation indicates the advisability of the bylaws stating clearly that officers should be members, if that is the general desire.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Easter Greetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cohasset, Minn.

AS THE office door closed behind an overalls-clad farmer, Dr. M. M. Hursch sat back in his swivel chair and surveyed the calendar. It was April 1. Perhaps he should send out some statements.

He leaned forward and pulled a thick gray ledger from a pigeon hole in his desk. Slowly he turned the pages. For 28 years he had ministered to the 300 inhabitants of Cohasset and the community. This name suggested a difficult situation; that, another problem. Everyone carried burdens, he thought; and many were concerned now about how they would ever pay him. They were his friends. They were honest. But they couldn't pay. It would soon be Easter.

Closing the book with a snap, he crossed the office to his circulating heater, and tossed the ledger into the fire.

"Have you seen the paper?" "I never heard of such a thing!" The exclamations drifted in awed tones from groups gathered at the filling station, the general store, and the post office of Cohasset, when the Grand Rapids weekly newspaper came out that week, carrying a paid advertisement announcing that "all old accounts due Dr. Hursch are hereby canceled."

"Some of these people need a break," the doctor explained when pressed for the reason for his action. "I had to let them know some way, and I couldn't hire a stenographer to send individual notices. I hope it will bring them some happiness at Easter time."

The doctor hummed softly as he reached for the jangling telephone early Easter morning. A stone had been rolled away this day—and a burden of thousands of dollars in accounts due him had been taken from the shoulders of his friends.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Prosperity Dolls

ONE woman makes tricky little boutonniere dolls from clothespins. She uses the new type with two flat sides, makes a roguish face and hair with pencil and crayons, and dresses the doll in pajamas or long full skirts. Sleeves must form arms, so stiff material is most satisfactory. Girls in white slacks with Jack Tar caps are her favorites.

"Let's not talk about the depression. Buy a Prosperity Doll instead." The idea is appealing and the boutonnieres are charming to dress up frock, coat or beret. They may be hung in car windows.—Mrs. Marjorie McC. F., Randolph, Vt.

What They Say

The Trend

"I wonder if our next great spurt of common endeavor will not be to see America rehoused."—*Rexford G. Tugwell.*

Spared

"I am probably the only living American who has never heard that song of songs, 'The Music Goes 'Round and 'Round.'" — *Walter Damrosch.*

Religious

"Our economic and social problems are fundamentally religious problems."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Necessary Link

"The circumstances of the age demand a new relationship between government and private enterprise."—*Glenn Frank.*

Supply and Demand

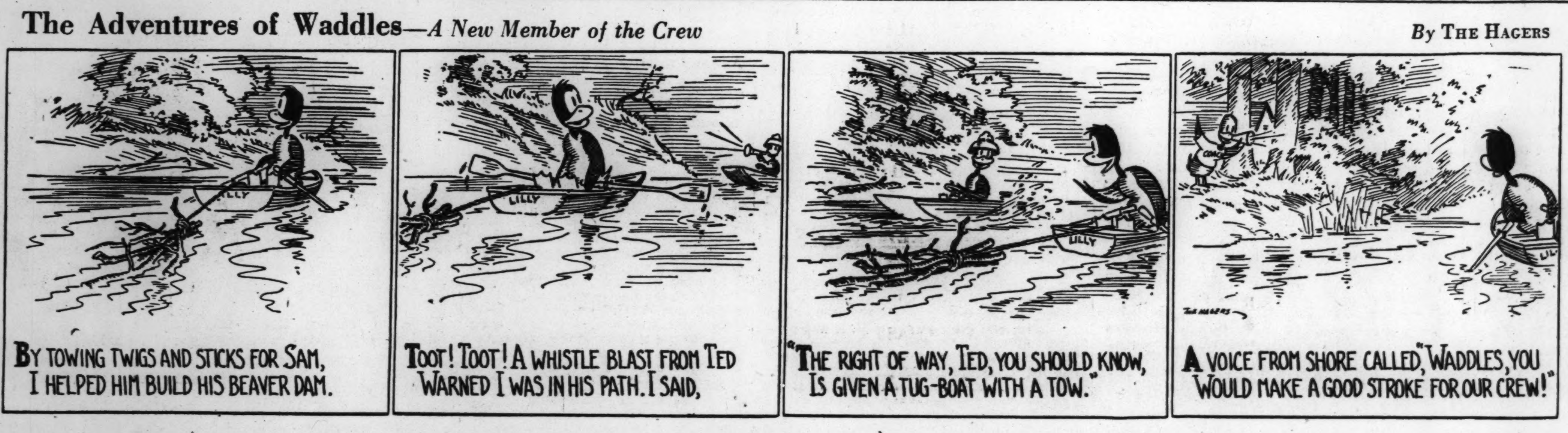
"Our knowledge comes faster as the demand for it increases.—*David Sarnoff.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nellie Becomes More and More of a Problem*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*A New Member of the Crew*

By THE HAGERS



Crossword Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Wound
7—Mistake
8—Man's name
10—Pronoun
11—Legendary king of Salamis
13—Printer's measure
14—Strike violently
15—Corpulent
16—Annoyed

Down

1—True
3—Fleets of war vessels
4—City of Chaldea
5—Exact satisfaction
6—Hidden
9—Lair
10—Was victorious
12—Particle
15—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Behind the Political Mists

2. The Role of Independence

YESTERDAY in our first discussion under this head we reached the conclusion that the surest way to improve government is to improve individual thinking through a better understanding of God and His government. And we found that democracy has functioned best when each individual has sought to do his own thinking and to apply his best understanding to political problems. Today we shall say something on the value of nonpartisan independence and on this newspaper's own attitude toward America's current political controversies.

A few days ago the president of Rochester University, Dr. Alan Valentine, was regretting the bitterness and obfuscation of a presidential campaign in the United States. He said:

> In the coming month we shall see political leaders mount the bandwagon of party aggrandizement and public deception. In the counter-claims and counter-attacks, truth and wisdom will hide their heads and national dignity will retire until November.

This probably is a somewhat severe and detached view. But the citizen's impatience with anything that covers truth should be as great as the scholar's. And at this stage of the campaign his need for detachment is no less.

Ordinary folk may not be able to retire to the ivory tower of academic serenity, but each can build a platform for himself, a vantage place of independent observation and calm appraisal, above the mesmeric maelstrom of partisanship. Even those who may later find they should engage in active political work will lose nothing by first setting up an individual platform against which party programs can be measured. True concepts of politics can be established in thought. The standard of righteous government can be raised.

The theory of democratic self-government is that each citizen is able to determine for himself what is the wisest public policy. If the individual abdicates this function to a leader or a party, using his reason merely to sustain a preconceived position rather than for independent judgment of issues and candidates, he is not fully self-governed.

In some countries today voters merely ratify decisions already taken by dictators. In the United States it is estimated that two thirds of the voters will ratify in November any platform or candidate their party may select. Fortunately a large independent group reserves judgment.

In its own effort to see through the political mists and avoid the "party aggrandizement and public deception" that rides in bandwagons, this newspaper has found help in a rule its Founder gave to members of her Church. In the Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Mary Baker Eddy wrote:

> Neither animosity nor mere personal attachment should impel the motives or acts of the members of The Mother Church.

In the approaching campaign the Monitor will strive to express neither animosity nor attachment to party or personality. It will seek to examine issues and candidates without bias. It will not hesitate to express its best judgment on the merit of particular measures, but will leave to readers their rightful prerogative of casting up a final balance by their own scale of values. It believes there are fundamental issues of economics and of popular thinking which lie much deeper than the swirling currents of political controversy. It will endeavor to bring light rather than heat to the discussion of those issues.

The Monitor will do this first by attempting to establish an atmosphere of tolerant discussion, by analyzing some fundamental trends and alternatives, and by brief statements of its own opinion of a few specific proposals. Above everything, however, it intends to emphasize that while good laws are requisite, lasting and workable reform rests not on legislative gadgets, but on the thinking behind the laws, thinking which in turn rests on increasing appreciation of divine law.

A Senator Forgets Himself

LORD BRYCE called the senators of the United States "special ambassadors" from the individual states to the Federal Government. Such a role does not comport with a national outlook. Sometimes, however, a senator rises superior to it, and then the fact is worthy of note.

The action, for instance, of Senator Minton in persuading the Senate to withdraw from the omnibus flood-control bill a $2,500,000 project for his State of Indiana was reported on the front pages. The Senator explained that it had been discovered that the project would be more harmful than helpful. The justification in ordinary circumstances would have made the incident merely a routine matter. But the action was notable because it meant turning back federal money destined for Indiana. It was considered unique enough to warrant a facetious proposal that a gold medal be struck off for Senator Minton.

And yet there have been Mintons in the past. Senator Gillett of Massachusetts was one. Gillett was such a *rara avis* that he conceived his duty as to his country first and to his state second. An oft-quoted story concerns the time when, as a representative, he went to Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, about a matter in which his district was interested, but which the War Department viewed in a different light. He presented his case politely but perfunctorily. After he had left, Secretary Root laughed, and remarked to a visitor: "It is interesting to see in Mr. Gillett the necessities of politics struggling with the instincts of a gentleman."

A Ticket to Belgrade

SOME day an historian will write a chapter on post-war Europe in terms of railroad tickets. Diplomatic perigrinations have come to have a technique of their own. And it is not always that the political and geographical destinations are the same.

Thus the visit of the Polish Foreign Minister to the capital of Yugoslavia. It is not, in itself, a major diplomatic move. Yet its outcome may seriously affect the balance of influence which the continental powers are pursuing in search of defensive security.

For the past three years the policy of Poland has been cut through with contradictions. Throughout the post-war era, Poland had formed one of the major foci of the French system of alliances. The Polish-German pact of 1933 brought an unexpected change. It was, in fact, the first defeat of the Quai d'Orsay at the hands of the "new" German diplomacy. Yet Poland's "reorientation" has swayed in more than one direction. Trade relations with Germany were fostered on one hand while difficulties over the status of Danzig multiplied on the other. French advisers, and funds, continued to play a part in the strengthening of the Polish military position, but the French rapprochement with Russia ran athwart the basic Polish dislike of Communism.

Against these conflicting forces, Mr. Beck's direction of the Polish foreign office appears neither simple nor congruous. Germany, spurred by isolation elsewhere, has in recent months redoubled her effort to use Poland as a spearhead to break through the diplomatic ring—just as the Reich has stimulated its relations with Yugoslavia as an attack upon the weak link of the French chain with the Little Entente Powers.

Now, in the Polish Foreign Minister's visit to Belgrade there is outward evidence of the Reich's success of cementing a German-Polish-Yugoslav understanding. Certainly Mr. Beck and Dr. Stoyadinovitch know the expedient value of arrangements that will stimulate trade with the Reich, especially in the face of the current austere exchange restrictions.

Yet the ultimate diplomatic destination of Mr. Beck's visit may not be Belgrade—but Paris. With the change of government impending in France, a show of Polish friendship toward Germany would undoubtedly be the course best calculated to obtain favors from the new French Socialist regime. Thus the Polish Foreign Minister still reserves his choice of routes for his "return trip." If the French inducements are sufficient, the Polish part in the German grouping may be kept largely nominal. But if French policy under M. Blum develops otherwise, no doubt railroad tickets will again—and perhaps again—read "Berlin—Warsaw—Belgrade—"

Though it is highly questionable whether this orientation, or any other form of balance of alliances can permanently serve the security for which the nations are seeking.

Down Under on Top

AMERICA is down and out. Recovery is at least another year away. Could last Monday have been any bluer if the news had come from Washington instead of Philadelphia? From the halls of Congress, rather than the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club? But then, every blue haze has its bright aftermath, and every down has its up. That is the exciting thing about these international Davis Cup matches.

The gloom is not so thick but that backers of the American team can appreciate the smashing triumph of the Australian challengers in a hard-fought 3—2 climax to the North American zone tennis finals, and congratulate them heartily for their splendid play.

If America is down and out, Australia is also up and coming. And who begrudges the spectacular rise of the handsome chaps from Down Under? They're a quiet, confident lot, these long-limbed young Aussies who hope to end the Davis Cup famine in Australia by bringing back the trophy which America's Big Bill Tilden wrested from their great Norman Brookes and Gerald Patterson sixteen years ago.

"I say, wouldn't it be pretty much all right if we brought that silver bowl back to Australia?" asked an enthusiastic member of the Anzac troupe. America had hardly got set for the answer before the visitors were punctuating their own reply with stinging volleys against Allison, Mako and Don Budge. Americans will agree wholeheartedly. It would be pretty much all right to see Australia come out on top again after a lapse of so many years. Of course, the Australians have yet to face the winner of the European zone finals. But after what happened at Philadelphia, it is easy to see why the old Davis Cup is teetering so unsedately in its silver saucer, canting unmistakably in the direction of the land down under.

Last of a Great Line

Book News of the Day

THE last of the great Cambridge co-operative histories, "The Cambridge Mediaeval History," edited by C. W. Previté-Orton and Z. N. Brooke, comes to completion with Vol. VIII, THE CLOSE OF THE MIDDLE AGES (New York; Macmillan. $12), an imposing volume of 1100 pages and a dozen excellent historical maps. Only a short time ago the "Cambridge Ancient History" was completed. The "Cambridge Modern History" is now over a quarter of a century old, and ready for the supplementary volumes which have been promised.

There is a pretty general feeling among professional historians that on the whole both the Ancient and the Mediaeval Histories are more successful than the Modern. Perhaps this is merely an illusion of perspective, the up-to-date scientific attitude that the most recent writing is the best writing. Certainly in bibliographical aids and in scholarly apparatus the later volumes are even more complete than the earlier ones.

This last volume of Mediaeval History covers the political history of the major European countries from about 1400 to about 1490, but chapters on Scandinavia, Portugal and other minor countries go back into the fourteenth century, as do chapters on artistic and intellectual history. As to the expertness, the completeness, the authority of the separate chapters, each by a scholarly specialist, there can be no doubt.

It is difficult to choose among so many, but for distinction of matter and treatment, there stands out the work of M. M. Calmette and Petit-Dutaillis on French history, of the late Henri Pirenne on Belgian history, of Mr. K. B. McFarlane on Lancastrian England, of Dr. Rafael Altamira on fifteenth-century Spain, of Dr. Halvdan Koht on Scandinavia, of Mr. H. J. Laski on the political theory of the later Middle Ages, of Professor Lynn Thorndike on the interrelations among magic, witchcraft, astrology, alchemy and natural science.

This volume illustrates two of the defects of modern co-operative histories. It is not integrated into a unit, in spite of the soberness and scholarly temper with which the contributors have gone to work. This lack of unity is evident, not only in the inevitable lack of any impress of a single personality, but in the difficulty of fitting chapters on medieval Portugal together with chapters on Scandinavia and the beginnings of the Renaissance.

And the book is not to be read through, as one would read Gibbon or a novel. One cannot imagine oneself approaching any of the Cambridge Histories comfortably seated before the fireside. They form, however, an almost faultless work of reference, an indispensable part of any library that attempts to provide adequate reference service. This last volume of the Mediaeval History will, for instance, give the latest and most authoritative answers to many questions—the way in which the Renaissance monarchy in France grew up out of the anarchy of the Hundred Years War, the true nature of Lancastrian "constitutionalism," the economic basis of Florentine greatness, the failure of the Conciliar Movement and many others.

C. B.

A Bit Puzzled

Rhapsody on Rusticity

"I CANNOT think why anyone leaves the country to come to London," one of us remarked solemnly.

We were a group of writing men, sitting in a clubroom not far from Piccadilly Circus, and we were playing a kind of game. Fortuitously gathered together, and not knowing each other personally, we each described the place where we did our work, and let the rest guess at its location. One of us had composed poetry while galloping along the banks of the Solway Firth on the King's business; another had invented situations for his novels during midnight tramps along the streets of London; a third had written memoirs on a small island in the Hebrides; and so on and so forth. All these had been tracked down, but with varying degrees of difficulty. Then it came to my turn.

"My window," I said, "overlooks a small forest. One day last week the sun shone brilliantly, throwing great bands of light across the grass between the trees, but the ground was still wet from the rain of the day before, and in the pulpy pathway a caravan had got stuck in its own tracks."

"But what was the caravan doing there?" someone asked.

"It had been on its way to a fair in a neighboring field," I replied. "Several men were dashing hither and thither, and pushing and shoving, in vain efforts to move it. Three ponies, running wild, stopped for a moment to see what was happening, but with a toss of their heads they set off again. A cavalcade of children, in neat riding habits, had just passed on horseback, out for their morning exercise."

"You have forgotten the birds," remarked my interrupter again. "To complete the picture you need a choir of birds lifting up their tiny voices in song on the massed branches of the trees."

"That," I answered, "is where you are wrong. I have an even more pastoral touch to finish up with. When the birds—for your acute supposition was so far correct in that there actually are birds there—when the birds stop singing for a moment, I can just hear the faint mooing of the cows in the farmyard beyond the chestnuts. Now that ought to be enough for you. I have given you a full, accurate, and unimpeachable description of the situation of my room. Where is it?"

"I do not know much about England," said the man from the islands, "but the riding habits suggest a county of horses, and that puts me in mind of Leicestershire, or some such place in the midlands."

The mistake in this deduction was evident to everyone, but it was the Solway poet who pointed it out. "The room in question," he said, "looks out onto part of a forest. There are only three forests in England, and none of them is in or near Leicestershire."

Someone suggested Hampshire, because in Hampshire you get forest and farms together, and another put in a word for the north, where again there are vestiges of a forest left, and fairs are still in places a popular amusement. But the London novelist cut the discussion short.

"The place," he said, "is quite obvious. When anyone shows you a piece of paper with two lines drawn on it, and asks which is the longer, a sensible person chooses the one that seems obviously shorter, and he is always right, because, if he were not, the question would lose its point. Now, the burden of what we have been listening to has been a rural rhapsody. In this elaborate apparatus of birds and branches and caravans we have been supposed to be hearing the beating of the heart of the country. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that this room is not in the country at all, but in a town, and the effect will be so much the greater if it is in the biggest town in the world. I vote for London."

"But there is no forest in London," someone objected.

"Oh, yes, there is," he replied. "The Forest of Epping—or, at any rate, part of it—is in London."

And so I found that I could not conceal my place of working any more than the others had been able to do.

"After all," said the islander, "it is not so surprising as it seems. When my grandfather came to London first he said that the view from the bridge over the Serpentine in Hyde Park, right in the center of the metropolis, might have been a country landscape, and not in a town at all. But I suppose it is all changed now."

There was nothing to do but to go and see. We found that it had not changed in character in the least. People were punting lazily beneath the chestnut trees on the winding river, lilac bushes stood on the bank, and a church spire peeped out of the wood to the west. On the eastern horizon the Houses of Parliament rose from the water like Magdalen Tower from the Cherwell. Someone fetched a deep breath.

"I cannot think why anyone ever leaves London for the country," he said. "The country is here."

HAROLD HOBSON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Humanity Needs Dreamers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On May 20, in many cities of this country, men and women of science foregathered to celebrate the thirty-eighth anniversary of the discovery of radium and its gift to mankind by Marie Sklodowska Curie, Polish scientist, and foremost woman of science of all times. On May 20, 1898, from an old and abandoned shed in the city of Paris, came the announcement by Mme. Curie of the discovery of this highly radioactive metallic element which marked a new era in the world of science. The highest scientific ideals and unselfish spirit guided Mme. Curie and her husband, Pierre Curie, who aided her in the discovery of radium. They might have, by merely signing their names to a patent, become wealthy. In her autobiography, she has written thus:

> So it is fortune that we have sacrificed in renouncing the exploitation of our discovery, a fortune that could, after us, have gone to our children. . . . Humanity needs practical men who make the best of their work for the sake of their own interests. But it also needs dreamers for whom the unselfish following of a purpose is so imperative that it becomes impossible for them to give much attention to their own material benefit.

Mme. Curie chose to be one of those dreamers whose only thought was to contribute something to man's welfare, and she never complained of the poverty, illness and hardship that followed her choice. She was benefactor, superwoman, scientist, scholar, teacher, writer, dutiful daughter, wise wife and tender mother. She exemplified the highest feminine achievements, and remained a simple human being through the years when fame was hers.

EDWARD C. RYBICKI

Albany, N. Y.

Limiting Legacies?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Immigration restrictionists in Congress attached an exclusion rider to the Filipino Independence Bill. After Filipino exclusion became law, Congress offered Filipinos free return transportation to Manila. In one western state, with a considerable Filipino population, it is said the only application thereunder came from a Filipino penitentiary inmate.

Few Americans realize that admission to the United States equals the inheritance of a fortune. During the Immigration Study Commission's field work in Anatolia, it was common talk there that the difference in wages between Turkey and the United States equaled a legacy of $20,000.

With our heavy costs for relief, is it not time that we commence deporting at least every alien on relief? This is being done in every other country in the world but ours.

Sacramento, Calif. — C. M. GOETHE

Supporting the Long Arm

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

J. Edgar Hoover, in a recent speech, reported in the Monitor, emphasized the fact that corrupt politics and the equally corrupt parole system are the crimes needing most attention today. He entered into the solution of the matter by impressing upon his hearers the necessity of the individualization of this problem. He urged more rigid upbringing of children, facilities for the release of their energy and right education about crime distinguished from the "hero worship" which is now accorded the lawless.

He also tried to break the spell of public apathy toward law enforcement, desiring that the citizens be confident in the local police forces, thus making themselves allies of the law enforcement officers.

When each citizen becomes fully cognizant of his part in the elimination of this problem and when he actually contributes his constructive thought and co-operation to this cause, success will obviously be assured and certainly such grave problems are worth our deepest thoughts and co-operation—take it from Mr. Hoover, *the* man who knows.

Winthrop, Mass. — ROBERT HALLETT

To Master the War Monster

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a generation of peace movements. Perhaps at no other time in our conglomerate history have people so earnestly sought a way to world peace, for peace is all important when civilization suddenly realizes it may be a Frankenstein to the war monster it has created.

The proposition for a revised League of Nations will help put all the talk of world peace to a test. Peace movements must be more than a "We don't want war" movement, as so many of them are in the United States. Peace plans to be successful must be vitally constructive and more aggressive than war.

Isolation cannot bring lasting peace. If the United States can be called isolated now, they should not depend on that as their peace guarantee; they should prepare their peace plan for the time when they are not isolated. Isolation, in one sense, is anything but a factor of peace. It is a challenge.

Boston, Mass. — L. P.

The Wide Horizon

Corn Belt Economics

By F. B. Nichols

YATES CENTER

LIFE in Kansas is approaching an even keel. The crop prospect, business conditions and political thought in the Sunflower State are nearer to normal than at any other time in the 1930's.

The Jayhawkers are taking a growing pride in their agricultural outlook. Over eastern Kansas the crops are magnificent. Farther west the improvement is not so noteworthy, but nevertheless excellent rains have fallen during the last few weeks even in the "dust bowl" of the Plains Region.

Much of the eastern half of Kansas is a region of unusual rural beauty. In many pastures the cattle are almost knee deep in grass. Prolific gardens reflect a nearly ideal season. A virile dark green tinges the luxuriant growth of the clean corn rows. Long wheat heads suggest an abundant promise of satisfactory yields from most fields growing the bread crop.

Nature commonly influences the trend of public thought, and this year certainly is no exception. Its offers of abundance are dispelling the clouds of depression psychology among the people. Visibility along the economic vista is improving for Jayhawkers. Their changing thought is being mirrored in the local political arena.

A new technique is being introduced into their appeal for votes by many Kansas politicians. It is based entirely on simple and sound commercial theories. Gone are the old-time "rabble rousing" antics from their pre-election strategy.

The modern methods of attracting a following are reflected brightly in the speeches of Will G. West, of McPherson, a Republican candidate for nomination as Governor. They are especially significant in the case of Mr. West because of his potent backing. He is receiving general support from the "Landon Republicans," and presumably will be nominated in the August primary by a considerable majority.

In his recent address at Atchison, Mr. West devoted practically his entire time to proposing that the financial burden imposed on Kansas people through state and local taxes should be reduced through greater economy in government, that new industries should be developed in the state or attracted to it, and that more creditable national publicity should be secured for the commodities produced in Kansas.

Mr. West evidently is aiming at the voters who believe that commercial affairs are in the ascendency. His advisers include many of the keenest political authorities of the Sunflower State.

The results from the coming primary naturally will supply some indication on the soundness of their judgment. But in all events it is plain even now that business conditions are brighter than in the spring of 1935. Country retailers, for illustration, are greatly encouraged over their growing volume of sales.

Both the business men and farmers, however, are wondering how they can develop new markets for agricultural products to take the place of the foreign outlets they have lost. Kansas is an extensive producer of some farm commodities which formerly were exported in large amounts, especially wheat and pork products.

Most Jayhawkers are hoping that new methods of processing their products for the domestic market can be worked out. Some progress is being made with the project. The first large commercial plant ever built for the manufacture of alcohol from corn, to be used for fuel, is being built at Atchison. Its owners plan to mix from 10 to 20 per cent of corn alcohol with gasoline and sell the combination for use in internal combustion engines, and especially to the owners of motorcars.

There is a great deal of talk in Kansas about the need for more skillful publicity in metropolitan areas on the merits of the products its farmers grow. The members of the powerful Kansas Livestock Association have talked about the advantages of a national advertising campaign on meats, to be financed by stockmen, at every annual convention they have held during the last half decade.

Among the rank and file of Kansas citizens, such as the farmers standing around the courthouse square at Yates Center on Saturday afternoons, after their trading is done, with whom I visit almost every week, there is a general belief that two outstanding commercial trends are aiding greatly in the progress of rural people toward more prosperous days. They feel that the operation of ordinary economic forces is slowly pushing the nation upward from the slough of hard times, as in other depressions, and that this action will be continued irrespective of government intervention. They believe that the period of remarkably unfavorable crop years from which the Sunflower State has suffered is at or near an end.

If these two theories are sound, the road to brighter years is open. For it is clearly apparent that somewhat better crop yields along with slightly higher prices would bring much sound prosperity to farmers.

Three A.F.A. Departmentals Fill Programs

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Departmental programs — the backbone of every advertising convention—are complete at this time for three of the 11 groups meeting at the Silver Jubilee AFA Conference in Boston, June 28 to July 2.

The three departmentals with filled programs are the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association; National Retail Advertisers Dry Goods Association, Sales Promotion Branch; and the Direct Mail Advertising Association. Others, according to Earle Pearson, general manager of the federation, are rapidly nearing completion and are being held up only because of one or two final adjustments.

Progressive Program

Departmental chairmen this year, said Mr. Pearson, are planning what they believe and what he expects to be one of the most progressive, and inclusive programs — "collectively and individually" the federation ever has had.

Indicative of this trend are the programs of the first three:

The speaker at the luncheon to be given by the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association Tuesday, June 30, will be James G. McDonald, of the editorial staff of the New York Times. His subject will be "Responsibilities of the Newspaper in a Changing World."

James G. McDonald
Editor Who Will Address Newspaper Executives' Luncheon on June 30

Mr. McDonald was for many years chairman of the board of the Foreign Policy Association, and also served with distinction as League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany. He is a member of the Commission of International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches, and a trustee of the World Peace Foundation.

Members Invited

The luncheon will be held in the grand ballroom of the Statler Hotel. All members of the A. F. A., it various departmentals, and other guests of the convention, are invited to attend.

The executive sessions, with discussions led by prominent members of the association, will continue for the full three days, June 29 through July 1. Norman Rose of The Christian Science Monitor, program chairman, announces that nearly 20 members of the organization have been assigned particular topics upon which to speak. Following the talks there are to be discussions.

President Irwin Maier, advertising manager of the Milwaukee Journal, and Mr. Rose, in jointly announcing the program, stated that only four outside speakers had been selected to address the newspaper men's executive sessions. These are: Dr. Daniel Starch, whose subject will be "New Trends in Research"; Bernard C. Duffy, vice-president, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, whose subject will be, "What Is Good Newspaper Promotion?"; J. Maxim Ryder, president of the New England Advertising Executives' Association, who will deliver the opening message of welcome, and F. N. McGehee, National Advertising manager, the Cleveland Free Press.

Advertising Exhibit

A special feature of the newspaper executives' meetings will be a newspaper advertising exhibit of successful retail and institutional advertising created by newspapers. This is the first time this organization has planned such an exhibit. It will be mounted on panels and placed on the walls of the rooms used by the newspaper men.

It is also stated that an executive conference will be held between a committee selected by the 4-As and a committee of the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association, whose findings will be reported to the whole convention.

"United Front" Report

President Maier has stated that the original committee he appointed to study the controversial "United Front" program will meet in executive session to prepare a report to present to the whole meeting. Frank Tripp, general manager of the Gannett newspapers, heads this group.

The second departmental to have its program completed is the sales promotion division, National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Speakers scheduled at this organization's meetings are:

WILLIAM C. McLEOD, sales manager, William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, and chairman, Sales Promotion Division.
MARION C. TAYLOR, merchandise editor, Vogue Magazine, New York.
CHARLES P. PELHAM, vice-president, Fuller & Smith & Ross, Inc., New York.
LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, vice-president in charge of merchandise, William Filene's Sons Company, Boston.
NEIL O'HARA, Herald Traveler, Boston.
MARGARET DANA, merchandise counsel, Westchester County Publishers, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y.
HERMAN HETTINGER, professor of marketing, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Pennsylvania University.
WILLIAM BROWN, publicity director, Jordan Marsh Company, Boston.

Direct mail advertisers plan to occupy a full half-day—Tuesday, June 30—with a swiftly-moving agenda. Speakers for the direct mail executive meetings as announced by J. S. Roberts, of Atlanta, president of the departmental are:

MAXWELL DROKE, publisher, Indianapolis, Ind., "Well, We Might Try Truth."
L. S. WRIGHT, sales promotion manager, Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass., "Selling Advertising."
N. E. HOOPER, advertising manager, National Casket Company, Boston, "They Said It Couldn't Be Done."
THOMAS J MURRAY, attorney to the assistant solicitor of the Division of Solicitor, Post Office, Washington, D. C., "Postal Activities."
L. LEVISSON, The Hague, Holland, "Direct Mail Advertising in Europe."

Leading Printer

Of Mr. Levisson, the bulletin of the Federation says: "He is a former honorary secretary of the Continental Advertising Association and is reputed to be one of the leading printers in Europe. He will be the official representative of the Continental Advertising Association at the convention, and is coming over with members of the British delegation."

Following is a list of the departmentals holding sessions at the approaching convention:

National Newspaper Promotion Association.
Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.
Public Utilities Advertising Association.
Outdoor Advertising Association.
Premium Advertising Association of America, Inc.
National Retail Dry Goods Association, Sales Promotion Division.
National Advertisers' Conference.
Community Advertising Conference.
Industrial Advertising Conference.
Direct Mail Advertising Association.
Better Business Bureau Executives Conference.

Foreign Delegates Planning to Attend Meeting at Boston

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Overseas delegates to the 32nd Annual Ad-Convention, according to latest reports, will number eight—one of whom attended the 1911 "Truth" Convention here in Boston.

Louis Kaufman, managing director of "Truth," London, is the "Old Guard" member to make the trip.

The other foreign advertisers who are accepting the A. F. A. invitation, extended to all Europeans in an international broadcast from London by Allyn B. McIntire, president of the Boston Advertising Club, April 6, are:

L. Levisson, of 'S-Gravenhage, The Hague, Holland; W. W. J. Studd, General Manager, Britannia & Eve, London; Capt. C. D. Michaelis, The Advertising Association, Inc., London, and Harry Norris, The Advertising Association, Inc., London.

Others in the European advertising party include one woman, Miss Edith Parnell of the editorial department of C. F. Hingham, Ltd., and two men, L. D. Harris of Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., advertising agents, and Harry Pickup, managing director of the International Laboratories, Ltd.

'Smuggle' Trade Hits China Marts; Britain Suffers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING — The administrative confusion arising out of the creation of Japan's two puppet regimes in North China is felt by most observers here to be the underlying cause of the huge smuggling traffic which Japanese and Korean agents are carrying on along the North China coast.

Contraband goods to the extent of several hundred tons daily are being landed at minor estuaries northward from Tientsin and south of the Great Wall, shipped by rail to Tientsin, and from there distributed throughout North China to points as remote as Sianfu, "gateway to China's Wild West," in the uplands of Shensi Province, and to Paotouchen in Inner Mongolia.

All Records Shattered

There has always been smuggling along the China coast, but all records are being shattered as Japanese ships anchor at Shanhaikuan, Peitaiho Beach, and other small and secluded points to discharge hundreds of bags of sugar, thousands of bales of rayon and cotton piece goods, and similar articles upon which the Chinese customs charges are relatively high.

Chinese, Japanese, British, and the few American importers in North China are, to say the least, hard hit. Legitimate Japanese imports into Tientsin are down 20 per cent. One British trader states that not a single bag of legally imported sugar has been sold in Tientsin for some time. Smuggled sugar to the amount of 600 or 700 bags pass through Tientsin every day, selling at approximately half the standard price.

Deplored by Japanese

Officials of all nationalities, including the Japanese whose own nationals are the offenders, are naturally greatly concerned and view the smuggling which is rampant in this section as "a very serious question indeed," as one high American official put it. High Japanese frankly deplore the immense traffic, estimated by the Chinese to be costing their Maritime Customs some $400,000 Chinese currency per month in lost revenue. But to quote Maj. Gen. Koryo Matsumuro, the successor to Gen. Kenji Doihara as chief Japanese negotiator in North China: "The traffic may be smuggling from the standpoint of the Nanking Government and the Chinese Maritime Customs, but it cannot be so regarded by Yin Ju-keng, through whose East Hopei Autonomous Government area the goods are being brought in.

"To Mr. Yin and his East Hopei officials, this is legitimate trade, conducted on the basis of special agreements with the shippers themselves."

"Protection"

General Matsumuro did not add the widely circulated report, generally believed to be reliable, that the East Hopei Government assesses from 10 to 25 per cent of the annual Chinese customs duty on the smuggled goods, for which they "protect" the importers from paying the full duty ordinarily imposed by the Customs Administration.

Yin Ju-keng now controls the coastline from the Great Wall down to a point near Tientsin, and it is reported has even set up his own customs station at a place called Peitang, near Tangku.

The position of the Japanese is relatively clear. Having set their protégé up in business, they now find it impossible to deprive him of his chief source of revenue, even though their own legitimate enterprises suffer in consequence.

Japanese officialdom experiences a similar inhibition in Tientsin, where the administration is part of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council setup, an autonomous government also erected at Japan's behest.

What there is left of an official Chinese position in the midst of these two "autonomous" and Japanese-protected regimes is of course extremely difficult.

Next Truth Move Up to Consumer

By John Benson
Director, Advertising Federation of America, President, American Association of Advertising Agencies, N. Y.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The twenty-fifth anniversary of this movement puts one in mind of taking stock of what the effect of it has been and of forecasting the future trend. A quarter century of experience should give us some indication of what the next similar period will bring forth.

Since the "truth in advertising" movement began in Boston in 1911, there has been marked progress in the character of copy written; technique has improved; the appeal is more intimate and more human and on the whole more reliable. Much more skill has entered into the job of copy writing; it is more nearly based on facts, facts regarding the product and facts regarding the mass mind to which it is addressed. Copy testing has been developing along scientific lines, to determine what readers actually respond to.

Progress Not Uniform

From the standpoint of sincerity and truth, progress has not always been uniform. During the last 10 years there has been some setback, in my opinion; standards have not been as strict; censorship has weakened; statements are being made in recent years which could not have occurred before.

This may be accounted for by lower standards of conduct since the Great War, whose brutalities coarsened human nature and weakened our moral fiber. That was followed by a slump in business which impaired our sense of obligation; a price collapse caught many with high inventories and pyramided orders from which everybody sought desperately to escape. Cancelitis became a new commercial ill.

Went Back on Word

People whose word was taken as their bond went back on it. There was a scramble for release regardless of obligations. The country had loaded itself with debts and obligations which could not be met. The moral effect of all that was bad; left its imprint upon advertising.

Then came the great boom, and with it an orgy of speculation and of desire to get rich quick. People spent lavishly; borrowed on future earnings to acquire luxuries they did not have the self-restraint to wait for; business did likewise; bankers became overextended, loaned out money on the assumption that prosperity would never cease; invested their surplus in third-rate bonds to secure a high rate of interest, fed Wall Street billions of funds to speed the speculative fever; until the bubble burst.

Hurt Sense of Right

That left its impress upon our sense of right and wrong.

Six years of depression followed, which made people desperate; they fought for daily bread; had to fall back on charity; lost immeasurably in self-respect. Business men were reduced to scrambling for what was left of business; put on high pressure selling; stepped up their advertising to tempt the unwilling dollar, and in doing so made extravagant claims, undermined competing advertisers, and fought the publishers' restraining hand. Censorship of advertising broke down.

That is where we are today. What effect it will have on future advertising standards is difficult to predict.

It may give them a new impulse toward reliability and truth, cause a vigorous reaction against the easy virtue which has prevailed.

May Bring Revival

Just as the original movement for truth in advertising was a reaction against the depths to which printers' ink had descended 25 years ago, so the low level today of some advertising and of the commercial mind which creates it, may cause a revival of conscience and decency in public print. In fact, there are many signs of that.

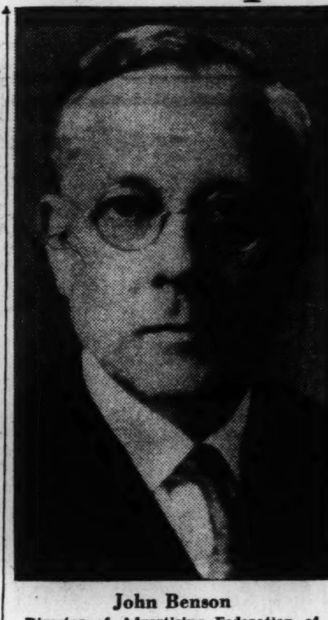
The consumer has become self-conscious in recent years; knows her rights and her power to enforce them. She can make or break any business catering to her needs.

Her leaders are critical of advertising; they resent being treated as a moron who can be cajoled by emotional appeal; they find much advertising short of facts to help the consumer buy what she needs. They are checking up on advertising, to find out how far the brand is a reliable indicator of quality in a product. They have the means and the will to do so.

Consumer Holds Reins

The future of advertising is going to depend upon what that consumer wants and makes up her mind to get. She is organized in women's clubs, in voters' leagues, in home economics groups, is in a position to crystalize resentment and make it felt in Legislatures as well as in her purchase of goods.

The advertising industry is not asleep. It is taking note of what is going on in the consumer mind. It sees that reflected in Washington, in proposed legislation and in propaganda carried on by government. It has been in touch with women's



John Benson
Director of Advertising Federation of America, and President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies

clubs; knows something of the temper which exists.

We see movements to correct undesirable advertising on every hand.

A Case in Point

There is the censorship of drug and cosmetic copy recently established by the Proprietary Association, to improve reliability of statement and accuracy of claims, based on medical and scientific authority. The censorship is entirely voluntary; advertisers can submit their copy for review or correction without compulsion of any kind; many are doing so, with advertising which runs into millions.

That is a significant sign.

Some time ago, a joint committee of the Association of National Advertisers and of the American Association of Advertising Agencies formulated a copy code defining and outlawing seven copy abuses most commonly employed in national advertising, for the guidance of advertisers and agencies and media owners.

Censorship of Copy

Another move in this direction is to reconstruct media censorship of copy by joint action, with some neutral authority in charge whose decision would prevail as to whether a given piece of copy should or should not run according to standards agreed on by the publishers.

The National Better Business Bureau is being reorganized to increase its influence and widen its contact with consumers, affording them a readier means of registering complaint and obtaining redress against false advertising. This promises to be an important move for the betterment of copy, affording the reading public a reliable channel for relief and advertisers' information as to how the consumer feels.

In my opinion, media censorship of copy should change its emphasis from that of protecting the advertiser against unfair competition to protecting the reader against exploitation or abuse. That was the original idea, established by publishers like Cyrus H. K. Curtis. Protecting the reader is basic. When that is done no wrong can possibly be done to any advertiser.

Reflection on Another

It is when an advertiser wrongfully reflects upon another, and misleads the reader in doing so, that an abuse is committed and should be restrained.

People differ as to what is truth in advertising. Truth, of course, is always truth abstractly speaking, but what constitutes it is another matter about which competent minds may disagree.

There are many gradations of it. There is fraud, for instance, which inflicts a loss upon the buyer. That is universally condemned. Deception is morally bad, but not so serious if no loss or injury results.

In this respect, advertising, of course, has a greater responsibility than private trading or individual conduct because it is a public pledge, and as such imposes an obligation on both medium and advertiser not to mislead.

Many Ways to Misrepresent

Then, a public statement may be literally true and still make a false impression, either by omitting details which have a major bearing or by so arranging them as to give a wrong perspective to the reader. He is definitely misled.

How frank should advertising be in giving both pros and cons of a product? Some regard it as a partisan appeal, as one sided as an attorney's plea to a jury, putting his case in its most favorable light. To temper praise by admitting drawbacks might lose the case.

Others feel that advertising, if it is going to serve the consumer as it should, is in candor bound not to induce him to buy something he does not need or cannot use to his own advantage; and that involves more or less revelation of the facts.

Consumer Interest Important

There will always be some difference of opinion about this, but I think as consumer interest becomes more and more important in advertising, limitations of the product will be dealt with as freely as they are today in mail order catalogues, where you will find woolen blankets, for instance, described for what they are and what they are good for; selected wool, all wool, wool and cotton, etc., each recommended for its proper use. People do not always need or want the best.

Then there is the question of literal truth in advertising. Bare facts in cold type are not intriguing, unless some extraordinary invention is being offered; they would leave the reader flat. To make a persuasive appeal, it is necessary to idealize the product and its benefits, make them seem not only attractive to the reader, but also important in an emotional way.

One hears much criticism of emotional appeal in advertising, as being a form of cajolery in print; designed to warm up the reader, stir his imagination, make him feel the subjective value of a product, over and above any objective merit it may have.

This is the life of advertising, without which it would be ineffective. People like it. It invests stark reality with the charm of romance and of wishful thinking. Most people lead commonplace lives: They are neither rich nor wise nor beautiful. They enjoy the sense of self-importance which advertising gives them in idealizing a common product; it becomes a part of themselves, of their personal worth.

An Enjoyable Illusion

Hence advertising appeals to such basic emotions as pride, love of home, ambition to succeed, the thrill of travel, pleasures of the table, social charm, sex attraction, mother love; these are the springs of action which induce the purchase of goods.

This may be called an illusion, but it is one of those enjoyable and helpful illusions which make life worth living to the average man. You can not take illusion out of advertising because you can not take it out of life. Religion is full of it; so is mother love, marriage, courtship, ambition, all idealism.

Of course you can abuse illusion, as often happens in all walks of life; then it becomes delusion, and that is something else.

Delusion Is a Cheat

Illusion is the rainbow of existence, which gives it savor, inspires people to make an effort and carry on. Delusion is a cheat and a betrayer; it makes the same appeal to fancy, but that fancy lacks the facts; there is no substance behind it.

So there are many gradations of truth in advertising for the censor to distinguish, and to do so fairly, he must have an open mind, a quick sense of right and wrong, a practical grasp of the function of advertising and the leeway it needs to sell goods. That is not a simple question. Perhaps the best criterion to use is the evidence of intent: does the advertiser seek to mislead the reader? If he does, his copy will reveal it. No honest mind can write a dishonest ad and no dishonest mind can write an honest ad. You cannot gather figs from thistles.

Most Advertising Honest

On the whole, the great bulk of advertising is honest; it is reliable; it is sincere. There is a fringe of it which is not. Nearly all advertised products are meritorious; the other kind do not pay. Consumers rarely complain about them. What they object to is the misleading way in which some are promoted.

It seems to me, truth in advertising in future will get a big stimulation from the consumer, and that is much the most effective spur. During the next few years I believe all copy will not only become truthful in a realistic sense, but informative as well—become, in fact, a much more powerful instrument than it ever has been before in creating demand rather than merely acceptance.

That should plug the leak of substitution by retailers and lessen the cost of distribution by economizing sales effort, the buying initiative coming more and more from the consumer, enlightened and convinced by advertising.

Centenary Air Race In South Australia Covers 1600 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Government has announced a £1000 air race from Brisbane to Adelaide—an air distance of about 1600 miles—as a feature of the centenary program. It is expected that between 30 and 40 will enter, including James Melrose, the South Australian international aviator, James Mollison, the noted Australian and overseas flier, and Capt. H. C. Miller, a former leading Adelaide pilot who is now conducting an aerial service along the north and west coast of Western Australia.

The tentative route of the race is from Brisbane and through Sydney and Melbourne to Adelaide. There will be two events—one for a handicap race and the other for speed planes. The former will be started a day or so earlier so that all the machines should finish the same afternoon at Parafield airdrome. Planes capable of up to nearly 200 m. p. h. are expected to enter and there are many in Australia with a speed of 150 m. p. h.

A spectacular feature of the centenary celebrations now taking place throughout South Australia is the touring Centenary Limited—a special train to take visitors to industrial and scenic spots. With its striking decorative scheme and stream-lined engine it is proving an attractive advertisement for the historical festival. The train meets mail and other overseas steamers at the Outer Harbor and, for a nominal fare makes excursions into the country and hills. There have never been so many visitors to the rural areas.

Dallas Delegates Hired Special Train in 1911

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, June 3—"What does the Southern Empire care for expense?" was the slogan in 1911 among advertisers who contemplated attending the Boston Convention.

As a result the Southern delegations reached into their pockets for $8000 to pay for a special convention train to carry them to Boston and take them home. Perhaps this was one reason for Dallas winning the convention city for 1912 as it also won the prize for the largest delegation from the farthest distance.

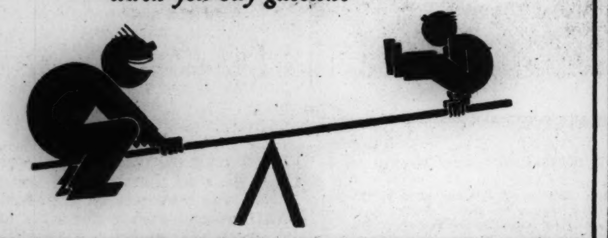
Certainly!

You like to stop at a clean, attractive station, don't you?

Most people do. So when you drive into a Jenney Station you will be instantly impressed with the care and thought given to these factors. Clean, sanitary restrooms . . . modern, accurate, efficient equipment reflect the quality of Jenney products.

Telephones, road-maps, local information and other facilities are also provided for your convenience. We want you to come back.

Remember this picture when you buy gasoline



Heavier

A gallon of Jenney Aero weighs four-tenths of a pound more than other gasolines

that's why

JENNEY AERO is more powerful

More weight—more power! That's the secret of the remarkable performance of Jenney Aero.

There's a difference of FOUR POUNDS between a 10-gallon tankful of Jenney Aero and an equal amount of other regular or premium gasoline. And those extra four pounds of fuel mean 50,000 EXTRA Power Units.

It's this extra power that accounts for the extra mileage, the smooth, rapid acceleration in traffic, the steady pick-up on the hills you get when you're driving with Jenney Aero.

You'll see an improvement in your car's performance with your first tankful of this superior motor fuel. Jenney Aero is a CLEAN fuel—burning completely, leaving no hard carbon deposits. An EFFICIENT fuel with high anti-knock rating far above that of ordinary gasoline. A SAFE fuel—leaving the motor clean, with fewer repair bills and a longer life for your car.

Fill with Jenney Aero and you'll see why it is recognized as New England's finest gasoline.

JENNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Established in Boston in 1812

JENNEY Aero GASOLINE

JENNEY HY-POWER
The regular Jenney Gasoline high anti-knock, powerful
ETHYL (premium grade)
A combination of Jenney Hy-Power and Ethyl Fluid

JENNEY AUTO-OIL (popular priced)
A highly refined and filtered paraffine oil

You be the Judge

Drive into a Jenney Station and you'll see why it pays to have your car lubricated by a specialist. Note the modern equipment he has to work with. Watch him cover *every* lubrication point, checking with a Chek Chart approved by the manufacturer of your car. He does his work carefully, efficiently. Does it so well that Jenney Specialized Lubrication has come to be one of the most popular services offered by Jenney Stations.

The cost? No more than the usual "grease job."

Exclusive distributors for
PENNSYLVANIA VALVOLINE MOTOR OILS
the original Pennsylvania oil

A. F. A.
Special Edition

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936

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Special Edition

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1911 Crusade Recalled From Boston Meet

Leaders of Movement for Honest Advertising Visit Old Scene

Slogan Speech

'Truth Tells and Sells,' They Learned at Hub Convention 25 Years Ago

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today hundreds of advertising men and women from the Atlantic to Pacific coasts, who were among the 2260 delegates to the 1911 Boston advertising convention, where the "truth movement" took shape, are thinking of packing their suitcases and returning to New England to celebrate a Silver Jubilee.

These members of the Old Guard during past weeks have told their colleagues of the growth of the Truth in Advertising drive; of the Schermerhorn "Truth" speech at Boston; of the Fleischer and Zueblin addresses.

These and other high lights of the Boston convention, which has been generally credited with giving initial impetus to the movement against misstatements, misrepresentation, and dishonesty in advertising, have been buried in files and in a giant scrapbook on the convention collected by the Boston Advertising Club.

Through the Clippings

A search through the scrapbook—available to all delegates next month—and conversations with 1911 delegates reveal the 1911 convention to have been one of Boston's most colorful and among the Advertisers' most historic.

For months previous the press of the major cities of the country heralded the coming convention. When the delegates arrived—the Texans in their broadbrimmed hats, the Georgians with their carload of watermelons, and the Iowans with their carrier pigeons to speed the reports homeward—Boston was out on downtown street corners with all flags flying to greet the parading ad-men.

One Theme

This was July 31. The next four days were packed with important, and now historic meetings of the whole group in Faneuil Hall, Ford Hall, Boston Opera House, Tremont Temple, and places of smaller departmental meetings.

Breathing spells came with a sail down the harbor, participated in by more than 1000 delegates and their wives, tours through old Boston, cracking of watermelons, dances, teas, receptions, and musical moments to which quartets and glee clubs from as far west as San Francisco contributed.

The last two days over 50 speeches a day were scheduled—and more delivered. Truth and honesty were the keynotes. Everywhere "ways and means" were discussed. Yet if one criticism were to be leveled at the Boston assemblage, say Old Guard leaders, it would be that no definite "standards of practice" were framed. It was not until two years later in Baltimore that thought was crystallized sufficiently to evolve a "declaration of principles."

Vigilance Committee

The Boston convention, as its predecessor, the Omaha convention, was instrumental in providing the impetus that brought results in the immediate appointment of the New York Vigilance Committee, soon to be followed by others.

Perusal of the files and scrapbook of the Boston Advertising Club—then the Pilgrim Publicity Association—gives an inkling as to what inspired the members to push ahead 25 years ago, and as stated by one 1911 member:

"It gives the delegates to the thirty-second annual convention further insight into the 'truth movement' and shows them something of the background of the earlier bearers of the torch they are now carrying on."

A recent report by the Boston Better Business Bureau to the national office condenses some of the featured speeches and activities of the original Boston meeting:

Pilgrim Publicity Association

"The opening session of the advertising convention was held at 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, with the meeting in Faneuil Hall. George W. Coleman, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, gave the address of welcome."

S. C. Dobbs, of Atlanta, Georgia, and President of the Advertising Clubs of the World, as the A.F.A. was then known, said in replying for the delegates:

"It is quite fitting that we should come today to set in motion one of the world's greatest educational influences—clean, truthful, honest publicity.

"We are men with a mission. For two years and more we have steadfastly held to a purpose. That purpose is to educate the advertisers of the country that there is but one kind of advertising that will be permanently profitable. And at the same time we are endeavoring to teach the American people the believability of advertising and forever stamp out the stigma of untruth. . . ."

Watchword Spoken

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston was on a world good-will cruise at this time. Acting Mayor Collins welcomed the delegates with:

"I trust that one result of your conference will be to emphasize the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

AFA

"Truth in Advertising"

The 1913 Baltimore Declaration of Principles

1

WE BELIEVE in truth, the corner stone of all honorable and successful business, and we pledge ourselves each to one and one to all to make this the foundation of our dealings, to the end that our mutual relations may become still more harmonious and efficient.

2

WE BELIEVE in truth, not only in the printed word, but in every phase of business connected with the creation, publication and dissemination of advertising.

3

WE BELIEVE there should be no double standard of morality involving buyer and seller of advertising, or advertising material. Governmental agencies insist on "full weight" packages, and "full weight" circulation figures. They also should insist on "full weight" delivery in every commercial transaction involved in advertising. We believe that agents and advertisers should not issue copy containing manifestly exaggerated statements, slurs or offensive matter of any kind, and that no such statements should be given publicity.

4

WE BELIEVE that the present chaotic multiplicity of methods of arriving at verification of circulation statements are not only confusing but inadequate, and that the time for radical revision of these methods and for standardization of statements is the present, and the opportunity for constructive work along these lines is given by the assemblage at this convention for the first time, of representatives of all the different interests concerned in this vital matter.

5

WE BELIEVE in co-operation with other agencies now at work on this problem, especially in the plan of the central bureau of verification which has already been initiated by some of the organizations represented in this commission, and request the executive committee to proceed therewith.

6

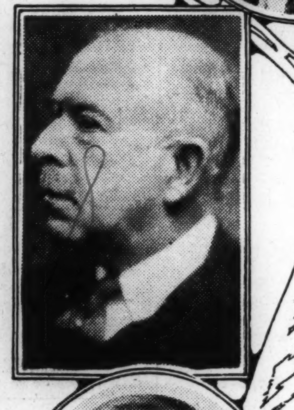
WE ENDORSE the work of the national vigilance committee, and believe in the continued and persistent education of the press and public regarding fraudulent advertising, and recommend that the commission, with the co-operation of the national vigilance committee, should pass upon problems raised and conduct campaigns of education on these lines. We believe it to be the duty of every advertising interest to submit problems regarding questionable advertising to this commission and to the national vigilance committee.

7

WE BELIEVE that the elimination of sharp practice on the part of both buyer and seller of advertising and advertising material will result from the closer relationship that is being established, and that in place of minor antagonisms will come personal co-operation to the increased benefit of all concerned, and the uplifting of the great and growing business of advertising.

8

WE BELIEVE in upholding the hands worthy to be upheld, and we believe that each and every member owes a duty to this association of enforcing the code of morals based on truth in advertising, and truth and integrity in all the functions pertaining thereto.



Blank & Stoller

Advertising Declaration of Principles and Some of the Signers

Left, Top to Bottom—Mason Britton, Arthur G. Newmyer, John Clyde Oswald, L. E. Pratt and O. C. Harn. Right, Top to Bottom—Senator Arthur Capper, Judge E. Allen Frost, William H. Johns, Howard Davis and William C. D'Arcy

Out of Seeds Sown at the 1911 "Truth" Convention, in Boston, Came Direct Action for "Truth-in-Advertising." Two Years Later, in Baltimore, the above "Declaration of Principles Was Formulated, Adopted, and Signed by Advertisers, Representing 13 Advertising Groups. Included Among These Were: Mason Britton, New York, Who in 1911 Represented Technical Publications; Arthur G. Newmyer, Washington, D. C., Represented Newspapers; John Clyde Oswald, New York, Represented Technical Publications; L. E. Pratt, New York, Represented Specialty Advertising, and O. C. Harn, Chicago, Represented General Advertisers; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas Represented Agricultural Publications; Judge E. Allen Frost, Chicago, Represented Outdoor Advertising; William H. Johns, New York, Represented Advertising Agents; Howard Davis, New York, Represented Newspapers, and William C. D'Arcy, St. Louis, Represented Advertising Agents. There Were 39 Signers in All.

Committee on 'Silver Jubilee' Reaches Its Two Main Goals

Renewed activity of the "Silver Jubilee Committee," appointed by Chester H. Lang, president of the federation, and Frank A. Black of Boston, federation treasurer and chairman of the committee, is adding new names daily to the original group of 60 picked last December.

Briefly summarized this committee's plans included four major goals, two of which have been reached—the National "March of Truth" broadcast, May 24, and preparation of a history of the Truth-in-Advertising Movement, a book, "Fighting for Truth," which is on its way to the publisher.

Objective Now Pending

The other two activities yet to be accomplished are:

1. A silver jubilee session at the convention to be held on Sunday afternoon, June 28. This session is scheduled for Faneuil Hall—center of "Truth" action in 1911.

2. Promotion of special programs in local advertising clubs and national groups in connection with the convention. This promotion drive will reach its height between now and convention time.

The following, including officers and members of the board of directors of the federation, are members of the "Truth-in-Advertising Silver Jubilee Committee":

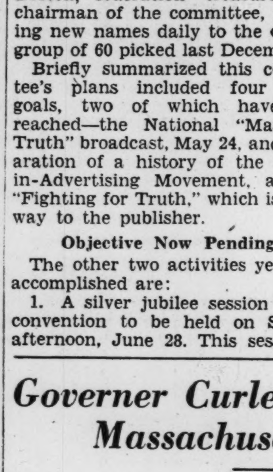
Frank A. Black, Boston, chairman; R. C. Ayers, Samuel Hopkins Adams, New York City; John K. Allen, Boston; C. H. Brockhagen, San Francisco; Tilton Bell, J. Montgomery Brown, Fort Worth; James Wright Brown, New York City; Earnest Elmo Calkins, New York City; A. M. Candee, Senator Arthur

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Governer Curley Extends Welcome of Massachusetts to Advertisers

By James M. Curley
Governor of Massachusetts
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I AM advised that the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America will be held in Boston during the week of June 28 to July 2.



© Underwood
Gov. James M. Curley

I wish to extend through The Christian Science Monitor a cordial invitation to all delegates of this great federation to attend this convention. I have always urged Boston as a convention city and I feel there is no need of detailing at this time to the members of such an organization the charms of Massachusetts. I understand that not only the delegates to this convention but representatives of affiliated organizations across the seas will visit us during this week. I assure them all that they will enjoy the hospitality for which our Commonwealth is famed.

I recall that the last convention of the federation to be held in these parts was held in Boston twenty-five years ago. It was an impressive gathering, and I believe it was at that convention that the great movement, which resulted in so much good to the public from the ethical standpoint—the movement termed "Truth in Advertising"—was initiated. So I look forward with great pleasure to the opportunity I trust will be mine to greet this convention in June, personally as well as officially.

Pearson Is Hub Of Nation-Wide Ad-Meet Activity

"Ask Earle," is the answer to most all the questions that arise concerning the June 28 to July 2 conclave of Ad-Men in Boston.

Hub of nation-wide activity in connection with preparations for the "Silver Jubilee" and 32nd Annual Convention of the Advertising Federation of America is the desk of Earle Pearson, General Manager of the Federation.

Recognition of Mr. Pearson's consistent work for more than 20 years in the interests of advertising men and the Federation, came recently when a "distinguished service medal" was presented to him by the Missouri University School of Journalism.

Mr. Pearson was cited for encouraging "truthful, socially constructive, and economically productive advertising." He was one of three individuals and two newspapers to receive the distinctive journalism awards.

His early connection with the A. F. A. was handling the advertising for the Federation publication, originally "The Voice," later "Associated Advertising," which was finally discontinued. Today he handles the publication of the Federation "Bulletin," in connection with his other duties.

Paris Group Invites Federation for '37

When the overseas delegates to the 32nd convention arrive, an invitation is to be presented to the Advertising Federation of America to meet in Paris, France, at the time of the Paris Exposition in 1937. This invitation will be extended personally by a representative of the Continental Advertising Association, expressing the hope that the A. F. A. will meet in conjunction with the C A. A. as previously in Berlin, and in London.

This is the second invitation to send delegates to Paris. Ad-men felt it impossible to accept the 1934 bid because of the depressed economic condition in this country.

American delegates, however, have attended other conventions in Europe. Boatloads of American Advertisers crossed the Atlantic in 1924 to meet in London, and again in 1929 to the Berlin convention.

Woman's Place in Advertising? She's More Than Just a Buyer

By Erma Perham Proetz
Director, Advertising Federation of America, Vice-President, Gardner Advertising Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the field of forecasting there are so many conflicting opinions that strong presumption is raised that in all forecasting a considerable degree of folly exists. Since each person may expect that his predictions will be met with a contrary prediction, he must assume, unless he has more than moderate conceit, that a considerable part of his audience will agree with opposite views. Recognition of that fact is calculated to exercise restraint except when prediction is indulged in for the purpose of propaganda.

In writing of the future of women in advertising, I face a further deterring influence. Many readers will, presumably, be men. A prediction of a more prominent place for women might be observed by them with a critical, if not a hostile, eye. Aside from the unhappiness which such a prediction might cause, it might do damage to the predicted progress.

Two Elements Cited

Those considerations are calculated to put one in a hedging mood which would be readily recognized from the declaration that the future of women in advertising depends a good deal on the two elements in the subject—women, not as advertisers, but as consumers—and advertising. It probably would be dangerous to pursue this phase of the subject in too minute detail. It may be hazardous even in generalized illustration, but let that be risked.

If the principle of "truth in advertising" were not to make further progress and not finally to prevail in rather strict application, the future of women in advertising would not be so bright. It has long been recognized that women are not so capable as men in the art of deceiving women. If it should develop that women, as consumers, are to be permanently persuaded to purchase products because of the size of prizes offered or because of the blatancy of type and illustration, then the field for women in the creative part of advertising would seem to be limited. Women do not have the imagination that men have for offering prizes. It is inconceivable that they could hold their own with men in the creation of grotesque advertising. Few, if any women, have been noted for the creation of the comic strip. Prudence probably would dictate no further pursuit of this phase of the subject, even by way of generalized illustration.

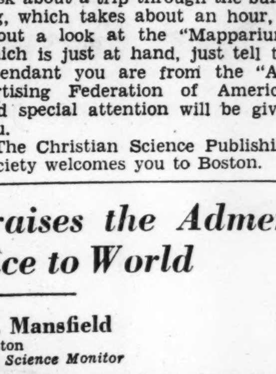
If it should develop that the advertising of the future to be effective must be of a different type; if a more safe, sane and conservative kind of advertising should be found

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Mayor of Boston Praises the Admen For Their Service to World

By Frederick W. Mansfield
Mayor of Boston
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON is to be congratulated in having as its guests, June 28 to July 2, the Advertising Federation of America, which is coming for its thirty-second annual convention. It is particularly significant that this convention will celebrate the silver jubilee anniversary of the "Truth in Advertising" movement which was started in Boston by the federation during its convention of 1911.



© J. M. Oppenheim
Mayor Mansfield

Advertising on an extensive scale, coupled with organized publicity, is one of the impressive developments of modern times. And naturally so, with competition in business and human ingenuity at so keen an edge. Surely no feeble voice suffices today if one's wares are to be sold, one's accomplishments made known or if communities are to attract visitors or permanent business upon which to base their prosperity.

There may have been a time when the advertising business was under suspicion by reason of its flamboyant style and absence of an ethical code. For many years it was unorganized and necessarily without means of protecting the public. Today it is generally organized and ably directed. It is safe to say that no line of progressive Americanism in business has so thoroughly commanded the respect of the public. Advertising is a profession which has become a great power and which attracts to its standards year after year men of highest character and talents.

There never has been a time in years when advertising talent was more necessary as a vital, stimulating urge in business than at present. Returning prosperity requires all such aid that is possible to render. Surely New England will not remain in second place as our country emerges from the long period of depression. Our people realize that they must keep step with other communities in attracting tourists and general business, and therefore are solidly behind that outstanding organization, the New England Council, which has done so much for this community. In Boston we have a progressive Boston Chamber of Commerce and allied organizations which proclaim the fame of Boston and New England over wide areas. I assure the Advertising Federation of America that as a community we appreciate its work and rejoice in its high principles.

Advertising Eyes Of World Turn To A.F.A. Convention

Boston Meeting to Mark Silver Jubilee of 'Truth in Advertising' Campaign—Better Business Bureaus Outgrowth of Early Efforts

Leaders in Every Line of Business To Address Departmental Groups

Bruce Barton Among Speakers—Varied Programs Mapped for Delegates—Governors of Six States Welcome Advertising Men to New England

By Chester H. Lang
President, The Advertising Federation of America, and Manager, Publicity Department, General Electric Company
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Advertising Federation of America assembles in convention in Boston late this month, one of the most important developments in the history of advertising will be commemorated.

What is historically known as the Truth-in-Advertising Movement began following the federation's convention in Boston in 1911. Thus, this year's convention is not to be an ordinary convention, but a Silver Jubilee Anniversary of the Truth-in-Advertising Movement. The A.F.A. has planned and held 31 annual conventions before this one, but the 1936 conclave will overshadow them all.

The first national and local Vigilance Committees were formed following that convention a quarter of a century ago. Through the co-operation of the affiliated Advertising Clubs, these committees were established in the principal cities throughout the country. They have gradually developed into the national system of 53 Better Business Bureaus which exert such a vast influence in maintaining advertising standards.

Join in Convention

These Better Business Bureaus, which are affiliated with the A.F.A. through their National Association of Better Business Bureaus, will participate in this year's anniversary celebration.

Sunday afternoon, June 28, delegates to this jubilee convention will meet in Faneuil Hall, America's Cradle of Liberty, to observe this great advertising anniversary.

S. C. Dobbs, Atlanta banker, who presided at the historic A.F.A. conclave in 1911, will address them. George W. Coleman of the Ford Hall Forum, Boston, who was the A.F.A. president-elect in 1911, will preside. Sunday evening there will be a reunion of the Old Guard—the delegates to that convention 25 years ago. Roy Dickinson, president of Printer's Ink publication, will be host of the evening.

Many Conventions in One

Monday morning the real work of the convention begins—and this convention will really be a combination of advertising conventions.

General sessions will be the focal points of the meeting. Prominent speakers will address the luncheon meetings and the afternoon general sessions. Their messages will be of interest to some extent to the general public and therefore will command the attention of the nationwide press. At three of these general meetings, national leaders in business, education, management, sales and advertising will speak on current problems of marketing and distribution.

Tuesday, eleven departmental programs dealing with special phases and branches of advertising will be sponsored by the national groups and advertising associations affiliated with the A.F.A. These groups represent almost every important advertising medium and service as well as the outstanding national and local advertisers.

McIntire to Welcome Delegates

At the Monday luncheon session, Allyn B. McIntire, president of the Advertising Club of Boston, will welcome the delegates. Other speakers of national prominence will address the gathering.

On Monday evening will be held the annual banquet and ball. Following the precedent of last year's Chicago convention, this will be a "speakerless" banquet.

Tuesday, departmental sessions will continue. Among the meetings that have been scheduled are the following:

National Newspaper Promotion Association.

Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association.

Public Utilities Advertising Association.

Outdoor Advertising Association.

Premium Advertising Association of America, Inc.

National Retail Dry Goods Association, Sales Promotion Division.

National Advertisers' Conference.

Magazine Advertising Conference.

Industrial Advertising Conference.

Direct Mail Advertising Association.

Sales Executives Conference.

Better Business Bureau Executives.

Experts to Speak

Nearly a hundred important advertising executives will address these group meetings and there will be many discussions on matters of advertising policy and technique. These programs will be "brass tacks" sessions, forums for discussion of the intimate problems of advertising. As one instance of this, among the speakers who will address the Sales Promotion Division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association are the following: Louis Kirstein, Vice-Pres. Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston; Marion Taylor, merchandise editor of Vogue; Charles Pelham, vice-president of Fuller & Smith & Ross, Inc.; William H. McLeod, sales manager, Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston; Neal O'Hara, widely syndicated columnist of the Boston Herald Traveler; Margaret Dana, merchandise coun-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Monitor Invites Delegates to Visit Publishing House

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Special guide service has been arranged to enable delegates to the coming Advertising Convention and their families to inspect the plant and building of The Christian Science Monitor, at Number One, Norway Street, Boston.

Guides will be available for all AFA delegates at any time during the period when The Christian Science Publishing Society is open to visitors. These times are from 9 a. m. until 11:30 a. m., and from 1 until 4 in the afternoon.

Completed in 1934, the Publishing House is constructed of material from many parts of the world.

One feature, which attracts many visitors to the building at Number One, Norway Street, is the "Mapparium" or "Globe Room." There is nothing exactly like it anywhere else. The visitor, instead of viewing the map of the world on a giant glass globe from the outside, as is usual, enters inside the globe on a Cat-walk to see the world mapped out in bright colors around him.

For those coming from the Statler Hotel by taxi, "The Christian Science Publishing House, Number One, Norway Street," to the driver will bring you there in about seven minutes.

By surface car: Take a Huntington Avenue car on Boylston Street—one block in the direction you face when you come out of the Statler's main entrance—and get off 12 or 15 minutes later at Norway Street. Just ask the conductor. You can't miss the building.

By subway: Go to Boylston Street the same way. Cross the street and go down stairs marked "Out or Westbound cars." Then take any westbound car. Get off at Massachusetts Avenue, come to the surface, ask someone which street is Massachusetts Avenue and walk south until you come to Norway Street, where you will see the building on your left

When you ask at the information desk about a trip through the building, which takes about an hour, or about a look at the "Mapparium" which is just at hand, just tell the attendant you are from the "Advertising Federation of America" and special attention will be given you.

The Christian Science Publishing Society welcomes you to Boston.

Advertising Club Traces History To Founding in 1904

Boston "Ad-men," if you give them half a chance, will proudly relate the history of their club from its inception in 1904, the same year the national association of clubs was organized.

For five years the club was known as "The Ad-Men's Club of Boston." In 1909 it became the Pilgrim Publicity Association. As Pilgrims, Henry B. Humphrey and George W. Coleman went to Omaha in 1910 and brought the 1911 "pioneer in truth" convention back with them.

"George" was president of the Pilgrims when they welcomed the 2260 visitors to Faneuil Hall in 1911, and "Henry" was chairman of the Board of Directors. Next year "Henry" took over the presidency as "George" assumed his duties as National President.

These two Pilgrims will be much in evidence at the Silver Jubilee June 28-July 2, according to the program.

In 1924, the club changed its spots again and acquired its present name, "The Advertising Club of Boston." At this time it was comprised of men only. There was, however, a woman's ad-club in Boston and in 1926 the two clubs joined in an all-Boston club.

That, in brief, is the story of the Boston organization.

Advertising History Was Made in Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

high standards of taste and veracity which are necessary in your calling. . . ."

Gov. Eugene N. Foss and Senator Lafayette of Des Moines, Iowa, stressed presentation of the truth as a necessity in advertising.

At the afternoon meeting of the whole group at Ford Hall, newspapers unanimously reported that truth in advertising was the watchword.

Schermerhorn

It was at this first Ford Hall meeting that James Schermerhorn, then publisher of the Detroit Times, delivered the speech which has since generally been credited as the address containing the Truth-in-Advertising slogan.

"The advertiser," he said, "who puts anything but truth into the newspaper space he contracts for barters away his good name and the publishers' too."

Another address at Ford Hall was on the ethics of advertising by Bert M. Moses, of New York:

"A code of ethics that advertisers could espouse and observe might consist of one word—honest. To this might be added the Golden Rule, but anything further would be worthless ballast. If all questionable advertising were forever eliminated from the signboards, the street cars, the billboards, and the newspapers, advertising would come into its own. You may make a code of ethics as long as a continental railroad, but I tell you the one word 'honesty' covers the subject better and is something we can all understand."

Goods Talk for Themselves

At this same meeting, William C. Freeman, of the New York Evening Mail, later a member of the Vigilance Committee; A. A. Christian, of Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, and A. W. McKnead, of the Charleston, S. C., Chamber of Commerce, all advocated truthfulness.

The Rev. George Anderson of St. Louis stated:

"The advertising fraternity must raise advertising to an art, and a sense of honesty and truth in advertising is among the first things to be observed."

William Irwin, on "Newspaper Advertising," declared:

"The value of a newspaper as an advertising medium is based on the truth of its columns."

Prof. Charles Zueblin, of Boston:

"Advertising is anything which gets publicity. Successful advertising is anything which delivers the goods. Good advertising is a story of goods which advertise themselves."

Fair Dealing With the People

William G. McAdoo, of New York:

"Newspapers and magazines are not public opinion; they are merely the medium for its expression. They represent public opinion only so far as they accurately reflect it, and they are influential in holding it so long as truth and honesty are their guiding principle. Public opinion is in reality the voice of the people, and we must understand the people if we are to sway them by advertising.

"All that you advertising men have to do, all that the men in public life have to do, all that the managers of big business and of big corporations have to do to sway public opinion is to be responsive to the higher ethics, to have faith in and to understand the people; to deal squarely and honestly with them and to measure up to the popular aspiration for better and cleaner methods in all concerns of civilized life."

Joseph H. Appel, director of publicity of the John Wanamaker Store, addressed the convention Aug. 4th.

Rabbi Fleischer's Part

Rabbi Charles Fleischer of Boston gave an address on advertising and public morals. He said:

"It may be that in the ancient days of selling and buying, the biggest liar used to be the best seller, but I believe that now truth tells and sells. The advertising man as the mouthpiece of the seller, ought therefore, above all things, to be a truth teller. Truth is not necessarily prosaic. Even truth can be artificially handled so as to be attractive and impressive.

"Let me say that I have the highest possible conception of the social function of the advertiser. I am speaking now, not of the seller, but of the sort of economic specialist which each of you is. I feel that largely in your hands lies the future of American industry, and the character of our commercial morals among ourselves, and with other people.

Investment of Honor

"Even the type of advertising that does not deliberately lie, but uses language with such questionable cleverness as to help people to deceive themselves is short-sighted and futile, for it is a deliberate tampering with the goose that lays the golden eggs. Making possible the cynical query to victims, 'Do you really believe what you read?' as final comment upon an advertisement, is obviously a self-defeated method of publicity. Under such circumstances it is hard for the reader to distinguish between truth and falsehood. And besides he won't bother to do it.

"The confidence of the people remains always the greatest asset of the advertiser. Success results not only from money expended but from honor invested."

The Better Business Bureau report on the Fleischer speech: "The address by Rabbi Fleischer is regarded by several of the people who attended the convention as the most powerful plea of all for truth in advertising . . . and probably as influential as any other talk."

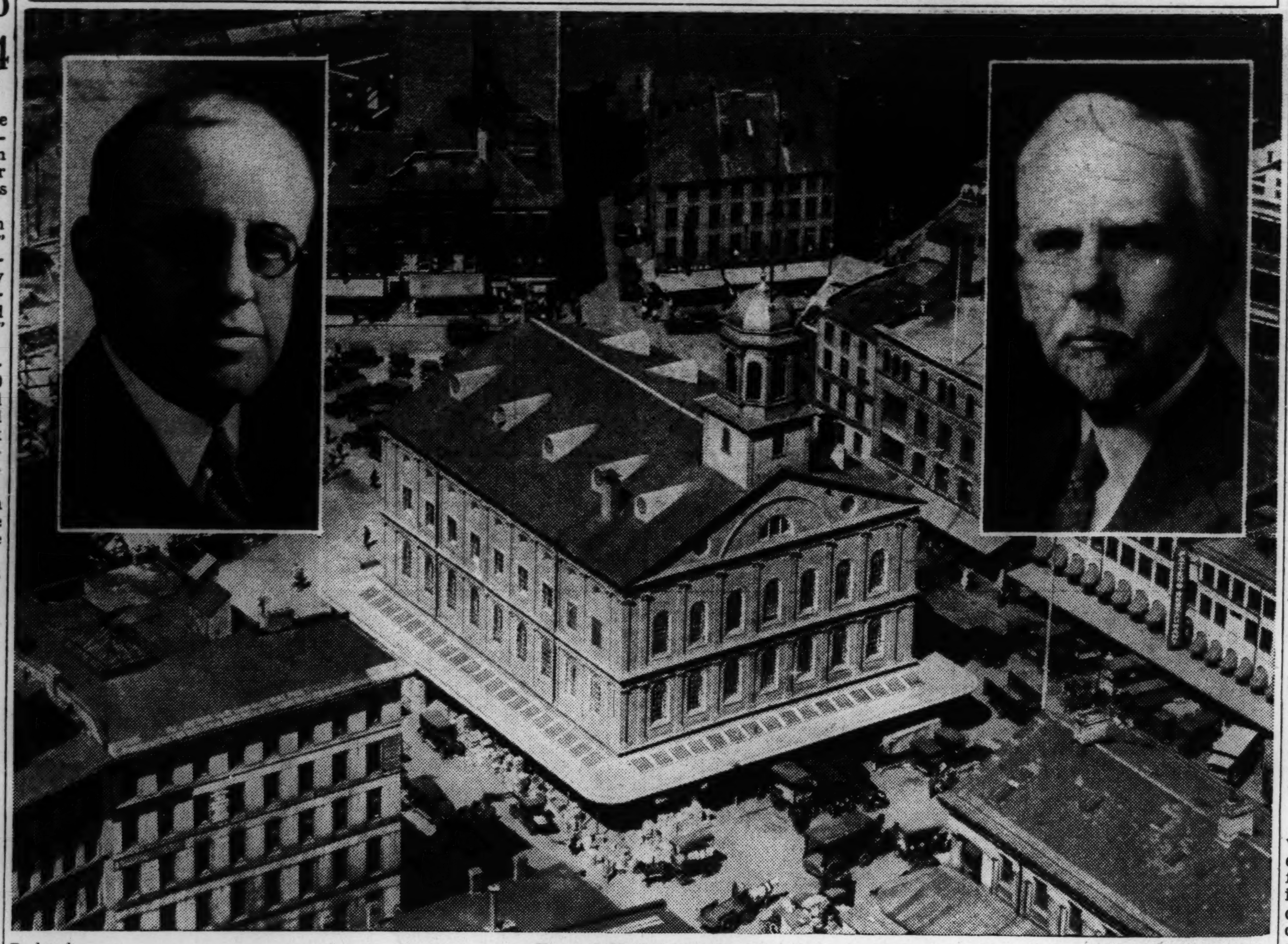
Mr. Dobbs, as presiding officer, seeing the convention trend, sent a message to former President Theodore Roosevelt, telling him of the progress made, and stating:

"The dominant note of this meeting is such that I have no hesitation in predicting that the blemishes upon our calling which still remain will be effaced largely within reasonable time."

In presenting President Dobbs with a gift of silver from the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, Henry B. Humphrey of Boston, one of the militant leaders of the movement here, and a prime mover in bringing the 1911 meeting to Boston declared:

"Your example and your unfaltering devotion to high ideals in the practice of your profession have borne abundant fruit; so that today, as we approach the closing hours of this gathering we can say that the spirit of truth and sincerity has blessed our deliberations."

Two Pilgrims and Scene of 1911 Convention



Bachrach

Faneuil Hall in Boston

Lower—Scene of 1911 Convention of Pilgrim Publicity Association. Inset Left—Henry B. Humphrey, President of Club, 1911-12. Inset Right—George W. Coleman, President, Boston Club, 1909-11

Courtroom Jibe Started Advertising Code Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Everyone knows that all advertising is exaggerated. Nobody really believes it."

Thus spoke a Georgia attorney in defending a case against an advertising company shortly after 1900. Present was a young advertising man, destined by the attorney's dictum to lead a militant fight for "Truth in Advertising."

The "March of Truth" pioneered in a definite two-year campaign by this young advertiser—Samuel C. Dobbs—as president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America 1909-11—was depicted in an NBC hour-long national radiocast May 24 as a precede to the thirty-second A. F. A. convention June 28 to July 2 in Boston.

Based on Book

The radiocast, based largely on the book "Fighting for Truth," by H. J. Kenner, general manager of the New York Better Business Bureau (which is to be on the market in September), carried the "Truth" movement through its major peaks and depressions.

From Washington Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, one of the original signers of the "Declaration of Principles," himself a farm publisher, participated in the broadcast. In New York advertising leaders had gathered to lend their voices to carry the theme of "protect the buying public from dishonest advertising" to every border of the nation.

Said Advertiser Dobbs:

"At our annual advertising convention in 1909 at Louisville, the embryo of an idea was conceived. Before the next convention at Omaha in June, 1910, that vague idea had developed into a purpose, which crystallized into a definite movement at the great Boston convention in 1911, the twenty-fifth anniversary of which will be celebrated this June in Boston."

Starts Movement

The radiocast carried the movement through the drive by John Irving Romer of Printer's Ink, who secured the services of Harry D. Nims of the New York bar to prepare the model statute penalizing false and misleading statements. This is in effect in 25 states today.

Vigilance committees formed by advertising clubs in Atlanta, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Seattle, and other principal cities followed the first committee in New York.

Came the 1913 Baltimore convention with its "Declaration of Principles," the Toronto meeting, 1914, with the 16 "Standards of Practice." The movement for "Truth" was under way at last.

Today, 53 Better Business Bureaus carry on the growing war against misstatements and fraudulent advertising in every field.

Stock swindling in 1920 found the advertisers on the job. With the assistance of leaders in Wall Street, another milestone was passed, as this swindle-scheming on a large scale was cut down.

Brief Statements

Brief statements were made by Edgar Kobak, chairman of the AFA board, and vice-president of Lord and Thomas; Chester H. Lang, president of the AFA, and publicity manager of the General Electric Company; Gilbert G. Hodges, member of the executive board of the New York Sun, and a past president of the federation, speaking for the newspaper publishers; Frank Braucher, vice-president of Crowell Publishing Company, and president of the Periodical Publishers Association for magazines; Kerwin H. Fulton, president of Outdoor Advertising Company, for outdoor advertisers; Roy C. Witmer, vice-president of National Broadcasting Company, for radio; Mason Britton, first vice-president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, program chairman for the 1936 convention, for the business papers; and Senator Capper of Kansas, for the farm journals.

Inklings of Future

The radiocast gave an inkling to listeners of some of the points to be stressed in Boston in the continued drive for more consumer protection from fraudulent and misleading statements in advertising.

Particular stress was laid on the responsibility of advertisers to protect the public from dishonest advertising, no matter how slight.

Said Mr. Hodges, for newspaper advertisers:

"Rejection of fraudulent advertising attracts honest and truthful advertising in much larger volume and means greater profits to the publisher, and so the better type of newspapers have established strict rules of censorship, and enforce them religiously."

Closing the radiocast was Boston's advertising club president, Allyn B. McIntire, who extended the invitation of Boston and New England to advertisers, and business men and women to return to the site of the birth of the "Truth in Advertising" movement.

Today, nearly 36 years after the courtroom declaration by the defense lawyer that "nobody" really believes advertising, the advertisers' drive to clean up advertising is climaxed in Boston by a convention dedicated to the purpose of wiping clean the slate upon which that lawyer voiced the opinion of his time.

Heads Up! History Is Made in Ad Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOME headlines in Boston papers during the 1911 convention read:

"Enthusiastic Ad Men Rock The Cradle of Liberty" —Boston Globe

"Truth The Watchword Given By Schermerhorn" —Boston Globe

"1000 Big Georgia Watermelons For Ad Men's Feast Tonight"—Post.

"Ad Men Come, See, And Conquer Hub"—Boston Journal

"Ad Men Now Get Down To Serious Work" —Boston Traveler

"Ad Men Hear Women Speak; First Time In History of Their Meetings" —Boston Globe

"Hundreds Turned Away At Faneuil"—Boston Herald.

Puffery on Way Out—Compulsory Regulation—as Profession—Responsibility of Advertising—Ethics—Better Practices—Motives

Some of the revealing observations on advertising made in books, radiocasts and addresses are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Chester H. Lang, president of the AFA, at Chicago convention:

Dishonesty, bad taste, overdone puffery, and kindred infringements are on their way out. We all know the percentage of it is extremely small, but, of course, it tends to discredit all advertising with the consumer.

John McKinlay, president, Marshall Field & Co., at Chicago convention:

I have no faith whatever in compulsory methods of regulation. On the one hand a more critical public, on the other a more definite division between the sheep and the goats in the advertising profession, will help bring about the end desired.

Dean W. H. Spencer, University of Chicago School of Business:

We are convinced that unless the profession of advertising through a wise, intelligent and socially minded leadership rids itself of unsound practices and malpractitioners, the people through the Government will more and more insist upon regulating the whole profession because of the sins of the few.

Miss Aubyn Chinn, chairman of Home Economics in Business, American Home Economies Association, in New York, 1934:

At present the consumer has no way of getting information concerning products and their proper uses, except through advertising. The first responsibility of advertising to the consumer is to give correct information which will build and maintain the consumer's confidence in the manufacturer and the retail dealer.

Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation, at closing session of American Association of Advertising Agencies:

The taste, ethics and economic value of advertising are being questioned. If you will go to the trouble of finding out what the public is thinking about advertising, you will know what the Government is going to do unless you do something to reverse the trend of opinion.

If you have a code of principles, now is the time to dust it off and take a good look at it.

Enforcement is too big a job for the agencies alone but advertising men certainly have the persuasive powers to sell the idea to business and to media once they sell themselves. Perhaps, before you are through, you will need a Landis or a Hays.

President Woodrow Wilson, at Philadelphia convention:

It is one thing to entertain fine principles and another thing to make them work. I understand that you have associated yourselves together in order to promote candor and truth in the advertisement of your business. I wish very much that truth and candor might always be the standard of politics as well as the standard of business.

Greetings to the 1911 advertisers convention by President William H. Taft were in the form of a letter to George W. Coleman, then president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston:

Modern advertising plays a very prominent part in our everyday life, and the members of the profession are to be congratulated on the progress they have made in a comparatively few years.

From resolution adopted by 1932 AFA convention:

The big problem of modern industry is to bring the product from the point of production to the point of use with the greatest efficiency and with the least waste. Advertising has an important part to play in the solution of this problem, and, therefore, we agree to bend our greatest efforts in this direction by the more practical use of these principles, a more effective comprehension of the problem itself and greater progress in the promotion of better practices in our own business and our contact with others."

George French, author of "Advertising, The Social and Economic Problem," 1915:

The advertising man who is "worth his salt" has got to see things moving. He sets wheels in motion. He is moving all the time and making others move. He is usually working for betterment. Back of all his business activity is the motive that seeks to better business, better individuals, better the conditions of trade, better the surroundings of the common man. His sole claim for any business rests upon his assumed ability to make more trade and make better trade. This underlying motive in advertising is its great value to society. No other class of business men has the same character of impact upon society.

Senator Arthur Capper, farm publisher in NBC "Truth" broadcast:

It is a matter of pride to me that the agricultural press was one of the first to recognize the importance of truth in our advertising columns.

Merle Sidener, Indianapolis, onetime chairman, National Vigilance Committee:

"We need to capitalize the knowledge and experience gained through the years and in some fashion to overcome what seems to be a growing indifference to the evils which have crept into advertising, especially during the depression period."

Bert M. Moses of New York, in an address in Boston, 1911:

"If all questionable advertising were forever eliminated from the signboards, the street cars, the billboards and the newspapers, advertising would come into its own."

[Reproduced from a full page which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor during the 1911 convention.]

10 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1911

Clean Advertising

CLEAN Journalism implies Clean Advertising as well as Clean News. Decency in journalism is not so much a matter of position as of principle.

What is Clean Advertising?

No more nor less than clean personal conduct. What a normal, well-balanced man would not think it right to do personally, in a face-to-face transaction, should not be done through the medium of an advertisement.

The publisher's duty is plain. There are men who will not be bound by laws of honorable conduct in their relations with others. These are the fake mining promoters, dishonest land developers, fraudulent medical advertisers and the whole brood of wrong thinkers who put out debasing and destructive advertising.

If these will not refrain from dishonorable practises it is the duty of the newspaper publisher to close the columns of his paper to such nefarious announcements.

Happily the number of publishers who recognize this obligation is increasing. It is getting to be a hallmark to publish the fact that a paper refuses medical advertising, and there are many other forms of advertising which are becoming taboo.

When a publisher will be unwilling to see statements in his advertising columns which he would be ashamed to see on his editorial page, he may know he is making progress toward ideal journalism.

The rejection of unclean, unrighteous advertising makes a medium of greater value to the legitimate advertiser, because he does not have to compete for the reader's attention with that which is beneath his class. Hence the general advertiser of legitimate propositions should look with favor on the mediums which discriminate.

It is good sense as well as good morals.

The Christian Science Monitor is making an effort to be a clean, enterprising daily newspaper, featuring the constructive news of the world, rigidly censoring its advertising columns. It believes this is right and if right that it is entitled to the confidence and patronage of the clean advertiser

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—There's No Two Ways About It . . .

By Le Pelley

By a Staff Artist

'Truth in Advertising'—One of the Early Voices

By James Schermerhorn

> **'Newspapers and Their Advertisers'**
>
> *Much has been written about truth in advertising since 1911, but perhaps no single article or speech has contributed more widely to this movement than the address of James Schermerhorn before the 1911 advertising convention in Boston.*
>
> *Mr. Schermerhorn, then the publisher of the Detroit Times, outlined with vigor and succinctness the motives and aims of a movement which has since gained international recognition. The speech has often been briefly quoted from and more often alluded to. In its complete form, however, it is "out of print."*

The precise form of my theme was prefigured in the foregathering of this convention this morning in old Faneuil Hall, composite of tribune and mart.

Newspapers and advertiser—Titanic forces in our throbbing modern life! Strange that in the discussion of their interdependence we should be compelled to turn back to Faneuil Hall of the Caesars—to the Roman forum, where political discussion and the traffic of the market place centered.

The newspaper is the palladium of the people's liberties; publicity the cure of business ills. Yet the tongue of self-government and the trumpet of trade have no voice to right a wrong that tarnishes their relationship.

Freedom of Press

When the shed blood of Lovejoy, martyr to abolition, was crying up from the ground for the freedom of the press, the turbulent crowd in Faneuil Hall sought to drown the eloquence of Wendell Phillips with their jeers. "Howl on," cried Phillips, turning to the reporters' table, "I speak to millions here."

When one speaks for advertising liberty—the freedom that truth vouchsafes—publishers who imagine themselves happy with gyves upon their wrists, seek to silence the voice of protest; but, let them howl on—we speak to hundreds here.

Because the press is in no hurry to have its lapses proclaimed before 90,000,000, it becomes necessary to hire a hall to consider the correction of the grave public wrong involved in the existing relation of newspapers and advertisers.

The press is "the vast shadow of the public mind," but it is not casting any reflection upon itself if it can help it.

Making Rome Howl

Across the Christian era we hear first citizen, second citizen and others making Rome howl as they shout to the speaker of the day, "What are you giving us?"

In this open forum today the circulation-wise advertisers are asking the newspapers, "What are we paying you for?"

It is a privileged question to which the newspapers may rejoin: "What sort of stuff are we taking pay for?" To both of which questions there can be but one answer if newspapers and advertisers have the correct vision of mutuality.

That answer, whether it relate to the quantity of circulation or the quality of the copy must be, the truth.

The publisher who sells anything less than the truth to the buyer of circulation, sells his honor in the bargain.

The advertiser who puts anything but the truth into the newspaper space he contracts for, barters away his good name and the publisher's too.

The trustful reader pays, but Peter and Paul rob each other.

The advertiser is for truth mightily part of the time. He makes the publisher swear on the Book when he declares his circulation.

The newspapers have no association to insist upon guaranteed copy. They send forth no representatives to verify statements. They demand no affidavits. Where ignorance is "biz," 'tis folly to be wise.

The American newspapers no longer regard it as editorial cleverness to exploit a lot of things that are not so.

They do not fall back upon the couplet—

"I cannot say how the truth may be,
I tell the table as t'were told to me."

Best Adding Machine

Accuracy is the subscvription department's best adding machine.

But with the growth of newsgathering efficiency and the evidence of ethical emphasis upon every side, the advertising columns of too many newspapers disclose the truth as more of a stranger than fiction.

That publisher must be like a man riding backward in a Detroit automobile and never seeing a thing until he has passed it, who does not look upon commercial honesty as quite as thoroughly up to the minute as an auto-plate machine.

I believe this is the place and the time to come with a plea for an ethical test of advertising. Splendidly your president has sought the past two years to give to the advertising craft the dignity and tone of a profession. If you are to become a profession, you must here and now formulate a code. That code need spell but one word, truth, and all other worthy things shall be added unto you.

Truth Took Charge

It is a fitting place to thus exalt your calling. Truth took entire charge of Boston's earliest advertising. There was no benzoate of buncombe in the copy from Concord and Lexington, from Bunker Hill and the Boston Tea Party.

The results showed that the schedule was sincere; the series of patriotic advertisements "pulled" tremendously all around the world and are "producing" to this hour.

The advertising author ought to aspire to truth not only for truth's sake, but because something of the soul of the artist and poet should be in his work. The advertiser is really the literary exponent of an age of commercial romance, when the fairy fables of Galland and Grimm are being outdone in the astonishing achievements of the business world.

So the advertiser must be true to his task—as true as the historians, dramatists and poets, who have embalmed the very mood and temper of their times in imperishable literature.

What the drama of Shakespeare was to intellectual revival of the Elizabethan age; the lays of Macaulay to the clash of Roman arms; the epic of allegory to the early upward struggles of faith; the advertisement is to the material marvels of this commercial era—the very tongue of the age. To be impressive it should be true.

The epochs are identified by documentary remains, also. Here is a tablet with cuniform inscriptions—a message from ancient Assyria.

A roll of papyrus—some son of the Pharoahs in the Middle Kingdom dashed it off.

Here is a stone pipe with elongated steam, a copper-colored Carnegie of the colonial age won a peace prize with it as the best thing that had been handed out on arbitration.

Columbian Era

We fancy the archaeologist of another epoch scrutinizing Elbert Hubbard's essay on man (fully insured), or Arthur Brisbane's dissertation on rubber heels, or William Freeman's rhapsody on the savory excellence of the Rector cuisine, and declaring with a joyous antiquarian squeak, "Aha, something from the Columbian era—it must be, nay it is, the gem of the ocean!"

If this convention is to be of the nature of an aviation meet for truth crushed to earth, it is important that you establish the ingredients of advertising truth even if you have to expend the munificent sum of $1600 a year to secure the services of an eminent pharmacologist.

But I beg of you not to leave it to a personnel board if you desire dependable guidance.

What Is Truth?

It is an old question. "'What is truth?' said jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer."

It requires no mudslinging at Shakespeare by Dr. Owen from the oozy bed of the River Wye to give Bacon the credit for this.

And the great essayist proceeds to furnish an answer:

"It will be acknowledged by those who practice it not that clear and round dealing is the honor of man's nature; and that mixture of falsehood is like the alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it. There is no vice that doth so cover a man as to be found false and perfidious."

Will you accept Bacon's answer to jesting Pilate? Or do you think there can be a reasonable and an unreasonable restraint of truth—with six months' notice to correct the latter?

Twilight Zone

If the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth is too drastic—if it sounds like asking you to sell all that you have and give to the poor in order to gain eternal life—this is the time to establish a twilight zone between the day of truth and the night of falsehood.

But be brave and be explicit, brethren. If you cannot stand the daylight come out courageously for twilight.

Shall the cut-off rule or the curtailed "adv." continue to mark the passing of day into the gloaming?

Or shall we adopt the cut-out rule and print nothing that we shrink from assuming full responsibility for?

Would we say by word of mouth to the homes that welcome the newspaper's daily visits, "Allow us to present our highly esteemed friend and patron, but bear in mind he is separated from us by a double dash?"

Or to our banker, "We are pleased to present a customer who is entitled to your most favorable consideration—a-d-v"?

Restraint of Honesty

If you declare for reasonable restraint of honesty, it would be well to settle the number of readers who are poisoned by a nostrum or fleeced by a wildcat investment proposition, before the perversion may be said to be unreasonable.

If you fix a twilight zone, let it also be fixed how many times the Scheftels and Burrs must be thrown out of the mails and thrust into dungeons before their copy passes out of the gloaming into the dusk.

In the witching hour when the reign of truth gives way to the "rule of reason," let it be understood how long a certain grandmotherly curist must lie a-moldering in the grave before communications in answer to newspaper advertisements will fail to reach her.

Sale of Intoxicants

The selling of intoxicants is restricted by law. This is a form of consumption that by universal agreement does not call for stimulation. The man in the white apron behind the bar cannot sell to habitual drunkards or minors, or after hours.

But the newspaper co-operates in front of the bar, at all hours, by inviting the children in their homes and the inebriates in their goldcures to have a drink.

Who is on truth's side of this liquor question—public sentiment that limits the sale of intoxicants or newspapers that promote it.

China is wiping out the opium habit by stopping the cultivation of the poppy. You can correct dishonest advertising by cutting off the copy.

Could anything be more simple?

Truth stands at the door and knocks; let the advertiser open unto her, and she will bring him honor and glory forevermore; or, at least, respectability.

Truth has tried other doors. Opportunity may knock but once, but truth can show you a severe case of abrasion of the knuckles.

She has bade the subscriber let her in; but the reader is generally unresponsive. He possesses all the widely-heralded instrumentalities for getting what he wants—initiative, referendum and recall—but he tries none of these progressive weapons upon the newspaper that betrays his confidence and profanes his home.

Truth has pounded upon the prosperous publisher's door, but the impatient rap has been drowned in the roar of the octuples. Some publishers, whose presses do not run so long and so loud, have heard the knock. They give space on their first page every day for a little talk from Truth.

Truth has appeared for two years at the door of the National Piano Dealers' association, only to hear it strike the keyboard softly with "Knocking, knocking, who is there?" The piano dealers denounce the publication of deceptive puzzle advertisements, but they do not renounce the newspapers that commit the offense. They use the soft pedal.

Honorable Mention

Truth gets honorable mention from the Association of National Advertising Managers, who "resolute" right bravely that it is unfair competition to require them to appear in newspapers publishing dishonest and immoral ads.; and then they proceed to compete.

Neither can one expect the higher life periodicals to establish the reign of truth in daily journalism. When about to launch a series of reviews of the American newspaper, showing too large an influence of commercialism in its policies, one of these periodicals saw to it that its announcements graced the pages of the chief offenders against advertising integrity.

Natural enough, but illustrative of the disinclination of newspapers to purge their columns so long as legitimate advertisers do not seem to care.

And certainly not through the statesmen will truth be tabernacled in the advertising sections of the daily press. In several state legislatures this year bills holding publishers responsible for immoral and fraudulent advertisements have been promptly tabled by politicians who hang upon editors' favors.

In a recent message President Taft asked for legislation against the lying label on the patent medicine bottle, and the point was well taken; but the chief executive is not entirely blameless himself in the matter of misbranded goods.

The loaf of tariff-revision downward, for which a great national campaign was waged in 1908, turns out to be the crust of reciprocity.

The president, who is a sincere man, says we shall have the whole loaf eventually. But why not now?

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt's splendid periodical advertises Post's Toasties while the contributing editor toasts the Post Roasties appearing intermittently upon Mr. Hapgood's page in Collier's.

This mild and comparatively harmless example of inconsistency only suggests why reform within the newspaper office moves with leaden heel.

Our fourth estate has numbered, and still numbers, patriots who lament that they have but one life to give for their country. But the offering up of an advertising contract in behalf of the health and pocketbooks of their subscribers strikes them as a strained and unrequired sacrifice.

To you, creators and disseminators of the business messages of the golden age, we must look for action that shall make twentieth century advertising the hand-maiden of truth and compel the newspapers to leave out all else and cling only to her.

The hand that writes the copy and the contracts rules the newspaper world in this matter of advertising integrity. Here in Boston, associated with the beginnings of the best there is in national traditions, is a good place to show that hand.

Boston, as the brilliant son and prophet of your president's fair southern metropolis, once said, "the cradle of American letters and almost of American liberty, where Webster thundered and Emerson taught, Channing preached and Longfellow sung!"

Why not give the place of your present deliberations a new renown through the deliverance of advertising from dishonor, and impart to Faneuil Hall, consecrated shelter of free speech and unfettered trade, the later glory of being the cradle of an emancipated press?

President Praises 'Ad-Men'

Washington, D. C.

In a special message to the 1935 Advertising Federation of America convention in Chicago, President Roosevelt said:

It has been my pleasure to note during the last two years the fine spirit of co-operation which the Government has received from the members of your organization in making more effective our efforts to establish business confidence and renew business activity. The intelligent and well-advised methods by which you, as advertising men, have encouraged business progress have helped materially in gaining ground for the recovery movements.

You are members of a profession which exerts a great influence on the public mind, because your messages in the newspapers, magazines, over the radio and through other media reach daily a very large proportion of our citizens. You command great power for the stimulation of American production and the sale of American products. This power has an added value in that it inspires faith in the continued progress of our nation.

Success in your profession calls for skill and initiative in salesmanship; it requires also a deep understanding of the fact that American business must go forward.

I am sure that in the future, as in the past, the Advertising Federation of America will maintain the strength of its great influence and thus sustain a fine tradition and hasten the return to better times for us all.

They Said It in Song—The Ad-Men of Then

Close harmony for the 1911 convention recreation periods was furnished by advertising glee clubs, quartets and soloists from all parts of the nation. One of the most popular of these groups was the "Boston Quintette, according to newspaper comment.

Boston's singing ad-men were:

John E. Daniels (who now impersonates Scotsmen at banquets with great success), Dr. Arthur Gould, Robert Nichols, at the piano; Augustus T. Beaty and Walter Anderton.

Printer's Ink Claims Nine Veterans of Code

The band of nine militant men from Printer's Ink, led by John Irving Romer, to the 1911 Boston Convention, who helped carry out the "Truth" mandate by working for a model advertising code, were:

Richard W. Lawrence, J. M. Hopkins, Charles W. Hurd, Lyman G. Wright, of the New York office; Julius Mathews, D. S. Lawlor, and T. E. Platt of Boston office; J. Rowe Stewart of Philadelphia, and S. Roland Hall of Scranton, Penna.

British Delegates to 1911 Convention in Boston

British delegates to the 1911 Convention in Boston included: J. C. Ackerman, F. W. Boyer, H. Burt, J. W. Chapman, F. E. Coe, Lionel D. Falk, A. W. Gamage, Hopton Hadley, Reginald Harris, J. Proctor Humphries, F. R. Kennington, Louis Kaufman, W. A. Mountstephens, J. A. W. Mudie, A. E. Owen, H. Powell Rees, A. W. Rider, W. G. Spooner, J. Strong and G. E. Stembridge.

Filene's BOSTON

Why furs in JUNE? Because there's important FUR NEWS!

A great fashion revival of ALASKA SEAL is in swing - - - and today marks Filene's as Boston headquarters for it!

We went directly to the U. S. Gov't seal skin auction in St. Louis (the only New England store there, as far as we know). Bid and bought only choice grade No. 1 skins. Added a fine fur designer, Mr. Guido Martinelli, to our staff. Set up a custom-made service par excellence. All this to dedicate ourselves to the creating of as fine Alaska seal coats as can be made!

Sizes 14-40 $385 — $385 — Sizes 42-44 $425

THIS UNUSUALLY LOW PRICE FOR JUNE!

AND THE COATS ARE STRICTLY CUSTOM-MADE!

Select the skins—*glorious Safari brown or black—stamped definitely grade No. 1.*

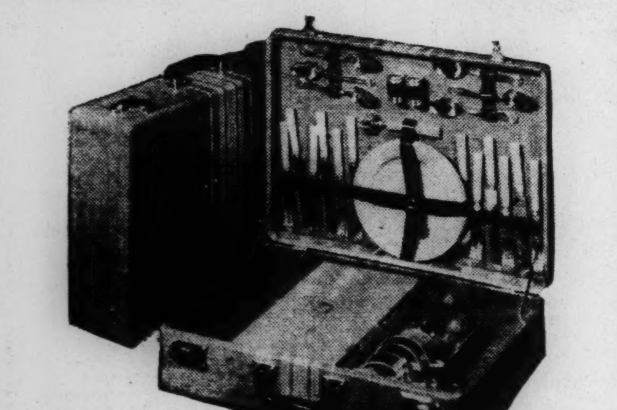
Designing your coat—*Mr. Martinelli will show you coats, canvases, incorporate your own ideas, and create a canvas model expressly for you.*

Next careful fittings—*craftsmanship in every step of your coat's tailoring, and finally your lining monogrammed.*

Pay or charge 20% at time of order. Balance paid, charged, or budgeted when you take your coat.

FUR SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR—AIR-CONDITIONED

EXCLUSIVE WITH US IN BOSTON



Smart picknickers will like the compact convenience of this easy-to-carry set. In washable canvas cover with washable lining. Completely fitted . . with space for two quart vacuum bottles. Gray with white stripes and green fittings.

fitted for four $13.50

fitted for six $15.00

London Harness Company

SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

Chandler & Co.

Tremont and West Streets

BOSTON

Vacation dresses

that are rare values!

$5.95

The Shirtwaist dress with studs tucks its blouse in the trim skirt. Pastels believe in dark sashes and kerchiefs! Sleeves are puffed or pleated or practically non-existent! Self checks and plaids enliven crepes. Tucked bosoms have horse's head buttons.

Sizes 11 to 17, 14 to 20—Fifth Floor

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON

I MILLER presents

Texas Centennial Colors

Gorgeous colors to match the brilliant blooms of the desert cactus.

- White linen
- Multi colors
- Palm green
- Cedar tan
- Firewheel red
- Cornflower blue

"Yvonne" for your gayest afternoons and evenings. Open air sandal tie in charmooz kid.

$12.75

"Go-Go" sport ghillie for casual sportswear with shirtmaker frock, slacks or tailleur. Blue or red bucko or white pig.

$11.75

I. Miller's exclusive with us in Boston

$11.75 to $14.75

BETTER SHOE SHOP—THIRD FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Storewide Clearance

OF FINE SPRING APPAREL

At 1/3 and 1/2 Original Prices

Coats • Suits • Dresses • Sportswear

Children's and Infants' Wear • Lingerie

Accessories

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE LTD.

BOSTON HYANNIS

Records Disclose Progress of Purge In Advertising

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Many of the delegates to the approaching Jubilee Convention in Boston can look back over a quarter of a century to recall what is regarded as the first militant action for "truth in advertising" resulting from the 1911 Boston convention.

There, with the keynote of honesty, the groundwork was laid for appointment of the New York Vigilance Committee in December of the same year by William H. Ingersoll, of New York. Its purpose was to "remedy dishonest advertising."

Digging back through old files, Mr. Ingersoll, who was, in 1911, president of the Advertising Men's League of New York—now the New York Advertising Club — recently found his records of the beginnings of the "truth in advertising" movement as a force in business.

"I find," he says in a letter to the A. F. A. headquarters, "in the December, 1911, issue of the Ad League Bulletin, an announcement of the meeting held Thursday, December 7, at 6:30 p. m. at the Aldine Club."

Prepare for Unexpected

The announcement said:

"This meeting will be unique and the unexpected may be expected. It will be a practical meeting on a subject of vital interest, yet one that usually brings out only platitudinous moralization.

"There is a definite object in this meeting. We mean to 'start something' or forever after hold our peace. Our speakers have been chosen premeditatively. They know what they are coming for."

The Bulletin further stated that speakers would be Herbert S. Houston, vice-president Doubleday, Page & Co.; H. D Nims, lawyer and writer of Printer's Ink Model Statute; Richard W. Lawrence, vice-president Printer's Ink Publishing Company; Dr. Edward K. Strong, research experts, and Professor Lough of New York University.

"We've heard lots of talk about fraudulent and misleading advertising," said the Bulletin. "We are all agreed that it ought to be wiped out. But how?

Ready to Prepare a Plan

"The League proposes to thresh out the subject at the dinner. We shall listen to a man who thinks he has a remedy. If you have a better solution, come prepared to tell us about it in the discussion which will follow the set speeches. The League with its motto of 'Efficiency in Advertising' proposes to be the first advertising club in the country to handle this vital problem in a constructive way."

This announcement was signed by L. L. Pratt, chairman of the entertainment committee.

Mr. Ingersoll's records recount that at the dinner he had been authorized to appoint a committee to work out ways and means of effectuating the ideas and suggestions advanced by the speakers.

On Dec. 14 he called a meeting of the board of directors, who approved the action of the meeting. On Dec. 20 he announced the appointment of the following members of his vigilance committee:

The Vigilance Committee

Alfred W. McCann, chairman; Thomas A. Barrett, A. K. Boursault, Clowry Chapman, Frank Cole, John J. Dillon, J. George Frederick, William C. Freeman, George French, J. J. Hacen, Arthur S. Higgins, Herbert S. Houston and J. G. Jarrett.

H. Kirby, C. H. Lippman, H. D. Nims, John Clyde Oswald, George H. Perry, H. D. Robbins, E. H. Randolph, John Irving Romer, F. J. Ross, F. P. Seymour, Charles D. Spaulding, A. E. Sproul, E. F. Trefz, E. E. Vreeland, Gerald B. Wadsworth, H. J. Wright, William H. Ingersoll, ex-officio.

Between Dec. 20 and the first committee meeting Jan. 10, 1912, he appointed three others: Frank Morrison, Sam Leith, and Mason Britton.

"The first meeting of the committee was held Jan. 20 in a special room at the Aldine Club at 12:30 noon," writes Mr. Ingersoll. "The meeting was devoted mainly to a consideration of ways and means of raising funds to speed the work. . . ."

War on Dishonest Advertising

Two subcommittees were formed, one on methods of financing the work, under chairmanship of A. K. Boursault, then of West Disinfecting Company, the other on methods of prosecuting the work, over which Fred J. Ross, then of the Blackman-Ross Agency, was chairman.

At this meeting the committee decided to issue a pamphlet which would be an appeal for funds and an explanation of the movement. It was written, and called, "At War With Dishonest Advertising."

February and March of 1912 were taken up with organization. March 8 saw the committee meet again and adopt plans drawn up by the lawyer-member, H. D. Nims, author of the Printer's Ink Model Statute, who was an authority on unfair competition and who was retained by the organization as its counsel. Mr. Nims supervised the gathering of evidence, the preparation of cases, and submitted them to the district attorney.

National Committee Formed

This committee functioned so effectively for the city of New York that George W. Coleman, president of the National Association of Clubs, appointed a national vigilance committee of 16 members to do on a nation-wide scale through the cooperation of the local clubs what the New York committee was doing so thoroughly.

Members of the Coleman national committee were:

C. H. Brockhagen, Harry D. Robbins, A. M. Candee, Albert G. Clark, Lewis H. Clement, F. J. Cooper, K. S. Fenwick, J. L. Hill, Hugh McVey, Karl Murchey, Jesse H. Neal, William F. Parkhurst, R. R. Shuman, H. H. Stalker, W. B. Wildman, and J. C. Woodley.

Then came the Baltimore convention and the Baltimore "Declaration of Principles"—the advertiser's code. The "truth in advertising" slogan became better known.

The 1914 Toronto convention found the advertisers in each field ready to accept standards of practice for themselves. Drawn up by a committee under the leadership of John K. Allen, of The Christian Science Monitor, these codes were accepted.

The World War burst on the scene, and while vigilance was continued and the "truth in advertising" movement persevered, it was not until the end of the war that the Better Business Bureaus established in 1912 became noticeably effective.

H. J. Kenner, general manager of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, in the May 24 "March of Truth" broadcast over an NBC network, said of the early days of the better business bureaus:

"In the after-the-war period, the National Vigilance Committee increased and intensified its investigations. It drove relentlessly against stock swindlers in the automobile, tire, oil, movie industries, and other fields.

Now Firmly Established

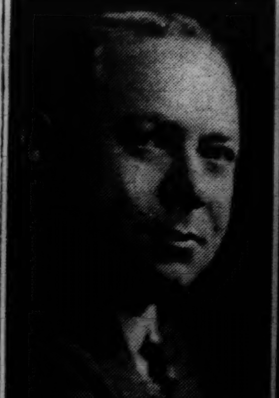
"By 1922 better business bureaus had been established in 33 principal communities including New York City. Today there are 53 in principal cities of the country supported by leading merchantile, industrial and financial companies, and having the moral support of all legitimate business, and those members of the public who know about the work."

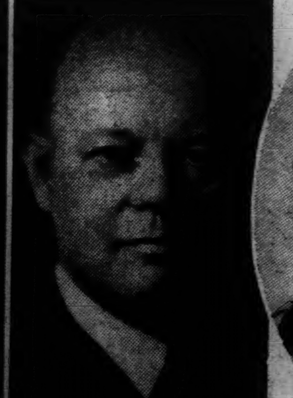
He stated that he wanted to pay tribute to the scores of businessmen volunteers who gave generously of their time, and to the men and women today who carry on this work.

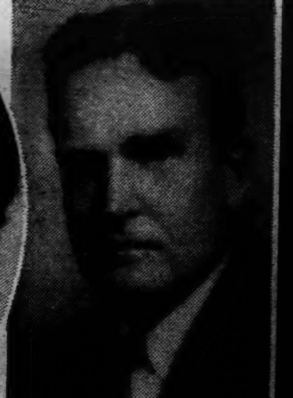
"It is not just in a day, nor in a year, nor by the efforts of a single group, nor a few, not through the toil of one devoted worker, but of scores," he said over the air, "that the better business bureaus have grown to their place in the confidence of man.

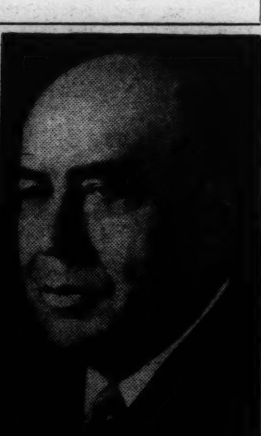
"Twenty-five years of endeavor and stanch adherence to a cause have passed. Now this useful enterprise, matured, with recognition earned, looks to greater tasks with courage and with poise."

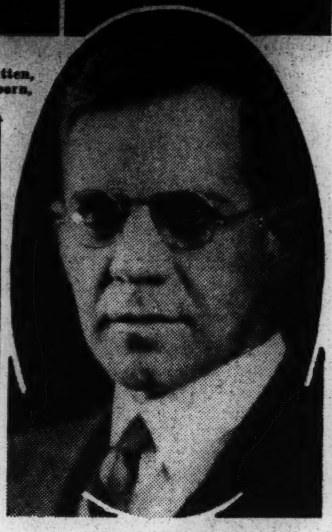
Among the Speakers on AFA Convention Program











© Harris & Ewing

David Sarnoff
(Upper) President of Radio Corporation of America

S. C. Dobbs
(Below) Atlanta Banker; President, AFA, 1909-11

Merle Sidener
President, Sidener, Van Riper & Keeling, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole
Honorary President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

Bruce Barton
Chairman of Board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York

Louis Kirstein
(Upper) Vice-President, William Filene's Sons, Boston

Chester H. Lang
(Below) Manager Publicity Department, General Electric Company; President, AFA

The AFA Program

The official program of the 32d Annual Convention of the Advertising Federation of America, in its wide scope, endeavors to encompass as many fields and aspects of advertising as is possible in four days.

The program as published here is virtually complete, subject only to minor last-minute changes:

The 32d Annual Convention of the Advertising Federation of America, Boston, June 28 to July 2, 1936.

Sunday, June 28

10:00 a. m.

Opening of Registration Desk.

3:00 p. m.

Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, Truth-in-Advertising Movement. Inspirational meeting in Faneuil Hall, America's Cradle of Liberty.

Speakers:

George W. Coleman, president, Ford Hall Forum, Boston, president, Advertising Federation of America, 1911-1913, presiding.

S. C. Dobbs, LL.D., Atlanta banker, president, Advertising Federation of America, 1909-1911.

Merle Sidener, president, Sidener, Van Riper & Keeling, Inc., Indianapolis, former chairman, National Vigilance Committee.

One more speaker will be added.

4:00 p. m.

Opening of Advertising Exhibit.

7:30 p. m.

Musicale, auspices the Advertising Club of Boston, Hotel Statler.

9:00 p. m.

Smoker and Reunion of the Old Guard. Men who were engaged in advertising twenty-five years ago are especially invited to this affair. E. St. Elmo Lewis, Detroit, is chairman of the Committee for the Reunion of the Old Guard. Host of the evening, Roy Dickinson, president, Printers' Ink Publishing Company. This will be a delightfully informal occasion, giving opportunity to the members of the Old Guard to renew acquaintance. Suitable refreshments will be served. Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.

Monday, June 29

8:30 a. m.

Breakfast and meeting, Council on Women's Advertising Clubs.

Breakfast and meeting, Council on Men's Advertising Club.

9 a. m.

Registration, Hotel Statler.

9:30 a. m.

Departmental meetings.

12:15 p. m.

Formal opening of the convention. General luncheon session, Ball Room, Hotel Statler.

Chairman: Chester H. Lang, president, Advertising Federation of America.

Address of welcome: Allyn B. McIntire, president, Advertising Club of Boston.

Keynote address: President Lang.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, former president, General Federation of Women's Clubs, dean of Stoneleigh College, Rye, N. H., will speak on the subject, "The Big, Black Bear."

Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson, famous radio stars appearing on the Vox Pop program, will conduct interesting interviews among the audiences, much as they do their popular sidewalk interviews on the air. Both of these lads have an interesting advertising background and are former Texas newspaper advertising men. The Voice of the People broadcasts are given under the sponsorship of Molle over the NBC-WEAF network.

One additional speaker of national prominence will be included on this afternoon session.

7:30 p. m.

Annual banquet and ball, Hotel Statler. Another "speakerless" banquet, following the plan of our successful banquet at Chicago last year. A radio star of national fame will be featured and music and entertainment will be supplied by the Artists' Bureau of the National Broadcasting Company. Dancing.

Tuesday, June 30

Entire day reserved for departmental sessions of following national groups: National Newspaper Promotion Association, Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Public Utilities Advertising Association, Outdoor Advertising Associaton, Premium Advertising Association of America, Inc., Magazine Group, National Advertising Retail Dry Goods Association, sales promotion division; Industrial Advertising Conference, Direct Mail Advertising Association, Sales Executives Conference.

12:15 p. m.

Luncheon, Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association.

Speaker, James G. McDonald, member editorial staff, the New York Times, former director, Foreign Policy Association, former High Commissioner to League of Nations on Placement of Jewish Refugees.

Luncheon, sales promotion division, National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Luncheon, Public Utilities Advertising Association.

Speaker, Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president, William Filene's Sons, Boston.

2:30 p. m.

Old-time Vermont Sugaring-off Party for women—real snow—real sap.

Special Note—Advertising Club of Boston has arranged a number of interesting sightseeing trips throughout the city of Boston at various periods in the day for women guests and others.

7 p. m.

Moonlight boat sail down Boston Harbor for all registered delegates.

Wednesday, July 1

9:30 a. m.

Advertising Club activities conference, under the sponsorship of the Council on Advertising Clubs and the Women's Counsel on Advertising Clubs.

Several departmental sessions also will be held Wednesday morning.

12:15 p. m.

Closing general session luncheon, Ball Room, Hotel Statler.

Speakers

Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.; subject, "The Master Key in Business: Sensing What People Want."

David Sarnoff, president, Radio Corporation of America.

4 p. m.

Annual business meeting, Advertising Federation of America.

Wednesday evening will be left open so that visiting delegates may plan their own entertainment.

Thursday, July 2

Arrangements have been made for reduced rates on sight-seeing tours to points of historical interest in the vicinity of Boston, including Lexington and Concord; the South Shore, visiting Quincy, Fore River Shipyards, Marshfield, Duxbury, Fall River, New Bedford, Plymouth; and the North Shore, visiting Gloucester, Salem, Magnolia, Beverly, Ipswich, Newburyport, Rockport.

Artists' Plight In Britain Laid To Oversupply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A "New Deal" for artists is needed, it was revealed at the annual general meeting of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution recently.

Distress among artists, according to Sir Reginald Blomfield, well-known architect, is largely due to standardization, small houses, a modern culture which he described as a hand-to-mouth affair in which the ideals of the "humanist" are lost, and a strained and tense atmosphere in the home and the world in which art is given no serious attention.

Artists, he declared, have to compete with those of the past, and in his opinion dealers favor the past, even the second-rate past as against the present.

There should be some means of limiting the number of art students, instead of encouraging almost everybody to study, Sir William Llewellyn, president of the Royal Academy and chairman of the meeting, contended. Young men, he said, are having the study of art made easy for them, are pouring into the profession by the aid of scholarships, find themselves unable to make a livelihood, and fall back, still young, on the Benevolent Institution.

Fish Food Houses Ready For Admen's Onslaught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVERE, Mass., June 3—Reminiscent of the day 50,000 clams, to say nothing of hundreds of lobsters and fish, were consumed by more than 1000 hungry advertisers here in 1911, local fish food houses are preparing for another onslaught for 1936.

Although there will be no official "Clam Bake" this year, as in 1911, it is expected "Old Guard" members returning will trek back to Revere for some of their "shore dinners."

An Ocean Holiday for $2.00

BOSTON to PROVINCETOWN on the Luxurious Liner S. S. STEEL PIER

Sail 10 A. M. Daily from Long Wharf, foot of State Street. Return 7:45 P. M. Deck games, entertainment, dancing on board. Restaurant, Cafeteria. Two hours ashore at historic Provincetown New England's finest 1-day vacation. Bring the family—children, 5-12, half fare, under 5, free. Send for free cruise map and booklet.

CAPE COD STEAMSHIP CO.
131 State Street, Boston Phone HUBbard 2650
MOONLIGHT MELODY CRUISE 9 to 12 P. M.
Every Wed., Fri.—$2 per couple
Starting June 10

U. S. Regulation Of Advertising Urged by Kobak

By Edgar Kobak
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Advertising Federation of America, Vice-President, Lord and Thomas, New York
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-five years ago organized advertising began a crusade in Boston for "Truth-in-Advertising." Too many business men were taking advantage of advertising, a comparatively new tool in the field of distribution. A crusade was needed to get the offenders in line and to tell the consumer that business was cleaning its advertising house. That the crusade was successful is not news.

Now, after 25 years, the Advertising Federation of America, the spearhead of organized advertising, again meets in Boston to celebrate the silver jubilee of this important movement. Leaders from many lines of business and men and women in all branches of advertising will rededicate the cause of "Truth-in-Advertising." The meetings will cover the past, present and future of advertising—not only as regards verity but also as regards to good taste and good practice.

Real Progress Made

Business has made great progress in the self-regulation of advertising, particularly in the past few years. Greater progress in each branch of industry is forecast in the next few years.

But since advertising and business know no state boundaries, desirable national legislation is needed to protect the great percentage of advertising which is honest. But this legislation endorsed by business is delayed by politics.

Speedy Action Needed

Business men, advertising people and the consumer can't wait—they are working together to develop practical plans for the proper control and regulation of advertising in a manner profitable to buyer and seller. This meeting in 1936 will develop plans and inspire speedy action. Crusades such as this one profit everyone.

Asks Regulation

Edgar Kobak
Chairman of Federation Board; Vice-President, Lord & Thomas

Texas Delegation 'High Hat' Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 3—Despite the boisterous arrival of the Lone Star delegation in Boston in 1911 with their broad-rimmed hats, and "Yipee-eee-eees" the Texans proved most meticulous about their garb for every occasion.

Said one Boston paper of these "Southern Gentlemen":

"Just to show the Easterners that Texas folk knew about swallow-tail coats and silk toppers, the whole Texas delegation attended Keith's Theater last night (Aug. 2, 1911) garbed in full dress."

Farmers Given Early Credit For Ad-Truth Drives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 3—Fraudulent advertising, which reached a large number of farmers in 1880 is contended by certain advertisers today to have been the original motivating force behind the "clean up advertising" drives.

Records show, that an editor of a farm journal in 1880 called his staff together one day and proposed to them that they so guarantee the reliability of the advertisements they printed that the paper would be willing to pay any reader the amount of money he lost by answering one of their printed ad's.

This record reveals the farmers to be in the fore in the movement for truth, as maintained by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, in his speech from Washington during the Sunday, May 24, national broadcast.

Despite the farm editor's desire to hold to true advertising there is no available record of the banding together of farm journals to stamp out the dishonest advertiser.

When in Boston Take 2 Hour Sail to
Nantasket Beach
Delightful Harbor Sail
50¢ Round Trip
Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Co. 7 Rowes Wharf Boston
HUBbard 1000

2 minutes . . . to learn how to make movies in black-and-white or full color with Ciné-Eight

CINÉ-KODAK EIGHT
The real economy movie maker. Makes 20 to 30 movie scenes on a single roll of film.

IT'S amazingly simple to make home movies with a Ciné-Kodak Eight. We can show you how in 2 minutes—and the cost is less than 10¢ a shot. Then, for a few cents more per scene, you can enjoy gorgeous, full-color movies with Eastman's new *Kodachrome* Film.

Visit our projection room, see movies made by Ciné-Kodak Eight. No obligation, of course.

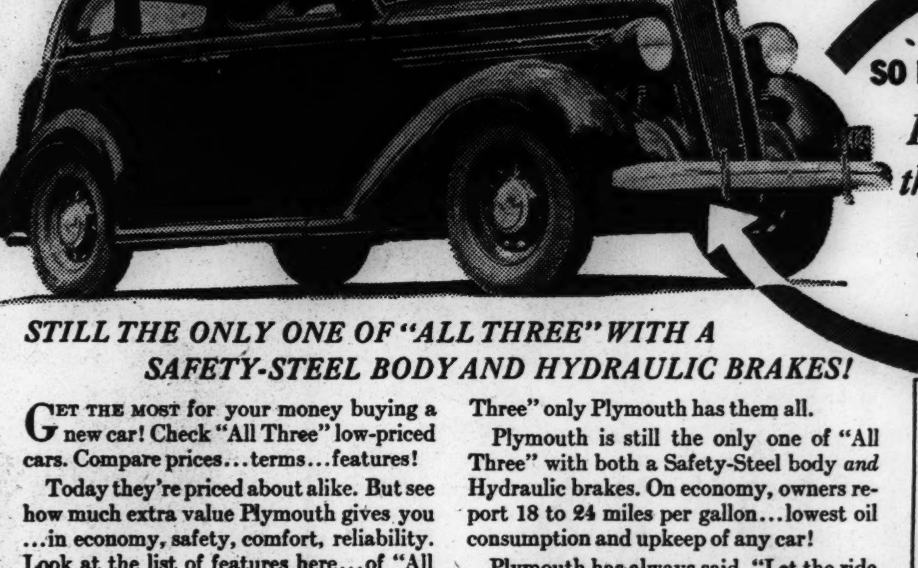
Your Ciné-Kodak may be purchased on terms you will find convenient.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th, 745 Fifth Avenue, 235 West 23rd Street
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.

CHECK THE PRICES OF "ALL THREE"
BEFORE YOU BUY ANY LOW-PRICED CAR!

PLYMOUTH $510* — 113 INCH WHEELBASE
CAR "A" $495* — 109 INCH WHEELBASE
CAR "B" $510* — 112 INCH WHEELBASE
*LIST PRICE AT MAIN FACTORY



WITH PRICES SO NEARLY THE SAME... *It will pay you, more than ever, to check the Extra Value in this big Plymouth!*

STILL THE ONLY ONE OF "ALL THREE" WITH A SAFETY-STEEL BODY AND HYDRAULIC BRAKES!

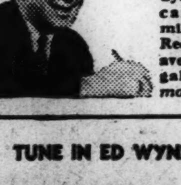
GET THE MOST for your money buying a new car! Check "All Three" low-priced cars. Compare prices...terms...features!

Today they're priced about alike. But see how much extra value Plymouth gives you ...in economy, safety, comfort, reliability. Look at the list of features here...of "All Three" only Plymouth has them all.

Plymouth is still the only one of "All Three" with both a Safety-Steel body *and* Hydraulic brakes. On economy, owners report 18 to 24 miles per gallon...lowest oil consumption and upkeep of any car!

Plymouth has always said, "Let the ride and performance decide." Ask any Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer to arrange a test.

PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION



CHECKED COSTS ON 24 MILLION MILES
A. J. TOWAR, Detroit, Pres., Yellow-Drive-It-Yourself System, Inc., says, "Our cars covered about 24 million miles in 15 years. Records show Plymouths average 19 to 21 miles per gallon . . . *several miles more than our other cars!*"

$25 A MONTH

EASY TO BUY—$25 a month buys a new Plymouth. Commercial Credit Co. offers Chrysler, Dodge, De Soto dealers terms that make Plymouth easy to buy.

Look at these Plus Features!
Safety-Steel Body
Double-Action Hydraulic Brakes
Floating Power Engine Mountings
Calibrated Ignition
Full-Length Water Jackets
Directional Water Circulation
Balanced Weight and Spring Action
Greatest Total Length of Springs
6-Cylinder "L-Head" Engine Simplicity
Highest Compression . . . Regular Gas!
Light-Weight Aluminum Alloy Pistons
Four Piston Rings (instead of three)
Four Main Bearing Crankshaft
Air-Cooled Clutch
Easiest Steering
113-Inch Wheelbase!

$510 AND UP, LIST AT FACTORY, DETROIT SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA

TUNE IN ED WYNN TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8:30 E.S.T., N.B.C. RED NETWORK

CHRYSLER, DODGE AND DE SOTO DEALERS

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

Beginnings of Truth in Advertising

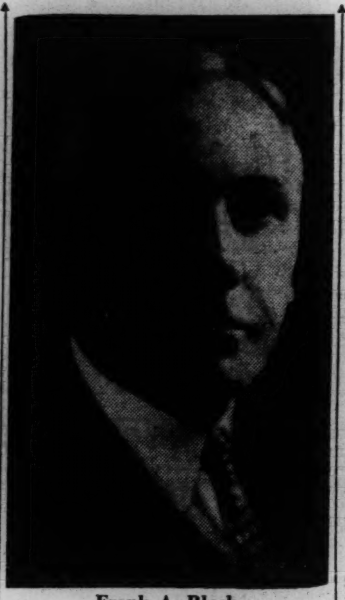
By Frank A. Black
Treasurer, Advertising Federation of America, Chairman, National Silver Jubilee Committee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who can say when this movement started? Like most important things it probably had obscure beginnings long before it was dignified by the name of a movement.

Undoubtedly, since advertising began, there have been conscientious individuals striving for improvement in its sincerity and reliability.

Every veteran advertising man remembers the pungent attacks on "fake" advertising made by John Adams Thayer and by Thomas Balmer as early as 1903 and perhaps before. Undoubtedly the need for reform was actually the prime factor in bringing about the formation of the first organization of clubs which was the forerunner of our present Advertising Federation of America.



Frank A. Black

First Step Taken in Boston

However, the first definite tangible step taken in the direction of reform by organized advertising—at least the first of which we have any record—was taken at the annual convention of the federation (then the Associated Advertising Clubs of America) held in Boston in 1911. At this convention, Sam Dobbs of Atlanta, then president of the A. A. C. of A., and always an evangelist, made a stirring plea for the enlistment of organized advertising in a movement to reform its own industry. His appeal was backed up by such trenchant tongues as those of the late Charles Zueblin, a famous crusader; and of James Schermerhorn, publisher of the Detroit Times at that time, who, for years had practiced what he preached to the detriment of his own pocket book.

Fell on Fertile Soil

The words of these eloquent speakers did not fall on barren ground. Returning from Boston filled with conviction, William H. Ingersoll, then president of the Advertising Men's League of New York (forerunner of the present Advertising Club of New York), immediately appointed a vigilance committee of that club headed by Alfred W. McCann, which committee proceeded to stir up things in the metropolis in great style.

George W. Coleman, successor to Dobbs as national president, was so impressed by the work of the New York committee, that he appointed the first National Vigilance Committee in 1912, with Mr. McCann as its militant chairman. Later, Mr. McCann, with his hands full of the fight in New York City, retired in favor of Harry D. Robbins of New York, who carried on the national work for several years until he was succeeded by Merle Sidener of Indianapolis.

Co-operating with the national committee in those early days were state and local vigilance committees in whose membership may be found the names of many advertising men of prominence, then and now. Under Mr. Sidener's guidance the name "Vigilance" was eventually superseded by the more pleasing one of "Better Business."

H. J. Kenner, one of the earliest to make vigilance work his profession, came from Minneapolis to serve as paid secretary of the national committee. From then on the work was one of organization and development and out of it all came as a monument to the efforts of organized advertising the extremely efficient chain of Better Business Bureaus covering most of our principal cities, and the present National Better Business Bureau with its headquarters in New York.

Way Not Always Smooth

However, the "Truth in Advertising" movement did not progress nearly as rapidly and as smoothly as does this story. Born in Boston in 1911, it was not christened until after the Dallas Convention of 1912, when the National Publicity Committee, headed by Richard H. Waldo, then of Good Housekeeping, submitted a design for the now universally known truth emblem, which was unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the A. A. C. of A.

It was at the next national convention in Baltimore in 1913 that the infant took its first tottering steps forward. The atmosphere of the Baltimore convention was that of a revival meeting. So evident was this that William Shaw of the Christian Endeavor World of Boston, in his stirring talk for the "Religious Press," said that he had been attending religious conventions for years but that he had never found so much real religion in any convention as he had in that advertising meeting.

Adopted a Code

The real essence of the Baltimore convention is to be found in the "Declaration of Principles," signed by representatives of the following advertising interests presented there: Advertising Agencies, Agricultural Publications, Directories, General Advertisers, Magazines, Newspapers, Outdoor Advertising Printing and Engraving, Religious Press, Retail Advertisers, Technical Publications, Trade Press, and Specialty Advertising.

Three men signed this declaration for each interest and among these names we find those of many of the best-known men in the industry. A few paragraphs from this declaration will serve to index the whole. For instance:

Pertinent Planks

"We believe in truth, the cornerstone of all honorable and successful business, and we pledge ourselves each to one and one to all, to make this the foundation of our dealings, to the end that our mutual relations may become still more harmonious and efficient.

"We believe in truth, not only in the printed word, but in every phase of business connected with the creation, publication and dissemination of advertising.

"We believe in upholding the hands worthy to be upheld, and we believe that each and every member owes a duty to this association of enforcing the code of morals based on truth in advertising and truth and integrity in all functions pertaining thereto."

Its Main Purpose

The main purpose of this "Declaration of Principles" was to recommend that the Associated Advertising Clubs of America should establish a permanent authenticated commission representing the advertising interests signing the declaration, in which commission these interests could work jointly for "the promotion of efficient advertising" and "where abuses occur to deal fearlessly for their correction, realizing that only by this united effort no loophole will be left through which the unfair practitioner may escape."

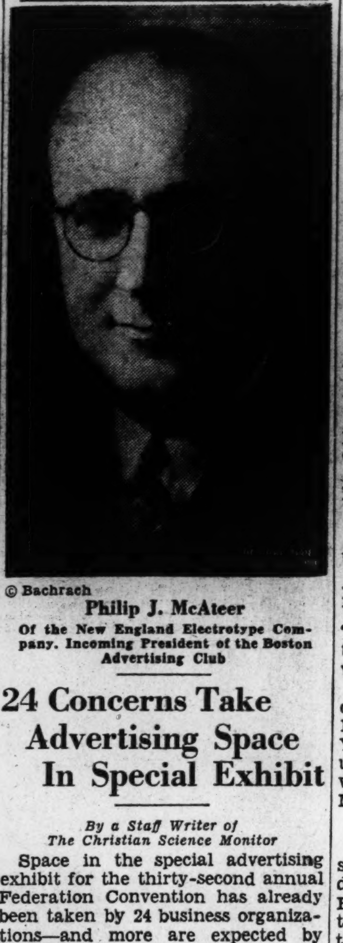
The declaration further recommended that "into these departmental organizations be admitted as members only those who can meet the qualifications established by the duly authorized commissions or investigating body."

Again, "we indorse the work of the National Vigilance Committee" and "we believe it to be the duty of every advertising interest to submit problems regarding questionable advertising to this Commission and to the National Vigilance Committee."

Asks for Co-operation

The ideals expressed at Baltimore were consummated at the next annual convention at Toronto in 1914, under the presidency of William Woodhead of San Francisco. On a convention program drawn up by a committee headed by John K. Allen of The Christian Science Monitor of Boston, each department held its own meeting, prepared and presented its own standards of practice, and were all united in forming a new and important division of organized advertising, known as the National Commission of the Associated Advertising Clubs. William H. Ingersoll of New York, was the first chairman of this commission which was often referred to as the "Supreme Court of Advertising."

Arranger



© Bachrach

Philip J. McAteer

Of the New England Electrotype Company. Incoming President of the Boston Advertising Club

24 Concerns Take Advertising Space In Special Exhibit

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Space in the special advertising exhibit for the thirty-second annual Federation Convention has already been taken by 24 business organizations—and more are expected by June 28.

"The committee feels that this exhibit offers a splendid opportunity to reach a selected advertising group gathered from all parts of the country," said Philip J. McAteer, incoming president of the Boston Advertising Club and vice-president of the committee on local arrangements.

Mr. McAteer and his exhibition committee chairman, Arthur V. Howland, of the Tileston & Hollingsworth Paper Company, estimate that 50,000 extra tickets will be distributed, besides those to the convention group and local advertisers.

The exhibit will occupy space in the Statler ballroom foyer, half of the street floor lobby, and such other space as can be secured. Included among those who have taken space are:

Western Union, Barta Press, Latern Club of Boston, Atlantic Monthly, American Type Founders, Machine Composition Company, National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting Company, Robertson Paper Box Company, New England Electrotype Company, Thomas Groom & Co., Advertising and Selling, McGraw-Hill, Forbes Lithograph Company, Home Educational Service, S. D. Warren Paper Company, Livermore & Knight, Stetson Press, International Printing Ink, Tileston & Hollingsworth Company, Rapid Service Press and Display Guild, Printer's Ink Publishing Co., The National Process Co.

British 'Impressed' By U. S. Advertising Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3 — When the English delegates returned home after the Boston Convention a quarter century ago, a number of them said they were distinctly "impressed" by "remarkable" development of electrical advertising signs in New York City, it was shown here by a search of old newspaper files.

Printer's Ink Led Fight for 'Truth In Advertising'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Printer's Ink, trade journal, a prominent leader from the first in the fray against dishonest advertising, celebrates with the Advertising Federation of America the past quarter century of advancement of Truth-in-Advertising.

When the opening shot was fired at the Boston convention, John Irving Romer, editor of Printer's Ink, and his colleagues, 10 strong, left the convention convinced that "honesty" was the policy they would publicize with every effort they could muster.

How to get results was the next problem.

Legislation Logical Way

"Legislation," said Mr. Romer, "is the logical way".

Research into laws passed by Massachusetts in 1902 and by New York in 1904 brought the report of "toothless." The next problem, then, was to frame a model statute with "teeth" in it.

Printer's Ink secured the services of Harry D. Nims in the autumn of 1911. Mr. Nims, a well-known New York lawyer and an authority on unfair business practices, prepared what is now known as Printer's Ink Model Statute.

Seed Was Sown

The seed was sown. The idea spread and was taken up immediately by George W. Coleman of Boston, newly elected president of the National Advertising Clubs for the Dallas convention and other forceful leaders for "Truth."

"Fred E. Johnston, president of the Dallas Advertising League, which club had captured the 1912 convention," says R. W. Palmer in his recent Printer's Ink story, "asserted that 'if the Associated Advertising Clubs of America do nothing else at their next annual meeting but take up this matter and act upon it vigorously, and see that the proper laws are passed whereby these grafters may be brought to justice immediately, they will have done a great work, and I hope this action will be taken by the Dallas convention.'"

Ohio First to Respond

As soon as 1913, Ohio, as the first state to respond, put the statute into effect. Already there were active vigilance committees in major cities stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. These helped to keep the matter before legislators and the public.

"By 1921," Mr. Palmer says, "21 states had adopted the law, while 16 others had laws based on the Model Statute but weakened by qualifying phrases. Three more states were added by 1929, and one other between that year and this, 1936."

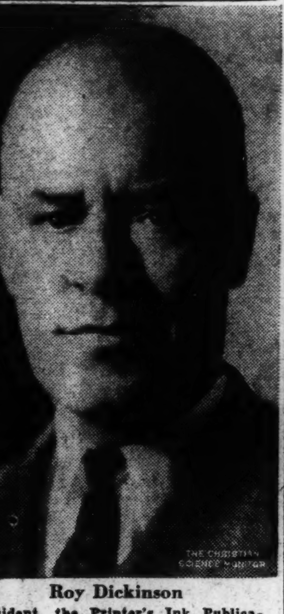
The Model Statute

Today—25 states in all support the Printer's Ink Model Statute, which stated:

"Any person, firm, corporation or association who, with intent to sell, or in any wise dispose of merchandise, securities, service or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation or association, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or an interest therein, makes, publishes, or disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, circulated or placed before the public in this State, in a newspaper, or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

States which have passed this statute are: Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Editor



Roy Dickinson

President, the Printer's Ink Publications; Member "Old Guard" Reunion Committee

Boston Ad Club Has 330-Page Book On 1911 Convention

"When you come to Boston this year, don't miss the Boston Advertising Club's giant 330-page scrapbook of complete clippings, speeches and photos of the 1911 convention," urged Frank A. Black, National Silver Jubilee chairman, today at the Hotel Statler club rooms.

The book, each page large enough to hold an entire newspaper page of print, was compiled by Irving W. Humphry, historian of the 1911 convention. Mr. Humphry gathered clippings from all sections of the United States, Canada and even Great Britain in pasting up his book.

The scrap-book is the most complete chronicle of the 1911 "Truth-in-Advertising" convention that has been gathered. Here speeches, inspirational and humorous, are recorded. Messages to and from the President of the United States are printed. Every social event is covered thoroughly, from boat rides and ball games to the clambake and watermelon feed.

Independence Urged As Aim for Papers

"The most prosperous paper in the country could be put out of business by 20 retail merchants getting together and withdrawing their advertising," stated Charles H. Grasty, then publisher of the Baltimore Sun in a speech before the 7th Annual Advertising Convention in Boston Aug. 4, 1911.

"No paper can gain, perhaps no paper can maintain, the prestige necessary to make it a first rate advertising medium," he held "without being independent to all those ulterior influences to which journalism is intrinsically subject—among which its advertising influence is at once the most seductive and most deadly.

"I think the greatest good accomplished by the Boston convention was through the promotion of the idea of openness and honesty in all the relations between the buyers and sellers."

Faneuil Hall Bids Advertisers Back to Scene of Truth Start

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If two words are heard more than any others in Boston these days, they are, "Welcome Advertisers!"

"Although Bostonians may be considered traditionally conservative," says Frank A. Black, chairman of the National Committee on the Truth Jubilee, "the welcome, the entertainment, and the business programs planned for the thirty-second annual conclave are far from conservative, and are traditional only so far as we desire to emulate and excel the 1911 convention."

From the opening meeting in Faneuil Hall, where the official Jubilee of the Truth-in-Advertising Movement will take place Sunday afternoon, to the moments of relaxation at the ball parks, or at the beaches, the Boston arrangement committee under Mr. Black and his lieutenants is reported "to have the situation well in hand."

Maple Sugar Camp

For instance, for the women, there will be an old fashioned Vermont "sugaring off" party where the visitors will have opportunity to watch the maple sap boil, then have it poured on snow for them to eat as maple sugar candy.

"Snow?—and in July?"

Oh yes indeed, the New Englanders apparently forget nothing at their conventions. Already a cold storage house in one of the suburbs is storing snow by the ton.

Where southern advertisers from Georgia sent a whole car load of watermelons eagerly devoured by the 2260 registered delegates—and, it is suspected, a few hundred Bostonians whose mouths watered at the thought of "a whole car load of melons"—this year the northerners "treat."

Rumor has it the Governor of Vermont may arrive to assist in the "sugaring off."

Bay and Shore

Then there is a moonlight sail planned—weather permitting—down Boston Harbor, in and out of the picturesque islands and past the blinking, twinkling buoys and light houses.

Old timers from the 1911 convention will reunite at a special function headed by Roy Dickinson, president of Printer's Ink Publishing Company.

On Tuesday, arranged to fit into a day brimmed with departmental meetings, sightseeing tours of historic Boston are scheduled. Bunker Hill monument (walk up if you like—but you have to walk down) Paul Revere's house, the "One if by land, and two if by sea" North Church, King's Chapel, Granary Burial Ground, Boston Common (camping ground of the British), and Harvard University, soon to hold its three-hundredth anniversary celebration, will be visited.

Museums and Wharves

For those who like museums—which are always cool inside—the Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Fogg Museum of Art and the Boston Atheneum stand with open doors.

For the land-locked midwesterner, a trip to Boston's fish piers, old in history, yet modern in appliances, is an added feature.

Monday evening's banquet—where it is understood all serious speech-making is taboo—will be followed by a dance, and entertainment of "the lightest order" will be provided by the National Broadcasting Company.

Business Meetings

Guest privileges are provided at nearby country clubs, as well as bus and automobile trips up Boston's North Shore, and down the South Shore to such spots as Plymouth Rock, the Daniel Webster House, Myles Standish Monument, the House of Seven Gables, Wayside Inn, and picturesque Marblehead and Gloucester Harbors.

But lest the delegates are led to believe it is to be a convention of "all play and no work," departmental chairmen report that they have scheduled one of the most progressive programs ever attempted. And in addition there is the celebration of a quarter century of the progress of "Truth-in-Advertising."

Four full days are planned, and Boston's "Welcome" mat is already out.

The Advertising Man

By Nixon Waterman

(Republished from The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 3, 1911)

Who is it makes the wheels go round and keeps the paper going?
Who is it makes "Good Times" abound, their gold gifts bestowing?
Who is it fills the busy hive with happiness and honey?
Who makes the publisher to thrive and lines his purse with money?

Oh, think you 'tis the poet who his measured line rehearses?
"They say" he couldn't feed a cat on what he gets for verses.
Oh, think you 'tis the writers of the essay and the story?
No, such as they could hardly make a paper, hunky-dory.

Alas! ye writers grave and gay, ye funny-men and solemn,
Who seem to like to spread yourselves o'er column after column,
'Twere well for you to bear in mind, ye namby-pamby quillers,
That all the many things you pen are simply used for "fillers."

But, oh! there is a fellow who holds others in his power;
An "Ode to Spring" he side-tracks for an ad, for shoes or flour;
The publisher who pays the freight, your themes but lightly prizing.
Bows down before this splendid man who brings him advertising.

And so, good writers, one and all, if 'tis your lofty mission
To see your stuff in big, bold type and a "preferred" position,
Your chance for winning wealth and fame on "literature" don't risk it,
But hustle out and get an ad, for beans or bonds or biscuit.

Book to Summarize Long Struggle For 'Truth in Advertising'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Fighting for Truth," a book on the growth, maturity, and future of the Truth-in-Advertising Movement, by H. J. Kenner, general manager of the New York Better Business Bureau, according to latest reports, will not be available until September, but brief synopses are to be on hand for delegates to the Boston convention.

Mr. Kenner was requested to write the history of this movement that has swept the nation for the past 25 years, by the A. F. A. Through his connection with Better Business Bureaus since their inception, Mr. Kenner was seen to be the logical author of such a book.

Describing the early work of Samuel C. Dobbs in chapter three, titled "Marshalling the Army," Mr. Kenner says:

"Clearly the early pages of the Truth in Advertising saga were written during the two years of the Dobbs leadership of the national advertising association. Before publisher's conventions, advertising and business groups, from one end of the country to the other, he talked about advertising and better advertising, organization and still bigger organization, to wage the war along the lines which he believed were clean-cut and definite. He called dishonest advertisers by name; he showed examples of their advertisements; he called a spade a spade."

The "March of Truth" NBC national broadcast was made up largely from material Mr. Kenner had prepared for his book, and from that it may be seen that the book includes the major phases of the movement as well as intimate and interesting details meticulously gathered.

The manuscript is still in the hands of the author and publisher. The chapter headings of the book, however, give some idea of its contents. The headings are:

"The Fight for Truth; How the Movement Began; Marshalling the Army; Preparing for Action; Strengthening the Foundations; Building for Truth, Plus Efficiency; Greater Machinery of Truth Work; Blocking Blue Sky Promoters; Buccaneers and Bucketeers; Fraud-Fighting Goes Educational; Old Stock Swindles, New Land Frauds; Routing the Tipster Sheets; Business and Government Join Hands; Modernizing Fraud-Fighting Machinery; War on Wastrels of Confidence; (Commercial and Merchandise Rackets); Protecting the Merchandise Consumer; the Growth of Business Standards; Making Standards Work; Fair Practice Standards Here and Abroad; Advertising Media on Guard; and Now, Some Truths About Advertising."

VERY BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED SILK FOULARDS

The patterns and colors are luxurious beyond description and are exclusive with Finchley. Each tie is hand-tailored with special all-fold construction to insure perfect knotting. Usually, ties like these sell for a much higher price.

$2.50

Finchley

19 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago :: 564 Fifth Ave., New York

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STEP "RIGHT" INTO White Fabric Shoes

TRIMMED WITH PATENT LEATHER

$8.75 pair

We're ready for a whiter shoe season than ever. Plenty of styles for every summer frock, and plenty of time ahead to wear them. These shoe fashions reflect a gay summer.

PUMPS, STRAPS, TIES HIGH OR LOW HEELS

They're cool and comfortable, and as easy to keep fresh looking as the crisp frocks you wear them with. You may have them tinted to match your frock, if you prefer, for a small additional charge.

Shoes, Third Floor.

CHICAGO

WIEBOLDT'S

CHICAGO

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"COLD ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH"

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Coolerator

THE MODERN ICE REFRIGERATOR

WILMETTE ICE CO.

733 Main Street · Wil. 53

Prize Essayists To Be in Boston For 'Ad' Awards

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement of prize winners in the nation-wide essay contest, sponsored by Advertising Age in high schools and colleges for the purpose of outlining the place and purpose of advertising in America, will be made at one of the large convention meetings, with the presentation to the convention of the winners, who will be brought to Boston as part of their prize-winning award.

The contest, which ended May 15, was divided into two classes. One, open to undergraduates in colleges and universities, will be a prize of $250 for the best essay of not more than 1500 words on "The Economic Value of Advertising."

The other, for high school students, is a similar award of $250 for an 1200-word essay on "How Advertising Helps the Consumer." Second prize in each group is $100; third, $50; and there are 10 additional prizes of $10 each.

A jury of 14 advertising men, representing every national association in the advertising field, including Federation President Chester Lang, and Edgar Kobak, chairman of the federation board of directors, are judging the entries.

Others on this jury include:

Ken R. Dyke, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.; chairman, Association of National Advertisers.

Raymond Rubicam, Young and Rubicam; chairman, American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Leo Fitzpatrick, WJR, Detroit; president, National Association of Broadcasters.

W. Rex Bell, Arbee Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.; president, Outdoor Advertising Association of America.

Frank Braucher, Crowell Publishing Co.; president, Periodical Publishers Association.

J. S. Roberts, Retail Credit Co., Atlanta; president, Direct Mail Advertising Association.

Everit Terhune, Boot and Shoe Recorder; president, Associated Business Papers, Inc.

P. L. Thomson, Western Electric Co.; president, Audit Bureau of Circulations.

R. Davison, New Jersey Zinc Co.; president, National Industrial Advertisers Association.

G. D. Crain Jr.; publisher, Advertising Age.

Women as Speakers Set Precedent At 1911 Boston Session

Women talking on advertising are no longer news—but when the 1911 Boston Advertising Convention announced two women speakers reporters arrived with sharpened pencils, delegates came timorously, left applauding.

Believed to be the first women ever to address an advertising convention Mrs. Helen Mar Shaw-Thomas of Chicago and Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams of Washington in their speeches were credited with inspiring and in those days, giving courage to other women interested in advertising.

Since the Boston convention a quarter century ago many women have come to conventions not only as "visiting wives" but as "participants."

In their talks before the Boston convention both Mrs. Shaw-Thomas and Mrs. Adams stressed the necessity for accuracy in advertising, the vital question and keynote of the day.

Mrs. Shaw-Thomson asserted that advertising carried by reputable publications was the consumer's safeguard and urged persons uncertain of the quality of their purchases to check personally with the publishers regarding the questionable advertisement.

Mrs. Adams recommended widespread and wise advertising in the South American and Latin American countries. She suggested sending an exposition ship—an idea developed at the 1910 Pan-American Trade Conference—to Latin and South America to aid in advertising goods from the United States.

Advertisers Stress Ten Major Themes

As newly elected president of the Associated Advertising Clubs in 1911, George W. Coleman reviewed the convention by stating there were 10 principal themes to which the meetings generally held.

These were:

Advertising Ethics.

Advertising to Sway Public Opinion.

Advertising and Daily Bread.

Advertising and Public Morals.

Advertising and Rural Standards of Living.

Advertising and Popular Credulity.

Advertising and Historic Reputations.

Advertising and Export Trade.

Newspapers and Civic Advancement.

Directors of the Boston Advertising Club

(Seated) Edmund Whitten, Arthur Sherrill, Allyn McIntire, President, Philip J. McAteer, Frank A. Black
(Standing) Louis Glaser, Herbert Farrier, Herbert Stevens, Oliver Drummond, Leonard Raymond, Bernard Donahue, Robert P. Tibolt

The 1935-36 directors of the Boston Advertising Club—minus three—are seated above. Missing are Cyrus Barnes, John E. Fontaine and Bennett Moore. The directors hold office until July 1 when they will be supplanted in part by a new board.

New members elected for 1936-37 are John E. Alcott, Henry G. Chambers, H. L. Gascoigne and Daniel Rochford.

Replacing President McIntire for 1936-37 is Philip J. McAteer, of the New England Electrotype Co. First vice-president, is Norman S. Rose, The Christian Science Monitor; treasurer, Frank A. Black, of Filene's; and secretary, Oliver M. Drummond of the Crowell Publishing Company.

President McIntire, of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, it is understood will hold office through the national convention, as it is the established custom of the retiring president of the association to attend the national ad-meet.

Silver Jubilee Committee Marks Its Main Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

Capper, Washington; Frank Carruthers, Denver; Ray Clayberger, New York City; George W. Coleman, Boston; G. D. Crain Jr., Chicago; W. C. D'Arcy, St. Louis; Howard Davis, New York City; Howard W. Dickinson, New York City; Roy Dickinson, New York City; John J. Dillon, New York City; Samuel C. Dobbs, Atlanta; Thomas Dreier, Melvin Village, N. H.; Elliot M. Epsteen, San Francisco; K. S. Fenwick, New York City; H. E. Fisk, Park S. Florea, Chicago; Judge E. Allen Frost, J. George Fredick, Chicago; George B. Gallup, Bradenton, Fla.; E. D. Gibbs, New York City; Edward L. Greene, New York City; A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Gilbert T. Hodges, New York City; Lou E. Holland, Kansas City, Mo.; Henry B. Humphrey, Boston; William H. Ingersoll, Fred E. Johnston, Dallas; Frederick C. Kendall, New York City; H. J. Kenner, New York City; Charles T. Kindt, Davenport, Iowa; H. N. Kirby, Jamaica, N. Y.; Wilson H. Lee, Orange, Conn.; Sam Leith, New York City; E. St. Elmo Lewis, Detroit; Fred Lockley, Portland Oregon; Walter J. McIndoe, New York City; Grosvenor D. Marcy, Boston; Mac Martin, Minneapolis; Frank E. Morrison, Brooklyn; Bert Moses, Rushville, Ind.; Jesse H. Neal, New York City; Arthur Newmyer, Washington; Harry D. Nims, Clyde Oswald, New York City; L. E. Pratt, New York City; Frank Presbrey, New York City; Smith B. Quayle, R. R. Shuman, Cincinnati; Marquis Regan, Harry D. Robbins, W. G. Rook, New York City; James Schermerhorn, A. L. Shuman, Detroit; William Shaw, Santa Monica; Merle Sidener, Indianapolis; Rowe Stewart, Harry Tipper, New York City; Gerald B. Wadsworth, Freeport, N. Y.; Richard H. Waldo, Harvey Wood, Chicago; C. K. Woodbridge, New York City; James C. Woodley, Evanston, Ill.; C. C. Younggreen.

Committee on the history of the Truth-In-Advertising movement: H. J. Kenner, chairman; Herbert S. Houston, J. George Frederick, Merle Sidener, Jesse H. Neal, Mac Martin, William H. Ingersoll, Wilson H. Lee, Thomas Dreier, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Earnest Elmo Calkins, Joseph H. Appel, John K. Allen, A. M. Candee, John J. Dillon, Fred E. Johnston, Howard W. Dickinson.

Committee to arrange special events in the advertising clubs throughout the anniversary year: Lou E. Holland, chairman; George W. Coleman, Arthur H. Brayton, ex-officio, Josephine Snapp, ex-officio, Rollin C. Ayres, O. C. Harn, Harry Tipper, Samuel C. Dobbs, James Schermerhorn.

Speakers' Committee: John Benson, chairman; Harry D. Nims, William C. D'Arcy, Edward L. Greene, A. L. Shuman, Gilbert T. Hodges, Ray Clayberger, H. E. Fisk, W. G. Rook, Gerald B. Wadsworth.

Committee on reunion of the old guard: E. St. Elmo Lewis, chairman; E. D. Gibbs, J. Montgomery Brown, Frank E. Morrison, Rowe Stewart, Park S. Florea, Lou E. Holland, C. K. Woodbridge, S. E. Leith, C. H. Brockhagen, John Clyde Oswald, L. E. Pratt, Harry D. Robbins, Judge E. Allen Frost, K. S. Fenwick, Tilton Bell, Arthur Newmeyer.

Advertisers of World Turn Eyes To Boston Anniversary Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

sel, Westchester County Publishers, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y.; Herman Hettinger, professor of marketing, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Pennsylvania University; Thomas Brown of Jordan Marsh Company, Boston. Other departmental groups will have equally distinguished speakers.

Club Management

On Wednesday morning will be held the Advertising Club Activities Conference under the sponsorship of the Council on Advertising Clubs and the Women's Council on Advertising Clubs. Affiliated Advertising Clubs throughout the country look to the A. F. A. as their national headuarters and this meeting provides their opportunity for the discussion of problems in club management and other matters of mutual interest. Large delegations from clubs in nearly every section of the country have already signified their intention to be in Boston for the 1936 meeting.

At the Wednesday luncheon Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., will speak on the subject of "The Master Key in Business: Sensing What People Want." David Sarnoff, president Radio Corporation of America, will also address this session.

On Wednesday afternoon the annunal business meeting of the A. F. A. is to be held.

Honor for Old Guard

During the entire convention, members of the Old Guard, the 25 year veterans of organized advertising, will receive special attention. They are to have a jubilee celebration of their own, replete with inspirational speakers who will revive the crusading spirit of 1911. E. St. Elmo Lewis of Detroit is chairman of the reunion committee.

England will send its quota of delegates, and there may be distinguished visitors from other countries. Gilbert T. Hodges, member of the executive board of the New York Sun, has been appointed chairman of the Committee for the Reception of Overseas Visitors. The overseas delegation will include advertising men who were present at the historic Boston convention of 1911.

All of New England shares in the hospitality extended through the Boston convention. The six Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Isladn and Connecticut signed the joint invitation to the A. F. A. and its members and friends. The New England Council is actively participating in convention plans and promotion of attendance.

Wide Program Outlined

The Silver Jubilee Committee, under the chairmanship of Frank A. Black of Boston, has general supervision of all activities in observance of the 25th anniversary of the Truth in Advertising Movement. The General Program Committee is headed by Mason Britton, senior vice-president of McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New York.

Frank C. Hamilton, president of the Advertising Club of St. Louis, has been promoting attendance from among the Advertising Clubs throughout the country in the past six months, as chairman of the National Attendance Committee.

Entertainment galore will be provided for the convention delegates. The Advertising Club of Boston, one of the strongest and oldest of the Federation's member clubs, acting as official host to the visitors, has already planned many attractive events in true New England fashion. Sightseeing trips and entertainment will find the free time of every delegate who will take advantage of it.

On Tuesday, old-time Vermont Sugaring-Off Party for women; on Tuesday and Thursday will be sight-seeing tours through historical Boston locale, and on Tuesday evening will be a moonlight sail down Boston Harbor.

The Hotel Statler will be the official headquarters of the convention and has already reported several hundred advance room registrations. All signs point to the most successful advertising convention in many years .A record attendance of A. F. A. delegates is anticipated to help celebrate the federation's tnirty-second birthday and the twenty-fifth anniversary of its great contribution to organized advertising—the Truth in Advertising Movement.

Coleman Won Presidency In 1911 by 167 Votes

George W. Coleman, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, won the presidency of the national organization in 1911 by 167 votes.

H. S. Houston, of New York, chairman of the executive committee, was runner-up.

Committee Plans U. S. Greeting For Overseas Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—The Gilbert T. Hodges official Reception Committee for Overseas Visitors is making its final plans for the reception, and entertainment of the foreign delegation.

Mr. Hodges, who is a member of the Executive Board of the New York Sun, has as members of his committee:

Mr. McIntire, vice president, Pepperell Manufacturing Company; Vice Chairman.

E. St. Elmo Lewis, Detroit, chairman of the Reunion of the Old Guard.

Herbert S. Houston, president, Cosmos Newspaper Syndicate, a former president of the A. F. A.

S. C. Dobbs, president of the U. S. Bond & Mortgage Corporation of Georgia, Atlanta, also a former A. F. A. president.

George W. Coleman, president of Ford Hall Forum, Boston, former A. F. A. president.

C. K. Woodbridge, New York, vice president of Arbuckle Brothers, former A. F. A. president.

Henry B. Humphrey, chairman of the board, H. B. Humphrey Company, Boston.

James Wright Brown, publisher, Editor & Publisher, New York.

H. B. LeQuatto, president, Advertising Club of New York, and president of Churchill-Hall, Inc.

Malcolm Muir, president, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

Rita Otway, president, Advertising Women of New York.

Stanley Resor, president, J. Walter Thompson Company.

H. K. McCann, president, McCann-Erickson Co., Inc., New York.

E. S. Friendly, Business Manager of the Sun and chairman of the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Alice M. McCoart, secretary, Federation's First District, Providence.

Fred E. Johnston, president, Johnston Advertising Company, Dallas, Texas.

Polly Peters, chairman, On-to-Boston Committee, Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women.

Lee H. Bristol, vice-president, Bristol-Myers Company.

J. J. Hartigan, vice-president, Adcraft Club of Detroit.

Harvey R. Young, Advertising Manager, Columbus Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio.

Newspaper Ad Group Started 1910

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soon after the Omaha convention, of what was then known as the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, a handful of newspaper advertising managers, who had attended the convention and had first met at a round-table convention luncheon, decided to meet again.

This second meeting was probably the start of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association. The records do not reveal the names of these advertising pioneers, nor do the records tell which one suggested a permanent organization.

Ranks Augmented

Nevertheless, this small group was augmented the following year (1911) by additional newspapermen who had heard from some of those present of the benefits to be derived by the frank exchange of opinions. Soon there was a sufficient number to organize what was first called the Newspaper Departmental of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

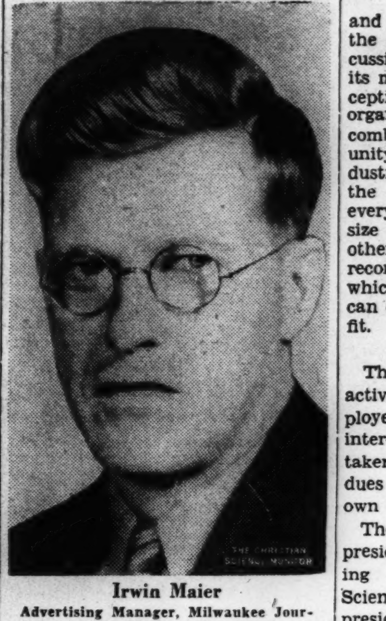
This departmental attracted the attention of such men as A. L. Shumen, advertising manager, Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Charlie Miller, then of the Birmingham (Ala.) News; Walter G. Bryant, Frank T. Carroll, Ralph W. Perry, Don Bridge, Harvey R. Young, George W. Preston, Joe W. Simpson, Harry T. Watts, Frank E. Tripp, George M. Burbach, Arthur L. Poorman, Frank D. Webb and others, many of whom are active today on prominent papers throughout the country.

Dramatic Action

Those early days were full of dramatic action. As these newspapermen exchanged ideas and opinions, rate discussions brought a battle-royal between the flat-rate exponents and those who believed in the sliding scale. Finally a "Standard of Practice" was accepted and adopted by the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association for the purpose of benefiting all its members.

Last year Irwin Maier, advertising manager of the Milwaukee Journal, was elected president of the association. One of his first acts was to make the annual one-day fall meeting a two-day affair.

For the past 15 years the association has provided a complete, printed digest containing a report of all proceedings and sessions held during its conventions. Those members who are unable to attend, or who wish to have a record of what they had heard, can refer to the printed record. A stenographic report of every discussion and every address is printed immediately after a convention is over, and is in the hands of members within 30 days.



Irwin Maier
Advertising Manager, Milwaukee Journal, and President of Newspaper Advertising Executives Association

It is now the custom of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association to hold two meetings a year. The summer meeting is customarily held with the Advertising Federation of America and the fall meeting in October during the ABC Week in Chicago. Only in a few exceptions in the past have the annual spring meetings been held away from the Federation Convention.

Better Understanding

The purposes of organization of this unusual and exclusive national group of newspaper advertising and business managers and executives of newspapers are organized to foster a better understanding of newspaper advertising. It encourages better salesmanship in newspaper advertising. Members exchange ideas and solve timely problems pertaining to all phases, including retail, general, and classified advertising. Special surveys are conducted for the benefit of members during the course of the year. A monthly bulletin is printed and sent to its members, keeping contact and exploiting ideas, suggestions, and questions that come from within its own organization for the benefit of all of its members.

Problems pertinent to newspapers and applicable to every section of the country are scheduled for discussion at either its conventions or its monthly bulletins. It is the conception of those interested in the organization that only through a combined effort, co-operation and unity of all newspapers can the industry hope to overcome many of the present day difficulties, which every newspaper of small and large size must face at one time or another. A unified course of action is recommended on these problems, which members of the organization can either adopt or not, as they see fit.

Active Newspapermen

The officers of the association are active newspapermen. No one is employed as an outsider to promote the interest of the association. All funds taken in through its membership dues are spent for service for its own members.

The officers are: Irwin Maier president; Norman S. Rose, advertising manager of The Christian Science Monitor, executive vice-president; Irving C. Buntman, secretary and manager of Wisconsin Markets, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., secretary an dtreasurer.

The board of directors are: George J. Auer, vice-president of the New York Evening Journal; Chesser M. Campbell, advertising manager of the Chicago Tribune; Herbert S. Conlon, advertising manager of the Grand Rapids Press; Frank S. Hoy, business manager of the Lewiston Sun-Journal; Fred Pearce, advertising manager of the Altoona Mirror; A. L. Poorman, advertising manager of the Providence Journal-Bulletin; Carl P. Slane, publisher of the Peoria Journal-Transcript, and George G. Steele, advertising manager of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Rose is acting as chairman of the program committee for the Boston convention. The newspaper executives will hold executive sessions for its members on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. Only three outside speakers have been invited to address the convention, as the program is filled with topics and discussions assigned to members of the organization. There will be a general luncheon on Tuesday, June 30, in the Hotel Statler, to which all delegates attending the convention are cordially invited.

1911 Cost $20,200

What price "Truth"? Official figures show the cost of the 1911 Boston convention of advertisers to have been $20,200.

Zephyr Service TO DENVER

A gleam in the night! A silver streak as swift as lightning flashes across the countryside momentarily and is gone!

The Zephyr has passed by on its thrilling flight to Denver . . . more than a thousand miles from the towers of Chicago to Denver and the Rocky Mountains — just overnight.

Its schedule of 16 hours cuts the previous westbound running time by almost 12 hours. It maintains an average speed of 65 miles an hour . . . runs for hundreds of miles at better than 80 . . . sometimes 90.

ADVANCE ZEPHYR No. 1
Westbound
Lv. Chicago.......... 5:30 pm
Ar. Omaha........... 1:15 am
Ar. Denver........... 8:30 am

DAILY NO EXTRA FARE

ADVANCE ZEPHYR No. 10
Eastbound
Lv. Denver........... 4:00 pm
Ar. Omaha...........12:55 am
Ar. Chicago.......... 9:00 am

Last Sunday the Burlington Railroad inaugurated the first streamline train service between Chicago and Denver . . . the first 16-hour schedule — utilizing for this purpose its two great champions of the rail—the Mark Twain Zephyr and the Original Zephyr (which ran this course in 13 hours 5 minutes 2 years ago for a world non-stop record).

At the outset there will be coach accommodations only, with all seats subject to advance reservation. Free Pillows. Economy meals (35c supper and 25c breakfast). Hostesses. Radio. No extra fare. Tickets at the lowest coach fare of less than 2c a mile will be honored. Both trains completely air-conditioned, of course.

All Classes of Tickets are Good on the ADVANCE ZEPHYRS

By midsummer these ADVANCE ZEPHYRS will be replaced by wonderful new 12-car, 3000 horse-power DENVER ZEPHYRS designed especially for overnight service between Chicago and Colorado.

Built of stainless steel and Diesel-powered, their wider-than-standard equipment will include full-size commodious sleeping cars, full-length dining car, glass-encased lounging car, and many other remarkable travel innovations.

Burlington Route

F. F. JOHNSON, General Agent
Burlington Route
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL in the Human Heart

Perhaps half the disappointments in the world are occasioned by people trying to get more than they pay for. Regardless of the laws of economics, the striving for a bargain is ceaseless. Yet, the *dollar* sign is the *quality* sign. You get what you *pay* for. La Salle, for instance, is a *quality* car—built to the highest Cadillac standards. It does not sell—and *cannot* sell—in the low-price field. Yet, day after day, people try to find La Salle quality in the price range below. Of course, they are disappointed. If you want La Salle style, beauty and quality, you must buy a La Salle. There is no substitute.

Monthly payments to suit your purse on the G.M. Installment Plan.

Cadillac Motor Car Company
Detroit, Michigan

La Salle $1175
PRICES LIST AT DETROIT, MICH.

FEATHER RIVER

The deep gorges of California's Feather River are immediately a part of your vacation if San Francisco is your headquarters. Lake Tahoe, Yosemite, Ghost Towns of the Forty-niners, the Redwoods, Mt. Lassen, Del Monte and Monterey are many other places to see on the same trip. Send coupon for a free Book and new Official Tourist Map describing them all.

SAN FRANCISCO
America's Coolest Summer City

CALIFORNIANS INC., Room 3209, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.
Name ______ Address ______
City ______ State ______

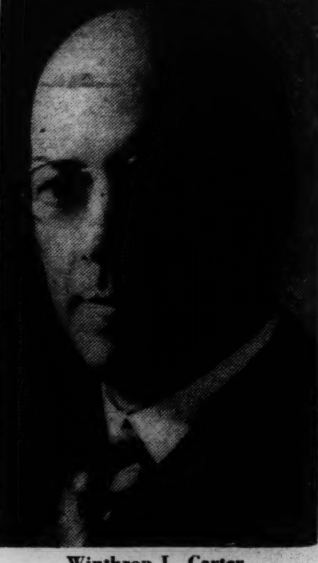
A. F. A. Delegates Bidden Welcome By New England

By Winthrop L. Carter
President of the New England Council
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our six New England states, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, through their New England Council, extend a sincere welcome to the men and women who will be in Boston June 28-July 2 to attend the thirty-second annual national convention of the Advertising Federation of America and the silver jubilee celebration of the "Truth in Advertising" movement which was launched at the Boston advertising convention in 1911.

Your coming here is a splendid thing for our own industrial and business leaders, whose prosperity depends so considerably upon modern publicity and the profession you represent. And I hope that spending these days here in historic New England, you will find that the spirit of friendliness and the courage to pioneer which made possible the spread of the American idea and the American nation from these shores, still flourish among us and that your New England pilgrimage will not only be zestful and restful, but a continuing source of pleasant memories in years to come.

Greeter



Winthrop L. Carter
President of the New England Council

English Sportswoman Plans World Cruise In 45-Foot Sailboat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A voyage round the world in a converted fishing boat, now being fitted up at Bangor, is planned by Miss Winifred Brown, a Manchester sportswoman.

The boat has an overall length of 45 ft. with a draft of 5 ft. 6 in. Fitted with canvas bunks, which swing according to the sway of the boat, the well of the boat has been roofed in, while a small wheelhouse has been constructed and a Diesel engine fitted. Although the engine will provide the main motive power, sails will be carried.

CITIZENS
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS
BANK
LOS ANGELES
Member:
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp
Established 1890
Sound banking for more than forty-five years.
Branches conveniently located throughout Los Angeles

Democratic Heritage Of Britain Supported As Educational Ideal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—The British nation, according to Dr. Cyril Norwood, has, in its understanding of democracy, inherited a great human trust.

Opening the "New Ideals in Education" conference here recently, Dr. Norwood, who is president of St. John's College, Oxford, and former headmaster of Harrow, said that the peoples of Great Britain have inherited "a conception of human association in principle higher than that of the totalitarian state in any form which it may take."

If loyal to that conception, he said, the British people may bring peace to the world and help to set humanity on a higher level than has ever existed. But, he added, they can only do this if they believe in their conception with sufficient intensity to be prepared to make sacrifices for it.

True individuality, Dr. Norwood believes, grows best in an atmosphere of freedom. But not in the kind of miscalled freedom advocated by certain modern movements which, in a "spirit of revolt," have replaced the evils of past teaching with present evils which are manifested in a lack of discipline, a complete abolition of class teaching, a scorn of duty and of character-forming—which things, he said, do not represent freedom in the least.

Papers Keep Close Watch To Eliminate 'Gyp' Ads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Hundreds of "gyp" advertisements are rejected yearly by New York newspapers, according to H. J. Kenner, general manager of the New York Better Business Bureau.

Mr. Kenner stressed the necessity for newspapers to be on the watch for advertisements "offered by irresponsible enterprises."

Illinois Women Hear How Wants Are Under Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At what income level does a family shift from butter to oleomargarine? What does the New England farm family, with a $500 income, spend for face powder, if any? How much does a family with $10,000 rolling in per year pay out for housing, clothes and luxuries?

Problems of this kind involving a complete picture of this country's standard of living are being worked out in a WPA project, Mrs. Carol W. Hyatt, field representative of the Consumers Purchasing Study, told members of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, at their annual convention here recently.

When all of the data is complete it will be possible for families at different income levels to get help in budgeting their expenditures, Mrs. Hyatt said. People who have been interviewed for this source material have been asking for consumer buying information, she said. This can be furnished them as soon as the complete information is available.

Will Cost $3,500,000

The consumers purchasing study, for which $3,500,000 was set aside by the Federal Government, is the first survey made since 1918 which attempts to get a comprehensive picture of the cost of living and the standard of living of families in various income brackets, Mrs. Hyatt explained. Though standards have changed drastically since 1918, manufacturers are still compelled to use the figures of the 1918 survey, she said.

The present survey includes families with incomes all the way from $250 to $20,000 a year, a much wider range than from $750 to $2000 which was followed in the old survey. Chicago and New York are the two metropolitan sections being studied intensively while 48 other smaller cities, 126 villages and 22 farm sections are included, Mrs. Hyatt said.

Smocks or Dresses

What price silk stockings will go best in Minnesota rural sections? What kind of mechanical equipment can be marketed in industrial areas? Do people in towns of 10,000 population wear cotton smocks or house dresses? Information of this kind which, it is expected, will come out of all of the interviews and questionnaires, will serve as a guide to manufacturers and distributors, Mrs. Hyatt explained.

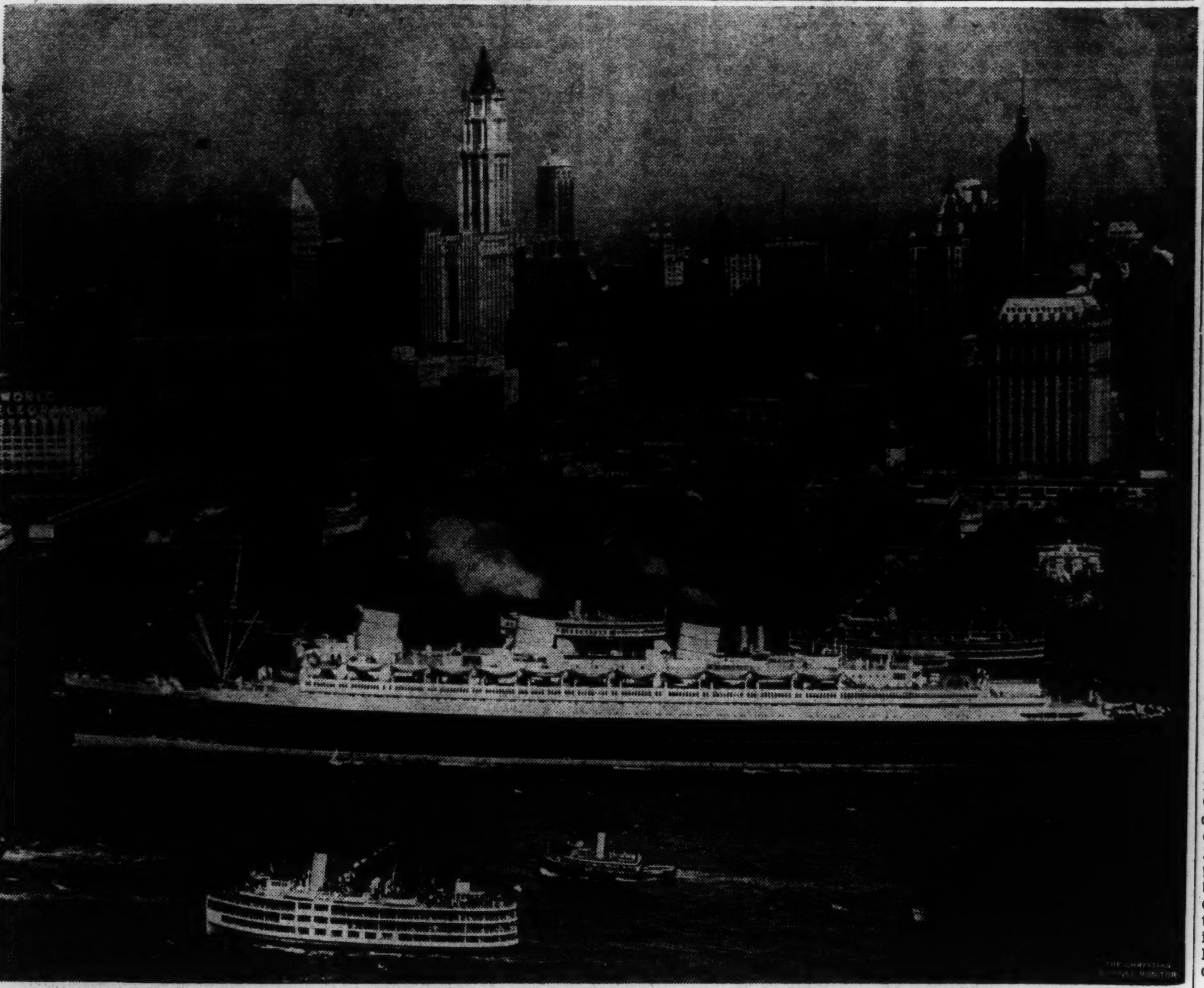
The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs listened to many topics on up-to-date information of just what the present trends are which affect club women and homes in their five-day convention. Women are more alert to current issues in politics, present trends in economic welfare, and are working harder for improvement in living conditions about them, it was brought out in the speeches, reports and discussions.

Proper radio programs for children, for instance, has become a vital concern of club women, according to Mrs. George Hanly Nippert, chairman of the radio committee for the State.

"We would like to eliminate a lot of the advertising from radio programs which make children constantly want to send in for this and that," said Mrs. Nippert. "A commodity mentioned once is better advertising anyway than having it continually harped on during a program. We would like more good opera told in story form for the children, and we would urge more good English and less slang in children's programs."

The "plantation" of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs down in southern Illinois has now reached an acreage of 300,000 trees with 1000 evergreen seedlings to an acre, Mrs. A. O. Larson, chairman of the conservation committee reported.

The Queen Ends Maiden Voyage Amid Triumphal Din



International — Queen Mary Steaming Into New York Harbor, as Seen From One of the Welcoming Planes

Rigor of Sea Voyage Banished Amid Luxuries of Queen Mary

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Aboard the Queen Mary on Her Maiden Voyage.

Life in this floating city has been very much like life ashore except that the leisure class is out of all proportion to the total population.

That is, it was almost like being ashore until the Queen Mary came within sight of shore. There we became aware we really had been on an epic voyage.

"Why, you'd think they were greeting an American ship! This was worth coming for!" exclaimed a delighted young Englishman gazing from the promenade deck and filling his ears with the roar of welcome as the flagship of Britain's merchant marine steamed up the Hudson River to an accompaniment of screaming and bellowing whistles, whirring airplanes, spouting fireboats and shouting humanity on tugs, excursion boats and piers. New York has given rousing receptions to other queens of the sea, but never with quite the deep enthusiasm and apparent feeling of kinship manifest in the cheering for the Queen Mary.

Sea Seems Far Away

With so much to see inside, many passengers probably had given little more than a glance to the view outside till then. The whole trend of luxury-ship construction appears to be to make people forget they are on the water, even when perhaps the sea is what they wanted to see. The ocean seems a long way off when you walk up the broad stairways or through the spacious lounges into the center promenade deck, which with its shops, library and so forth approximates the Main Street of a town. The illusion is favored both by the steadiness underfoot and by the fact that even the outer promenade deck is glassed in.

If one would buck some of the gusty winds associated with nautical life he must go up to the sun or sports deck. There one gets a splendid view of the sea and the far horizon, but if he looks down over the side he discovers he is indeed a long way from the water. It is like looking out from the seventh or eighth floor of the modern skyscraper. For all the intentness with which Europeans on board gazed at the towers of Babylon-on-the-Hudson, this ship is itself something of a seagoing skyscraper.

Like Skyscraper on End

Set on end, its prow would tower 1018 feet into the air or approximately the height of the Chrysler building. Even its altitude of 234 feet from keel to masthead is not to be disdained. One's respect for the marine architecture, engineering and workmanship that fashioned the Queen Mary mounts enormously when it is recalled that all this structure must be knit with the steel-ribbed strength and yet the elasticity to ride out a hurricane, stretching her length over the crests of six or more waves at once, and powered with a mountain of boilers and engines to drive her through the water at around 30 knots or nearly 35 miles an hour.

During the five days from Southampton to pierhead in New York, counting three meals a day and not including teas, more than 43,000 meals were served to passengers and members of the crew combined. And we did not sight a single grocery store on the way, except the huge coolers and storerooms of meat, fresh vegetables and other foods on board.

So the Queen Mary, with its 1800 guests, is quite a vast hotel. Telephones in all the first-class cabins represent one new hotel touch. Many kinks in matters of service have to be worked out in an undertaking so complicated as caring for a community of 3000 persons. The distances are considerable from the kitchens to the farther end of the dining rooms and the cabins, so the stewards, stewardesses and the new deck waiters for meals in cabins have their hands full. Whatever the gayety of maiden voyages, they are no picnic from the staff's point of view. There are new routines to work out with a full passenger list on the voyage and banquets to serve during the few days in port.

The radio room probably never again will have such demands placed on it as in this voyage. Engineers undoubtedly are at work on vibration from the propellers, which some noticed in tourist-class sections, but after all, the remarkable thing is that it has been so well overcome, when one considers that a single one of the four propellers must weigh 35 tons and pound the water at a rate of 180 revolutions a minute in order to turn out the speed modern travel demands.

Comment in general has been favorable, some of it highly laudatory, of the taste shown in the decoration of the ship. Two themes give a unity to the artistry throughout. One is the use of modern design but with a certain restraint and refinement. The other is the extensive use of fireproofed wood of more than 50 varieties for wall coverings, showing great beauty and variety of grain and in some instances forming a delicate marquetry. Credit for harmonizing the many works and types of art is given to Benjamin Wister Morris of New York.

Much has been written about the paintings and reliefs, but something might be said also for the examples of exceptional and artistic photography with which odd corners of corridors are decorated. An aquarium in the wall of the cabin-class children's room is another unusual touch. There also has been a great amount of printing art employed in the numbers of richly-illustrated souvenir booklets which have been distributed, reproducing the art panels of the public rooms.

For the most part, it has been a quiet crowd that has celebrated and enjoyed the Queen Mary's maiden voyage. The restraint which tempers the highest British enthusiasm has been evident even from the send-off at Southampton, where the thousands who lined the shores and the rails of excursion boats expressed their interest more by their presence than by noise.

Yet there has been plenty of eagerness as to whether the ship would break the record for fast passage over the Atlantic. Sir Percy Bates, chairman of Cunard-White Star, Ltd., was ultra-cautious in his forecasts, and the wisdom of this was borne out when he encountered fog off the Grand Banks. But the ship has given an indication of what is in her, and there is little question but that she was trying for a good mark, for when news men visited the turbine rooms the gauges and charts showed propeller speeds of from 180 to 192 revolutions a minute, whereas 173 is counted full speed and 200 is the top for which she is documented.

Laymen could sense the speed merely by the rate at which the sea raced past the portholes. Others leaned over the bow to enjoy the fine sight of the high, powdery-looking spray rolled up as the ship's nose cut the water. This, by the way, due to the arrangement of decks, is a special prerogative of third-class passengers. The feather of foam swept far out abeam and to the stern as the ship made its best time.

'Ad' Appeal on the High Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—An advertising record was reached Monday noon when the Cunard-White Star superliner Queen Mary slowly moved up New York's North River accompanied by a welcoming din made by thousands.

By radio, newspaper and newsreel, the news, advertising the arrival of this great liner, spread across the United States. Because Cunard-White Star has a product loaded with "news value" its advertising possibilities hit a "high" sought after by producers and advertisers the world over.

Industrial Areas Of Brighter Hues Urged in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Industrial areas of fine buildings, modern streets, less grime and new machinery are envisaged here.

Urging the formation of a semi-public trust to finance the modernization of factory areas, a memorandum recently issued by the Lancashire Industrial Development Council points to a growing opinion that trade development is hindered by the ugly appearance of some of the towns.

Obsolete Equipment

If a future in keeping with the modern conception of industrial efficiency is to be achieved, the memorandum claims, the obsolete equipment of townships in the industrial areas must be reconditioned and modernized.

Not only are buildings and streets regarded as unsuited to the needs of modern industry and transport, but the Development Council holds that the whole environment tends to perpetuate an outlook which militates against progress. It is explained, for instance, that a local authority has no powers to deal with an old, derelict mill in a main street, and the legal owners may be unable to repair or to demolish it because their financial resources are exhausted.

Right of Demolition

"It seems not unreasonable to contend that some relatively simple steps might be taken to give local authorities power to demolish useless and unsightly buildings of no value after proper notice to the legal owners," comments the memorandum.

Stressing the fundamental need to increase the rate at which industrial areas and properties are being modernized if Britain is to maintain its position in world competition in industry, the Development Council claims that in the present era of cheap money no more effective and fruitful scheme could be attempted by the Government than one to stimulate activity in cleaning up and modernizing these areas.

Snow Flying Upward Forced Glider Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADWELL EDGE, Eng.—The curious sight of a snowstorm in which the flakes of snow floated upward instead of downward was experienced recently in this peak district of Derbyshire by Mr. Philip Wills, a member of the Lancashire and Derbyshire Gliding Club.

Mr. Wills was indulging in cloud flying and found himself in one in which there was a high rate of lift. This carried him up into a snowstorm where he realized that the flakes were being carried upward past him and coating both the leading edge and underpart of his wing with a crust of snow. Quite time, he thought, to get out of it, so down went the nose of his machine.

Blind flying in cloud is now the next step when soaring efficiency has been attained. Such proficiency culminates with the attainment of the silver "C" certificate, which involves having flown at least 50 kilometers, having reached an altitude of 1000 meters, and duration in the air for at least five hours. Six men have already been awarded this certificate and a further five have qualified for it.

Foreign Trade Factors Change Of United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—On the heels of the United States' 42 per cent boost of tariffs largely against Japanese textiles, the foreign trade situation is thickened again.

The State Department is closely following the smuggling situation in North China, where wholesale importations of a wide range of Japanese exports in complete defiance of the customs authorities is reported. Reports that Australia is about to apply discriminatory rates against American exports, and news that Brazil is negotiating trade treaties with Germany and Italy without including most-favored-nation treatment for the United States also complicate the situation.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that these situations are under careful study, and that the United States is in position to act to protect its interests.

United States and Britain Protest

On May 12, Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador at Tokyo, protested to the Japanese Government against the extensive smuggling into North China through areas dominated by Japanese military forces. His protest was co-ordinated with a similar British complaint, once again indicating the close parallel action between American and British policies in the Far East.

What more Washington can do to help remedy a situation which is currently estimated to be depriving the Chinese Government of more than one third of its annual revenues from customs sources is not entirely clear. Retaliation in some other field is possible, and it is not too far-fetched to suggest that the serious commercial position in North China was in the background together with more important immediate reasons when President Roosevelt boosted tariffs on Japanese textiles last week.

Retaliation Is Proposed

It is suggested that Philippine tariffs on Japanese goods, particularly textiles, could be elevated, indicating the end of last October's "gentleman's agreement" dividing the Philippine market between the United States and Japan. Insular textile men have regularly complained, ever since the Philippine agreement was put into effect, that Japan was exceeding the quota it has been informally allotted: about one third of the total textile imports against two thirds for the United States.

This was the first of the friendly pacts between the United States and Japan, and represented a notable apparent success for the Hull policy of commercial agreement and amicable, co-operative sharing of markets.

Hull's Course in Doubt

It is not yet clear that Secretary Hull will sacrifice this or any other of his hard-won successes in the interests of retaliation against Japanese commercial pressure upon the Chinese Government, not to mention the Chinese market. Certain it is, however, that the State Department is disturbed at the turn events are taking, with the earmarks of new economic hostilities in three continents.

Moreover, two can play at any retaliatory game, and the cables from Tokyo announce that the Japanese have just bought 130,000 bales of Brazilian cotton, equal to 10 times their 1935 purchases. Whether the Brazilian suppliers can now produce enough cotton to make any deep inroads into American sales to Japan remains to be seen.

Confidence Is Disturbed

American confidence has been based on the assumption that Japan would buy its raw cotton where it could get it best, cheapest, and most abundantly, and that this would remain to be the United States. The accounts from Brazil, however, are disquieting.

There is another Brazilian issue: The reports that trade agreements with Germany and Italy will leave out most-favored-nation treatment for the United States, though this is specifically guaranteed in the United States-Brazilian trade agreement, one of the first important pacts made under the Hull program.

It gives substantial advantages to Brazilian manganese producers. But coffee is Brazil's real gold mine, finding by far its largest market in the United States.

Consumer Would Pay

The possibility of application of American quotas being applied to Brazilian coffee exists, but is not believed to be particularly practicable because the heaviest penalty would fall upon the American consumer.

About the new Australian duties, little information is available here, and the State Department will naturally defer any action until it is fully informed.

But the entire situation disturbs those working for freer world trade, at a very time when the final conclusion of the Franco-American agreement was taken to constitute a real victory. No more such major achievements are in sight before the November elections, when the voters will have a chance to pass indirectly on the general Hull trade program.

Half of Telephones In World Are in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—One for the advertising notebook.

More than one-half of the total number of telephones in the world are in the United States, according to a survey recently completed here by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

On Jan. 1, 1935, there were 33,539,890 telephones in the world. This is the latest figure available, states the survey. Of this number more than 16,868,955 are in the United States.

New York City was reported to have 20.61 telephones per 100 population, while in London the percentage was only 9.59 telephones per 100 population.

Europe was stated to have 36 per cent of the world's total, with Japan and Canada each with more than three per cent.

As for radios, there are reported to be 22,869,000 house and 3,000,000 car radios in the United States.

Nancy's
6366 Hollywood Boulevard

MOTHER ALWAYS BUYS
BARBARA ANN
DOUBLE FLAVOR
BREAD
THAT FINER RICHER LOAF

Go west, young man —to the beaches!

Young men and the rest of the male population know that the best way to go to the sea is via Silverwoods. In our Sportswear Shop they'll find all the latest ideas in Swim Trunks and accessories. And the price tags are easy to take (f'rinstance, Swim Trunks for as little as $1.50). We have such famous seaworthy makes as Gantner "Wikies," B. V. D.'s, Jantzen, & Bradley in large enough assortments to please their most ardent fans.

Silverwoods
Four Stores, Los Angeles

Thriftimart
WHERE Food Costs ARE LESS
Watkins Honeycomb Chips
MAZOLA
Heinz Food Products
LOS ANGELES ... Cor. 43rd St. and Degnan Boulevard Near Leimert Park Theatre ... 4101 Wilshire Boulevard, at Norton
HOLLYWOOD ... 7980 Sunset Boulevard, at Laurel Avenue
BEVERLY HILLS ... 9690 Santa Monica Boulevard, at Roxbury
LONG BEACH ... First and Pacific Avenue
Ample Parking Space

I. MAGNIN & CO.
Eleven Style Shops on the Pacific Coast
Exclusive apparel and accessories for women, misses and children
San Francisco, Oakland, Del Monte, Santa Barbara, Montecito, Los Angeles (Three Shops), Pasadena, Coronado, Seattle, Wash.

Ad Federation Growth Steady Since Start in '04

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prior to the beginning of the present century, the future of advertising in this country was doubtful.

It would have been a bold prediction, indeed, to say then that America would become, as it is now, the most advertising-minded nation in the world.

During the early 1900 period, and for years before, credulous readers of printed announcements had been exploited incessantly by unscrupulous advertisers. Ethical standards were not high. Fraud and misrepresentation had increased public distrust of the printed sales message. Few retail merchants or national advertisers had recognized what today is accepted as a business axiom—"Truth in Advertising Pays." Nor were advertisers aware of their public obligation to be sincere.

Some System Needed

Advertising had to have some system, some plan, to organize it, and to aid in its regulation.

A group of important advertising executives recognized this need and in 1904 formed the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. That was the beginning of organized effort to stamp out deception and fraud in advertising—the virtual beginning of the "Truth-in-Advertising" movement which has been carried on to the present day by the Advertising Federation of America, successors of the Associated Advertising Clubs and its affiliated organizations. The idea grew, and from that time the chronicle of the Advertising Federation of America has been the story of a nationwide movement, which for a quarter of a century has concentrated on the problem of eliminating fraud and misrepresentation, and raising the standards of competitive practice in advertising.

One of Crusaders

Samuel C. Dobbs was one of these early crusaders. As president of the young association from 1909 to 1911, he was close to the birth of the "Truth-in-Advertising" movement, the twenty-fifth anniversary of which is to be celebrated in Boston this month.

George W. Coleman became the association president in 1911 and remained in office until 1913.

Under his inspired leadership Advertising Clubs throughout the country formed vigilance committees, and these committees made the first tangible progress against deceptive and dishonest advertising. From them has sprung the national network of Better Business Bureaus which has, to a large extent, eliminated objectionable advertising from the daily press and other general advertising media of today.

Worked With Enthusiasm

These local groups began their work with enthusiasm ,tactfully persuading objectionable advertisers to alter their policies and, if this was not possible, adopting more drastic tactics of appealing to the law courts. Many advertisers, and many publishers too, cried persecution. But the great slogan—"Truth in Advertising"—at last achieved the respect of both American business men and consumers.

The advertising press deserves much credit for its earnest cooperation. John Irving Romer, of Printer's Ink, campaigned for truthfulness. His magazine retained Harry D. Nims of the the New York Bar, to draw up a state law known as the Printer's Ink model statute, penalizing false and misleading advertisers. Thirty-six states have adopted it in some form.

Worldwide Group

In June, 1914, in convention at Toronto, the Associated Advertising Clubs of America became the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. According to this new arrangement, the association was divided into territorial districts. The first 12 of them were in the United States; Canada was district number 13; and Great Britain was district number 14.

In London, in 1924, the first international convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World was held. The Prince of Wales, now King, delivered the welcoming address and was the patron of the meeting. Twenty-five hundred American delegates were present, representing every advertising club in this country and Canada. Later, the association was extended to include Australia as District 15, the Orient as District 16, and Continental Europe as District 17.

On the last day of the Philadelphia convention in 1926, the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World adopted a new name—the International Advertising Association. Chief among the reasons for the change in name was the fact that its old name did not properly describe the aims, ambition and scope of the organization.

Business Bureaus Grow

Meanwhile the Better Business Bureaus continued to expand. By 1922, Better Business Bureaus had been established in 33 principal communities, including New York city. Today there are 53 of them in the chief cities of the nation, supported by leading mercantile, industrial and financial companies, and operating with the moral support of both business men and the public.

During the regular business proceedings of the 1929 convention of the International Advertising Association at Chicago, the body was again renamed. The new name was, and still is, the Advertising Federation of America, with "America" defined as the North American continent, plus the dependencies and possessions of North American countries. Charles C. Younggren was elected president of the new federation. During this Chicago convention, a code of business ethics, or standards of practice for all advertising, was adopted. This code again reflected the Truth in Advertising objective. Its preamble read in part as follows:

Recognizing that implicit confidence between producers, distributors and consumers is the bulwark of modern business and that good will is indispensable to the permanency and continuity of service, advertising, whose function is essentially creative and constructive, has an obligation and responsibility to so conduct itself in its own and in the public interest as to make it easier to do right and harder to do wrong, to place business on a higher plane, to make a prosperous and happy nation and a better place to live."

Convention in Berlin

In August of the same year, a second international convention was held, this time in Berlin. Here the International Advertising Association was reorganized. Its membership now includes the Advertising Federation of America, the Advertising Association representing Great Britain and Ireland, and the Continental Advertising Association representing German, French, Italian and other continental club units.

The final session of the Berlin convention saw delegates cheer Col. Percy Burton of London, for many minutes following his speech, "Advertising, the Key to World Fraternity." He proposed an advertisement of one column in every issue of all daily newspapers of countries which are signatories to the League of Nations, with two columns on Sunday and full pages in all organs of public opinion. Such an advertising program, he said, would require but half the cost of one warship and would pay dividends that would satisfy the hungriest financier. The money to finance such a campaign, he suggested, could be raised by nations paying a quota of their total annual national expenditures on armaments.

There were 19 countries represented at this convention and the American delegation with 1800 members was the largest.

Silver Jubilee

This year, at the Silver Jubilee convention in Boston, a representative of the Continental Advertising Association will present an invitation to the Advertising Federation of America to attend the convention of the Continental Association to be held in Paris in 1937.

This convention will be held as a part of the great exposition planned for Paris next year. At Boston, this month, the A. F. A. will act on the proposal of sending a delegation to this Paris conference.

It is difficult to measure the vast benefits of the work of the Advertising Federation and its various affiliated local and national groups in the cause of better advertising in the 32 years since the organization was founded along national lines.

Newspapers, magazines and periodicals, the outdoor advertising industry, radio broadcasting stations, leaders in the direct-mail advertising field and proprietors of all types of advertising media have adopted standards of practice which were unheard of a quarter of a century ago. The Better Business Bureaus have been an important factor in the corrective work. The federation, through its Bureau of Research and Education and the educational work in its affiliated local advertising clubs, have advanced the cause of the educational work in advertising which has done much to improve ethical standards.

The federation, in the whole period of its existence, has been particularly fortunate in its leadership. It has developed leaders, who in turn, have expanded its activities, enhanced the importance of its work and added to its prestige.

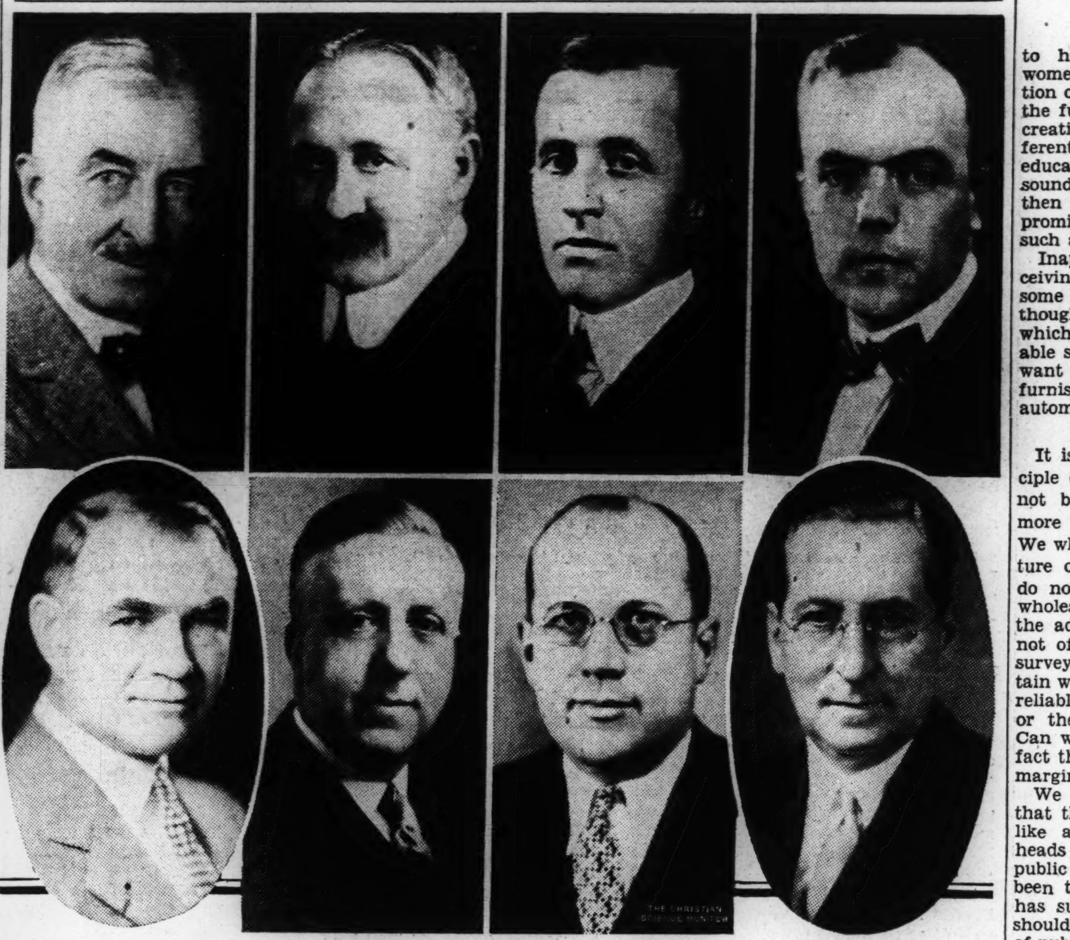
E. D. Gibbs, Smith B. Quayle, S. C. Dobbs, George W. Coleman, Herbert S. Houston, William C. D'Arcy, Rowe Stewart, Charles Henry Macintosh, Lou E. Holland, C. K. Woodbridge, Charles C. Younggreen, Gilbert T. Hodges, Edgar Kobak, Chester H. Lang—each has blazed a new trail and each has made an important contribution in the cause of better advertising, and a greater public acceptance of advertising. It is on that basis that the value of the federation's work is measured. Others have likewise made important contributions who are not here to celebrate this important anniversary this year: William Woodhead, R. H. Donnelley, Edwin T. Meredith and Walter Strong.

As it stands today, the Advertising Federation of America works towards its objectives through the three groups that comprise it: affiliated local Advertising Clubs; 14 national advertising groups representing the various phases of advertising, and its sustaining members, including several hundred individual companies representing publishers and other media, advertising agents, and advertisers.

The June convention will be divided into three phases. The first of these will be devoted to a respectful consideration of the 25 years of the "Truth in Advertising" movement. Then present-day advertising problems will be discussed, and finally, future trends in advertising envisioned.

The affiliated national groups and other co-operating organizations will sponsor departmental meetings, in which every phase of advertising will be discussed from the standpoint of both the buyer and seller as well as the consumer of advertised goods.

Some Leaders of Advertising Federation of America



A Gallery of Eight Former Presidents

Top Row, Left to Right: E. D. Gibbs, President 1908; Herbert S. Houston, President 1915-1916; Rowe Stewart, President 1920; Charles Henry Mackintosh, President 1921. Bottom Row, Left to Right: Lou E. Holland, President, 1922-1924; C. K. Woodbridge, President 1925-1927; C. C. Younggreen, President 1928-1929; Gilbert T. Hodges, President 1930-1931

Attendance in 1911

Official figures for the 1911 convention showed that 2260 persons were registered from 111 ad-clubs in 94 cities, not including the delegates from Great Britain and Canada.

'Old Guard' Plans Festive Reunion

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Old Guard—delegates to the thirty-second Advertising Convention who attended the seventh annual gathering of advertisers here in Boston—will be welcomed by a Reception Committee of 29 Bostonians who were members of the club in 1911.

E. St. Elmo Lewis, of Detroit, is chairman of a special committee on the "Reunion of The Old Guard." He is planning the reunion meeting—as the program now stands—for Sunday night, June 28, at 9:30 after the Faneuil Hall Jubilee celebration, and the early evening reception and musicale.

Festivities to Order

Mr. Lewis has corresponded with some of the 1911 delegates to ascertain the kind of festivities they would like.

"We'll have the party of the convention," he predicts. "It is mighty interesting to me to see how enthusiastically our friends in all parts of the country are responding to the call."

Mr. Lewis praised the 1911 Boston convention and its splendid attendance from this country and abroad, and declared that duplication in size, importance and results, was the goal for 1936.

"The Old Guard," he stated, "can be counted on to do their share."

Following are members of the Boston Advertising Club who were members in 1911:

WALTER E. ANDERTON, Country-Life American Home Corp., Boston.
FRANKLIN I. BROWN, University Press, Cambridge, Mass.
CHARLES T. CAHILL, United Shoe Machinery Corp., Boston.
E. A. FILENE, Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston.
JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Boston Port Authority, Boston.
A. E. GREENLEAF, The Greenleaf Co., Boston.
H. ALFRED HANSEN, Hansen's Printers' Supplies, Boston.
LOUIS HAMMOND, Boston Transcript, Boston
ROBERT B. HILL, Boston Cooking School Magazine, Boston.
BARNARD J. LEWIS, The Stetson Press, Boston.
HERBERT G. PORTER, Smith & Porter Press, Boston.
ELMER J. BLISS, The Regal Shoe Co., Boston.
MELVILLE H. SMITH, Curtis Publishing Co., Boston.
TILTON S. BELL New York Sun, Boston.
CHARLES E. BELLATTY, Boston University School of Business Administration, Boston.
GEORGE W. COLEMAN, Boston.
CHARLES DORR, Dorr & Corbett, Boston.
JULIUS MATHEWS, Julius Mathews Special Agency, Boston.
HENRY DAVIS, The Stetson Press, Boston.
JOSEPH J. BORGATTI, Boston.
A. M. SUMMERS, Boston.
LOUIS J. ROULEAU, Scituate, Mass.
LEWIS R. HOVEY, Record Publishing Co., Haverhill, Mass.
WILLIAM F. ROGERS, Braintree, Mass.
WILLIAM O. TAYLOR, Boston Globe, Boston.
HENRY B. HUMPHREY, H. B. Humphrey Co., Boston.
WARREN A. PRIEST, New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.
GEORGE B. GALLUP, Bradenton, Fla.
HOMER S. TILTON, National Sportsman, Boston

Women's Place in Advertising?

(Continued from Page 1)

to have stronger appeal to the women who spend a large proportion of the family's pay check, then the future of women in the work of creating advertising will be a different story. If consumers are to be educated to more efficient buying by soundly educational advertising, then women can and will play a prominent part in the creation of such advertising.

Inapt as women may be at deceiving one another, they do have some knowledge of the habits and thoughts and actions of their sex, which enables them to present valuable suggestions about what women want in food, clothing, in household furnishings and equipment—even in automobiles.

Unwholesome Relation

It is inconceivable that the principle of "Truth in Advertising" will not be adhered to in the future more than it has been in the past. We who are concerned about the future of advertising are blind if we do not recognize that a most unwholesome relation exists between the advertiser and the public. Is it not of striking significance that a survey was recently made to ascertain which were considered the more reliable—the promises of politicians or the statements in advertising! Can we take any comfort from the fact that advertising won by a small margin?

We all are familiar with the fact that the defenders of advertising—like an ostrich—have stuck their heads in a sand bank when the public distrust of advertising has been thrown at them. "Advertising has succeeded," they say, "so why should we worry about declarations of public distrust so long as the public is influenced by advertising." Such argument leaves out of consideration the fact that other influences in the past have greatly assisted advertising. Men bought safety razors even though they may have disbelieved the claims that shaving would be nothing but pleasure when the advertised razors were used. Women have bought washing machines even though they could not believe that using the machines would be as much fun as playing bridge.

Federal Regulation

Is it not true that in the great period of development when the institution of modern advertising so brilliantly succeeded, the powerful influence of new and highly desirable and useful products enabled advertising to succeed in spite of its imperfections? Can we count on such success in the future if the imperfections are not corrected? Think what we may of the Government's over inclination to regulate our so-called private affairs, can we confidently close our eyes and minds to the significance of the persistent effort being made to bring advertising under official regulation?

Without closer adherence to the principle of "Truth in Advertising" and unless advertising in the future is more soundly built than it has been, the future holds little for either men or women. But improvement is both desired and expected. No one can contemplate the conditions of the present and the problems of the future without keenly desiring that the imperfections of present-day advertising be corrected. If we are to come out of the industrial tailspin into which we fell a half dozen years ago; if employment is to be restored to all who are willing and able to work; if prosperity is to return, honest, truthful advertising must play a part. No rational person is devoid of a desire to see good times return.

Place for Women

It is difficult to be optimistic when disconcerting and demoralizing currents of thought and action whip about us. It is more difficult, however, to believe that we shall not survive all such retarding influences and go forward again in splendid progress. It is difficult for one believing in the power of advertising and conscious of its potential contribution to improved conditions not to believe that advertising will be so developed and improved as to make such contribution. It is difficult also for a woman interested in advertising not to believe that women will have considerable part in this improvement and development. It is difficult to dismiss the hope and the belief that in well-reformed advertising women will have a large place.

Any why should they not have? It may be taken for granted that the world will not turn so sharply backward from present conditions as to establish again the condition for women in which they have only to do with Kirche, Kuchen, Kinder. They are permanently in the work of the world. Why not in advertising? They have proved themselves capable of developing habits of industry that are demanded in industry. They are not lacking in the well-balanced imagination necessary in the creation of sound advertising. They have a sense of integrity which the highest ideals of advertising require. They have specialized knowledge of the habits and reactions of their own sex which would be of incalculable use in creating advertising designed to sell products to women. It would not be entirely unreasonable to expect them to believe that women might contribute considerably to the efficiency of advertising intended to appeal to men. Appeal to men has been given considerable attention by women down through the ages.

Yes, the prediction may be made, all hazard to the contrary, that there is an important place for women in future advertising. Advertising needs the contribution women can make to it. Women have the ability and the will to make their contribution and the consequence of that combination of circumstances is as certain as a chemical reaction.

Eight Cities Made Bids For Convention in 1912

Although Dallas won the contest for the 1912 convention there were seven other cities which made a definite bid during the convention in Boston in 1911.

These cities were, St. Paul, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Quebec and Toronto, Canada, and Portland, Oregon. Toronto won in 1914; Baltimore in 1913.

HOWARD *shows you* HOW *to be cool..yet well dressed!*

Breeze Cloth SUITS
As cool and refreshing as a dip in the surf...Howard Breeze Cloth suits are made in many models in white, tan, brown, grey and blue. Coat and trousers. $12.50

The word is going 'round, from man to man. Howard Summer Suits are the thing! They're sensible...they're seasonable! They're reasonable! Little wonder that we have already experienced the greatest avalanche of Summer suit business in our entire history. Whether you prefer Tropical Worsted, Gabardine, Flannel, How-Kool, or Breeze Cloth...you will find them all smartly styled...ready to outsmart the weather man. Don't be a brow mopper . . . come in today or tomorrow . . . let Howard show you *how* to be cool yet well dressed.

• HOWARD *Three piece* TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS

In a flash you'll get what we mean by real smartness...real coolness...real comfort. Howard Tropicals are born to keep you cool... shorn of every ounce of excess weight . . . made from the finest two-ply, long-staple, virgin-wool yarn. They're light . . . they're porous . . . they're sturdy! Plain colors . . . light colors . . . dark colors . . . neat patterns . . . all sizes to fit men up to 52 stout.

$19.75 ALL ONE PRICE
No Charge for Alterations

Flannel Sport SLACKS . . $5.50
Sanforized SLACKS . . $2.00

Flannel and Shetland SPORT COATS
Plain colors . . . checks and plaids $9.50 and $12.50

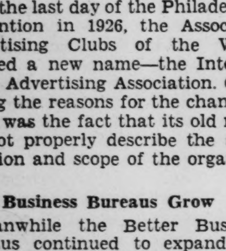
HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

NEW YORK CITY
822 BROADWAY...S.E. Cor. 12th St.
1268 BROADWAY. Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY......Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. Bet. Lex. & 3d Aves.
972 THIRD AVE...N.W. Cor. 58th St.
167 E. 125th ST....Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST....Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE......Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. Near Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST.. Bt. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 block fr. Atl'tic Ave. Sub. St.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVE. . Cor. Put'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
JAMAICA, L. I.: 165-18 JAMAICA AVE.
• All Stores Open Every Evening •

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — 320 CENTRAL AVENUE, Corner Griffith Street
NEWARK, N. J. — 82 MARKET STREET, S.W. Cor. Washington St
PHILADELPHIA, PA. — 1215 MARKET STREET, 1511 CHESTNUT STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I. — 200 WEYBOSSET STREET, Crown Hotel Building
BOSTON, MASS. — 43 TREMONT STREET, Near Scollay Square; 605 WASHINGTON ST. Bet. Avery and Boylston St.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. — 352 SOUTH SALINA ST. Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre
PITTSBURGH — 233 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. Wood and Market
WORCESTER, MASS. — 104 FRONT STREET, Corner Church

keep your skin young and smooth



with ann pearman tissue cream

This finely textured cream can be used for either dry or oily skin. A perfected retiring cream resulting from years of patient research. Keeps the skin soft and smooth. Also cleansing, skin tightener and special foundation cream. Informative booklet with each jar. Two-ounce jar, $2.50.

If your dealer does not carry this cream, write direct to

ann pearman
400 Kinloch Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

GERMANY draws the spotlight of world interest and plays the leading role in the itinerary of transatlantic travelers. The XIth Olympic Games, August 1-16, are centered in a grand programme of exciting attractions: The Bayreuth Wagner Festival Plays, the Munich Opera Festivals, International Olympic Art Exhibitions, brilliant theatricals. In addition: Scenic grandeur and natural beauty . . . famous health resorts . . . picturesque folk festivals . . . medieval towns . . . cosmopolitan cities. Modern travel comfort and the traditional hospitality of the land of Wanderlust and Gemütlichkeit. Railroad fares reduced 60% and Travel Marks at low rates. Write for booklet CSM-3.

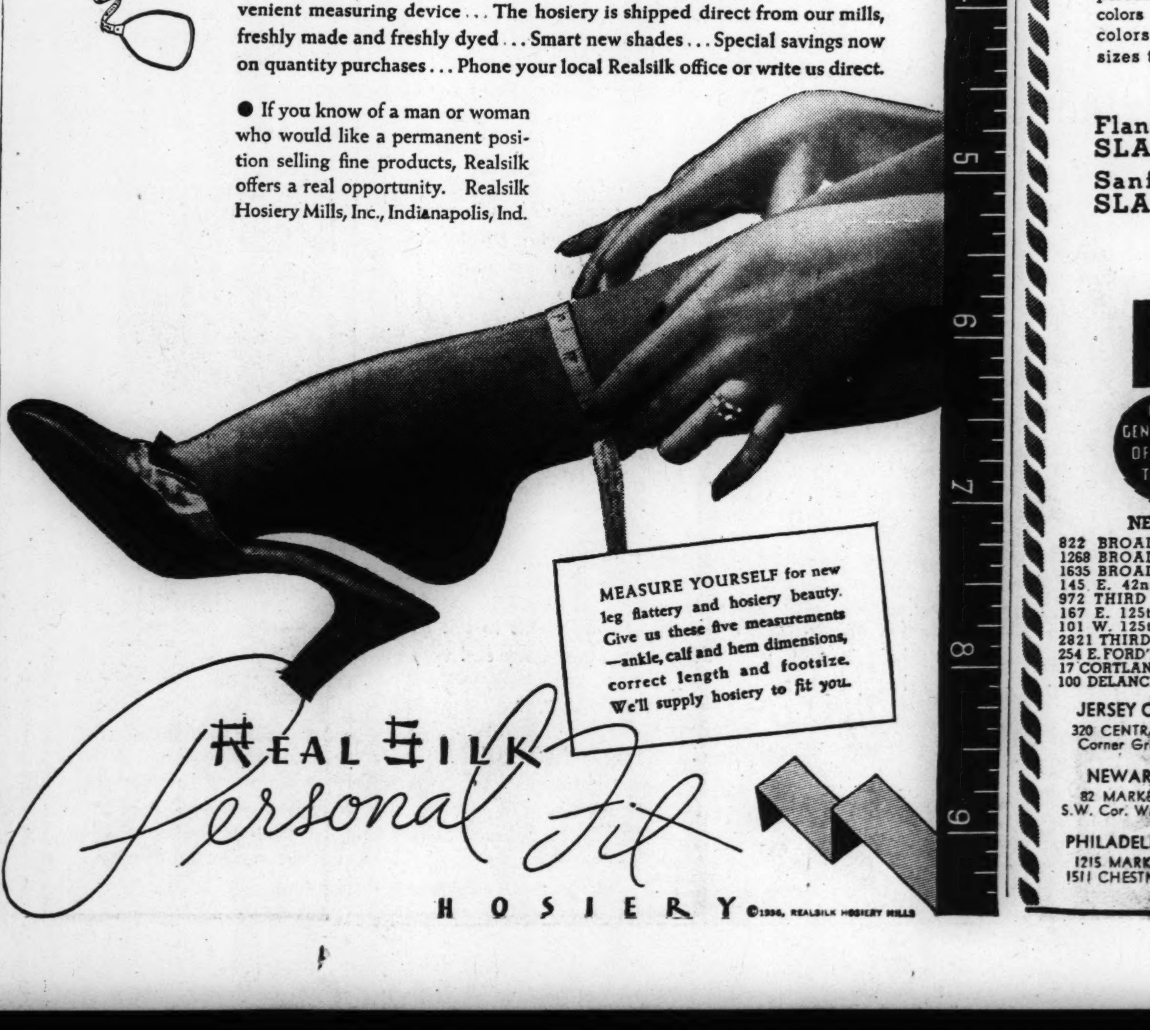
GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE
665 Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street, New York

THE NEW IDEA — PERFECT FIT IN HOSIERY. . *You measure yourself*

Realsilk is offering a service that didn't exist till now—a service no one else can give today. Personal Fit Hosiery—supplied to your own individual measurements. You give us five dimensions — we select the correct pattern for those dimensions. Here's what you get: New beauty . . . stockings fit more snugly, look sheerer. New style . . . ankles look slenderer seams stay straighter, wrinkled "Mother Hubbard ankles" are gone. New wear . . . freedom from strain, less danger of garter runs and burst-out knees. New hosiery satisfaction . . . you'll say, "The greatest hosiery idea ever offered women!"

The Realsilk man or woman who calls on you will provide you with a convenient measuring device . . . The hosiery is shipped direct from our mills, freshly made and freshly dyed . . . Smart new shades . . . Special savings now on quantity purchases . . . Phone your local Realsilk office or write us direct.

● If you know of a man or woman who would like a permanent position selling fine products, Realsilk offers a real opportunity. Realsilk Hosiery Mills, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.



MEASURE YOURSELF for new leg flattery and hosiery beauty. Give us these five measurements—ankle, calf and hem dimensions, correct length and footsize. We'll supply hosiery to fit you.

REAL SILK *Personal Fit* HOSIERY ©1936, REALSILK HOSIERY MILLS

Will Advertising Be the Solution For Australia?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Earl of Strafford, who has been visiting Australia, considers that any scheme for the resumption of migration from Great Britain to Australia should be approached with extreme caution because of the difficulty of primary producing countries to find new markets.

The most recent proposal for migration—the transplanting of British industries and tradesmen in Australia—the Earl did not think would work successfully. In his opinion, goods could not be manufactured in Australia as cheaply as they were in Great Britain and in addition there would be the distance from European markets.

"It would be difficult to secure a strong footing in the markets of the east because of the powerful competition provided by Japan with its cheap labor," the Earl said in an interview in Adelaide. "Australia appears to me at the moment to be essentially a country for the development of primary industries, but the future may demand secondary industries on a large scale."

Heads Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph Bowes, associated for many years with Stone & Webster in the management of public utility properties, was elected president of Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, succeeding Robert W. Hendee, resigned. Bowes' election as senior executive officer of the company follows closely the announcement of a refinancing program for the Oklahoma company.

☆ IN ST. LOUIS

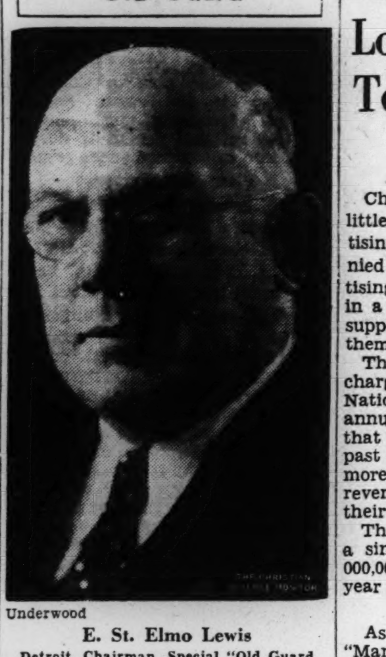
Newest . . . Largest . . . Most Modern Hotel—

AN APARTMENT HOTEL for the exacting and the discriminating. Every type of accommodation for any length of stay. Home of the famous Crystal Terrace Restaurant and popular Coffee Shop. Garage in connection.

Overlooking Forest Park
Kingshighway and Maryland
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE PARK PLAZA

'Old Guard'



Underwood

E. St. Elmo Lewis

Detroit, Chairman, Special "Old Guard Reunion" Committee and One of Original "Declaration of Principles" Signers, 1913

Lewis, 'Old Guard' Chairman, Plans Gala Gathering

Prominent at the former Boston convention, E. St. Elmo Lewis, of Detroit, was also one of the 39 signers of the Baltimore "Declaration of Principles" in 1913, and has continued as an active "Old Guard" member in the Truth-in-Advertising Movement. As chairman of the committee on the reunion of the "Guard" Mr. Lewis has laid plans with Roy Dickinson, of Printer's Ink, for a gala Silver Jubilee get-together Sunday night, June 28.

Hyde Park's Sheep Shed Winter Garb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — That ancient British weather proverb, "Ne'er cast a clout till May be out"—meaning that if it's warm in the May mornings it will probably be snowing at supper time—is apparently not credited by London sheep shearers.

The 500 sheep which pasture in London's royal Hyde Park were heavy with warm woolen coats one day late in May and were seen around in summer guise next day. Happily, it was warm and sunny.

The sheep were rounded up and shorn in the parks by machinery which came from the heart of Gloucestershire's rolling hills, where little villages are deceptive because they are probably manufacturing towns of some importance, a fact the visitor does not realize until the lunch hour.

Londoners who watched the sheep having their coats taken off wondered how many more summer-weight sheep can be squeezed into a pen than winter-weight. A fully dressed sheep looks quite imposing, but now the park animals are so thin it is difficult to recognize them.

Publishers Bear Losses of Income To Uphold 'Truth'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Charges that publishers exercise little or no censorship over advertising offered to them is stoutly denied as "unfair criticism of advertising" by the Federation Bulletin in a recent issue, which position is supported today by advertisers themselves.

The bulletin in contradicting the charges published a part of the National Better Business Bureau's annual report for 1935. It shows that 12 publishers alone during the past seven years "have rejected more than $2,500,000 in advertising revenue, because it failed to meet their requirements."

The bureau further revealed that a single concern turned down $1,000,000 of copy in the same seven-year period.

The First Drive

As stated in the May 24 NBC "March of Truth" broadcast, the National Vigilance Committee—original Better Business Bureau—began an intensive drive, immediately following the signing of the Armistice after the World War, to halt the growth of dishonest advertising in all publications.

Their goals were:

1. "To patrol the paths of paid publicity and to investigate and publish reports for the protection of the public and legitimate business.

2. "To enlist the co-operation of investment banking, commercial banking, and other financial groups for discovering active potential frauds, and the distributing of facts to the public.

Securities

3. "To help develop and enforce laws against fraudulent transactions in securities.

4. "To facilitate co-operation between voluntary business groups active in fraud work and to encourage co-operation between them and official agencies.

5. "To help make effective the activities of all these agencies, serving them all by giving nationwide publicity to facts about the practices of unscrupulous vendors of securities."

It was at this time that fraudulent stocks and bonds were being widely put on the market, and the perpetuators of these frauds were seeking to advertise their wares in the papers.

Work in 53 Cities

Today the steps taken by the Better Business Bureaus in 53 cities, the activity and research by publishers to protect the public, and themselves, are reported to be bringing increasing results.

Chester H. Lang, federation president, in the same NBC broadcast, while admitting that "no one claims advertising is perfect today," nevertheless asserted:

"Publishers, broadcasting companies and owners of outdoor advertising systems, have taken steps to eliminate fraudulent and misleading advertising in their respective mediums."

Many Take Losses

And indicative that the publishers were not the sole pecuniary losers in their refusal to print copy misrepresenting the product, Kerwin H. Fulton, President of Outdoor Advertising, Inc., revealed in the broadcast that:

"Members of our association have refused many thousands of dollars' worth of advertising that did not meet the requirements laid down in the standards of practice which we adopted in the early days (Toronto 1914) of organized advertising in support of the Truth-in-Advertising movement. We will continue to adhere to this policy."

"It is with the spirit of progressing further with the 'Truth' drive as well as celebrating past achievement that the Advertisers are meeting in Boston," states one leader.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, June 3

Coalition—Tends to Partyless Presidents

Washington—The movement for a coalition ticket, whereby the Republicans would woo the Democratic discontents by giving them the vice-presidential nomination, is faltering against heavy opposition. The reactions to this coalition movement are treated in the news columns today, while this column confines itself to a historical flash-back on other coalition tickets.

The first such coalition strategy was resorted to by the Whigs in 1839. There were many Democrats dissatisfied with the Andrew Jackson Administration. So the Whigs put Democratic John Tyler of Virginia on the ticket with William Henry Harrison. The Whigs won, but with the passing of President Harrison, Tyler was elevated to the Presidency, to become a President without a party. Finally the entire cabinet, other than Daniel Webster, resigned.

In 1864 the Republicans, in order to capture anti-seccessionist Democratic votes, put Democratic Andrew Johnson on their ticket as vice-presidential candidate. After Lincoln's assassination, Johnson became, like Tyler, a President without a party. The result was political turmoil, with the altercation between Congress and the President finally culminating in the only impeachment trial of a United States President.

In 1924 there was something of a coalition ticket when Senator La Follette, Republican insurgent, and Senator Wheeler, Democrat, ran as presidential and vice-presidential candidate respectively under the Progressive Party label.

Labor Ferment—France, Mexico and U. S. Astir

Strikes—"Sit-down" strikes, "stay-in" strikes, "folded-arms" strikes — whatever posture they may assume — continue to cause sharp domestic issues.

France particularly suffers with 100,000 men on strike, with the food, milk and water supply threatened, with Manterre Province without gas. Motor and aviation plants are closed; a famous British biscuit plant is affected—so are American plants, and so is the Paris exposition.

Tomorrow Léon Blum, Socialist leader, will presumably be designated Premier. It is generally believed French workers quit jobs at that time so they can hold out otherwise unengaged hands to a Government which they expect to be sympathetic to their demands.

Mexico witnesses a schism in its powerful Confederation of Workers. The Miners' Syndicate bolts the Confederation on the ground that the proposed 30-minute general strikes called for June 18 are destructive of wealth and harmful to the cause of labor, and that they display irresponsible labor leadership. The projected general strikes are to commemorate the anniversary of the Government's opposition to the general railway strike on May 18, an action which to Mexican Labor represents the great apostasy of President Cárdenas.

The United States sees Labor on the picket lines in the following places:

1. In and around Birmingham, Ala., where an iron-mining district is strike-locked, where shootings have resulted in eight casualties, none fatal.

2. At Tonawanda, N. Y. and Middletown, Conn., where employees of plants of Remington-Rand, Inc., are on strike. James H. Rand Jr., has ordered sale of his Middletown plant.

In Eastern Arkansas, where the bitterly opposed Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is conducting a strike of cottonfield workers. The boon sought by workers is a daily wage of $1.50.

The labor picture is somewhat clouded by predictions that the United States Supreme Court's decision against the New York minimum wage law would give Labor new causes for striking.

Argentina—Demands Democracy in League

Argentina has burst into the center of Europe's delicate crisis with the suddenness of a rider from the pampas entering a South American capital to change the destinies of the nation.

Argentina has insisted that the League of Nations Assembly, representing all members, be given disposition of the sanction issue, rather than the exclusive Council of the League.

One Thing Appears

Whether Argentina is intent on terminating or prolonging and intensifying sanctions, whether Argentina's proposal will provide an opportunity for division within the League is not certain. What does appear certain is that Argentina is determined that the Italo-Ethiopian issue, which may make or break the League, shall be settled in a democratic fashion.

Some discern dramatic appropriateness in this insistence coming from Argentina. This fabulous nation, which builded Buenos Aires straight and beautiful from ugly marshland, has clung stubbornly to democracy and constitutional government.

A Victor Within

Last summer President Justo gave evidence of suppressive measures in the Fascist manner. Efforts were made to postpone parliamntary elections, to censure the press. Though beset by factions, though still enthralled by an agricultural feudalism, the liberal elements of Argentina coalesced to preserve constitutional guarantees.

To this end Radicals, Socialists, and progressive Democrats made common cause. The nation's distinctive press rallied the people to the defense of democracy. Labor fought autocratic measures in strikes throughout Santa Fe Province. Thus this last year in Argentina represents a successful struggle for democracy within. Argentina's critical thrust into world affairs has been made in order to insist upon democracy without.

1911 Champion Corn Grower Sailed to Boston

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"What champion of what will attend the Boston Convention this year?" ask members of the Old Guard who remember a 15-year-old "champ" corn grower at the 1911 meeting.

Jerry Moore, of Mars Bluff, Florence County, South Carolina, the Champion Corn Grower of the United States—so his title went—came to the convention as a guest of the Charleston (S. C.) delegation.

Jerry, who had grown 228 bushels of corn on one acre the year before, and who had already been to Wisconsin and other midwest states to reveal his secret of success, nevertheless appeared to be highly excited over his trip to Boston, according to the newspaper reports. The reason for his elation, he said, was that the delegation had come by boat, and Jerry, although champion farmer by profession, had always wanted to try life at sea. He preferred the farm, he said, and returned after the convention to plant what he hoped would be another record crop.

Other champions to attend the convention in 1911 were some carrier pigeons from Des Moines, Iowa. They were brought along by the Des Moines delegation to carry the news of the group's activities back home faster than mail.

Thus with these two kinds of champions at the last Boston convention, Old Timers are anticipating new "champs" of new fields to appear at the four-day meet late this month.

Led Fight for Code

William H. Ingersoll

As President of Advertising Men's League of New York in 1911 Named Vigilance Committee

Ingersoll Led Fight for Truth In New York City

As president of the Ad Men's Club of New York, in 1911 William H. Ingersoll led one of the largest delegations to the seventh annual convention in Boston, and "followed through" as one of the leaders in the organization of the drive to stampede dishonest advertisers. It was Mr. Ingersoll who appointed the first Vigilance Committee—that of New York City—in December, 1911, four months after the Boston convention.

Boys Put Crafts and Hobbies On Exhibition at Chicago Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Miniature covered wagons, a costumer to take home to the folks, and new versions of ancient foreign games, put on exhibit at the American Boys' Commonwealth Club here recently, indicate what hundreds of boys do in their spare time.

A sand table in the exhibit became a pioneer campaign ground where boys had set their little homemade covered wagons around a flickering fire in a "lonely desert."

Woodworking Exhibit

Boys in the woodworking shop have made all kinds of small furniture to take home to the family. One of the latest innovations is a coat hanger costumer, topped with an English lantern which makes it look somewhat like a de luxe street lamp but which the boys say is "swell" in the front hall. Besides, they have constructed little tables, bookcases, magazine racks and other handy pieces which made a formidable array when spread out in the exhibit room all at one time.

New games of foreign origin have become quite the popular interest of boys in this West Side club. A board, a little larger than the average checker board, and punched with holes to hold golf tees becomes an ancient Chinese game, known as "Friends." The boys can make these boards themselves, paint the tees various colors for the different players and spend hours hovering over one game. Old English, Swedish and other national games have been studied and reproduced to revive boys' interest in staying near the "home hearth" and keeping out of mischief, Alex Wolf, director of the club, said.

The art of collecting has captivated the youngsters in this neighborhood if the exhibits are any indication. One boy has gathered 134 bugs ranging all the way from big beetles to dainty little ladybugs and vivid glossy green bugs, and arranged them on velvet like so many pearls. Buttons are the object of another boy-collector. He has all sizes, shapes and colors from the big black one off somebody's winter coat to the tiny little novelty one from sister's summer dress.

Pictures of famous athletes form the collection of some of the youngsters while others have gone out after butterflies, rocks, weeds, sea shells, various kinds of woods, seeds and leaves. Several boys have become quite proficient as artists, displaying their caricatures, pictures, and cartoons.

Complete Work Shop

The clubhouse itself, the gift of the late Jacob Franks in memory of his son, Robert, was built at a cost of $100,000 and is especially constructed to take care of the needs of boys and their activities. A work shop in the basement where a new jig-saw has recently gladdened the hearts of the boys has its adjoining store room for odds and ends of lumber donated by firms interested in boys. A dark room for the developing of pictures and several other tinkering rooms fill the basement.

More than 300 boys a day swarm in and out of this brick building. They read books in the little library, practice their songs in the glee club, putter around in the work shops, put on dramatic skits, and play their basketball in the gym. Once a month, about 600 youngsters are packed into the gymnasium room to listen to some lecture or to "take in" a movie put on for their special benefit.

It was back in May, 1919, that Harry Branovitz found that in a community of some 70,000 people there was no boys' club. With some friends he went up and down the streets taking names and addresses of boys playing out in the open. Before long a basement club was established which was later taken over and sponsored by the Young Men's Jewish Charities and is now known as the American Boys' Commonwealth.

Fishing Design Marks Yacht Club Decoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Halifax River Yacht Club, known to owners of yachts and inland water vessels who stop over in Daytona Beach, has opened its doors to the public. The reason was the inspection of its novel interior decoration recently completed by Mrs. Mabel Parker Beaumont.

The decorator departed from the conventional design for a yacht club by draping the windows with fishnets, festooned with fishlines, crab shells and other crustaceans of the sea. Above the windows glittering fish designs cut from cardboard covered with silver paper, the eyes, fins and tails outlined in black, made a most pleasing effect. The originality of the decoration is proving popular.

Harvard Honors 66 Top Scholars Of World This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 3—Sixty-six leading scholars of the world, including 12 Nobel Prize winners, will receive honorary degrees from Harvard University Sept. 18 as part of exercises commemorating the university's 300th anniversary.

The men to be honored are:

Edgar Douglas Adrian, Foulerton Professor of the Royal Society and Fellow of Trinity College, University of Cambridge, England.

Tor Julius Efraim Andrae, professor of theology at the University of Upsala, Sweden.

Charles McLean Andrews, professor of history, emeritus, at Yale University.

Masaharu Anesaki, professor of the science of religion and the history of religion, emeritus, at the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan.

Edward Battersby Bailey, professor of geology at the University of Glasgow, Scotland.

Sir Joseph Barcroft, professor of physiology at the University of Cambridge, Eng.

Friedrich Bergius, of the Deutsche Bergin-Aktiengesellschaft, Heidelberg, Ger.

Neils Bohr, professor of physics at the University of Copenhagen, Den.

Norman Levi Bowen, petrologist in the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C.

Rudolf Carnap, professor of philosophy at the Deutsche Universitat, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Elie Joseph Cartan, professor of mathematics at the University of Paris.

V. Gordon Childe, professor of prehistoric archaeology at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

John Harold Clapham, professor of economic history at the University of Cambridge, England.

James Bertram Collip, professor of biochemistry at McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Arthur Holly Compton, professor of physics at the University of Chicago.

Douglas Berry Copland, professor of commerce at the University of Melbourne, Australia.

Edward Samuel Corwin, professor of jurisprudence at Princeton University.

Peter Debye, professor of physics at the University of Leipzig, Germany.

Edward Joseph Dent, professor of music at the University of Cambridge, England.

Leonard Eugene Dickson, professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago.

Charles Harold Dodd, professor of divinity at the University of Cambridge, England.

Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at the University of Cambridge, England.

Hans Fischer, professor of chemistry at the Technische Hochschule in Munich, Germany.

Ronald Aylmer Fisher, professor of eugenics at the University of London, England.

Etienne Gilson, professor of philosophy at the College de France, Paris, and director of the Institute of Medieval Studies at the University of Toronto, Canada.

Corrado Gini, professor of statistics and sociology at the University of Rome, Italy.

Louis Ginzberg, professor of Talmud at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City.

Adolph Goldschmidt, professor of the history of art, emeritus, at the University of Berlin, Germany.

Godfrey Harold Hardy, professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge, England.

Ross Granville Harrison, professor of biology at Yale University.

Paul Hazard, professor of comparative literature at the College de France, Paris.

Werner Heisenberg, professor of theoretical physics at the University of Leipzig, Germany.

Johan Hjort, professor of marine biology at the University of Oslo, Norway.

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, professor of biochemistry at the University of Cambridge, England.

Bernardo Alberto Houssay, professor of physiology at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Werner Wilhelm Jaeger, professor of classical philology at the University of Berlin, Germany.

Pierre Janet, professor of psychology at the College de France, Paris.

Howard Mumford Jones, professor of English at the University of Michigan.

Charles Gustav Jung, professor of analytic psychology at the Technische Hochschule Zurich, Switz.

Hans Kelsen, professor of international law at the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva, Switzerland.

August Krogh, professor of zoophysiology at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Karl Landsteiner, of New York City, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Andrew Cowper Lawson, professor of geology, emeritus, at the University of California.

Tullio Levi-Civita, professor of rational mechanics at the University of Rome, Italy.

Robert Morison MacIver, professor of political philosophy and sociology at Columbia University.

Bronislaw Malinowski, professor of anthropology at the University of London, England.

Rene Maunier, professor of colonial legislation and sociology at the University of Paris.

Friedrich Meinecke, professor of history at the University of Berlin, Germany.

Wesley Clair Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia University.

Eduard Norden, professor of classical philology in the University of Berlin, Germany.

John Howard Northrop of New York City, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Antonie Pannekoek, professor of astronomy at the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Paul Pelliot, professor of central Asiatic languages, history and archaeology at the College de France, Paris.

Jean Piaget, professor of the history of scientific thought at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Frederick Maurice Powicke, regius professor of modern history at the University of Oxford, England.

William Emmanuel Rappard, professor of public finance at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Dennis Holme Robertson, reader in economics at the University of Cambridge, England.

Michael Ivanovich Rostovtzeff, professor of ancient history and classical archaeology at Yale University.

Leopold Ruzicka, professor of chemistry at the Technische Hochschule, Zurich, Swit.

Kiyoshi Shiga, of Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

Hu Shih, professor of Chinese philosophy at the National University of Peiping, China.

Filippo Silvestri, professor of general and agricultural zoology at the Regia Scuola Superiore de Agricultura, Portici, Italy.

Hans Spemann, professor of zoology at the University of Freiburg, Germany, Nobel Prize winner in physiology and medicine.

The Svedberg, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Upsala, Sweden.

Otto Warburg, of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut fur Zellphysiologie, Berlin, Germany.

Leopold Genger, professor of Roman law at the University of Vienna, Austria.

Meyer Jonasson's June of Events Feature 4

The Year's Outstanding Value-Giving

DRESS EVENT

6.75

A tremendous offering of brand new summer dresses which saves you dollars and dollars! Bought especially for this Dress Classic the styles are vibrant with the newest of details and fabrics found in dresses double the price. COME EARLY FOR CHOICE SELECTIONS! MISSES', WOMEN'S AND LITTLE WOMEN'S SIZES.

SECOND FLOOR

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BONWIT TELLER

TELEPHONE RIT. 7300 Ardmore 2630

CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH PHILADELPHIA

STORE HOURS 9:30 TO 6

June Sale of CORSETS

at far less than regular prices!

French and domestic corsets, created for Bonwit Teller exclusively! Our famous corsetry gives to your figure the smart, smooth lines that are every woman's desire. They conceal defects you do not even admit to yourself! And they're a pleasure to wear.

7.50 regularly to 12.50

10.00 regularly to 16.50

13.50 regularly to 18.50

Clasp-front and step-in girdles, in lengths to suit all heights, and in models for average, heavy and very heavy figures.

Other fine domestic corsets 5.00 to 22.50 values to 39.50

CORSET SALE—SIXTH FLOOR

"NO COVER CHARGE"

This complete evening costume of chiffon and Molyneux evening cape in velvet is a two-in-one purchase! Both for one moderate price. Flowered chiffon gown in light or dark backgrounds. Sapphire or black velvet wrap lined in chiffon. 36 to 44. French Salon—Second Floor.

(ONLY) 39.95

the BLUM store

chestnut street at thirteenth Philadelphia, Pa.

DEWEES

1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Special Summer Sale of—

MISS SWANK SLIPS

$2.45

Reg. $2.95. Famous for the straight side panels that keep them from twisting or riding up. Three styles, lacy and tailored in fine Crepe Supreme, a pure dye silk. Tearose, white.

SALON INTIME—FIRST FLOOR

Advertising Men Recall Drive for Ethics Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Gathering momentum slowly—yet certainly—thousands, marching militantly to do battle in the fight for truth in advertising, halt annually to take stock of progress and gather ammunition for the next year's campaign.

This year, celebrating a Silver Jubilee, Advertising Legions vividly recall beginnings in Louisville (1909); Omaha (1910); Boston (1911); Dallas (1912). They point to definite progress under codes written at Baltimore (1913); Toronto (1914)—look forward to advancing further under these colors in 1936-37.

Boston's 1911 convention focused thought on necessity for immediate action. Baltimore's flaming electric sign "Truth" seared the impression more permanently into the business thought. "The Baltimore Declaration" was promulgated.

Separate Codes Drafted

Forward-looking advertisers in each of the departments—from newspaper to farm journal—saw the need for separate codes to spearhead the attack in their own fields.

William Woodhead, of San Francisco, elected president of the Associated Clubs in Baltimore, felt the time was ripe for action. On a trip to Boston he appointed John K. Allen of The Christian Science Monitor as chairman of the Toronto Program Committee with the understanding that Mr. Allen would get results in Toronto.

Recently discussing the work in which he was active at the progressive Toronto meeting, Mr. Allen said:

"I believed the training I had received on The Christian Science Monitor from 1910 to 1913 imposed an obligation on me and I accepted."

Committee Formed

He added James Dunlap of the Dunlap-Ward Advertising Company of Chicago and C. W. McDiarmid of Toronto to his committee and went to work.

"In making plans for the program," said Mr. Allen, "it seemed to me to be necessary to cause the preparation of 'Standards of Practice' for each of the 16 departments of advertising represented.

"At the first session of each department the Standard of Practice evolved for that department by one of its own members, who I had appointed, was presented, thoroughly discussed, and adopted. The entire series of Standards were then adopted by the convention as a whole.

"Since that time 'Truth in Advertising' has become the dominating thought in advertising practice.

"In my work I was greatly helped by William H. Ukers of New York City, who, with the late Manly Gillam, was appointed by the Provincial National Commission to prepare the tentative Standards of Practice."

It was at this convention that the advertisers changed the name of the organization from the Associated Advertising Clubs of America to "The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World."

Aims Set Forth

The prologue to the acceptance of the 16 departmental "Standards of Practice," framed by the John K. Allen committee, stated:

"Realizing that advertising has come to mean service to mankind, and that reciprocity is the greatest force in promoting the cause of human brotherhood and the world's progress, and

"Believing that the new humanism in business demands recognition of the fact that all men are interdependent and have international responsibilities which can be best conserved by setting up ideals of conduct, and

"Wishing to secure to society a code of advertising ethics by means of which the members of each department of advertising can gauge their own conduct and also that of their fellows:

"Now, therefore, we, the members of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in tenth annual convention assembled at Toronto, June 25, 1914, do acclaim and publish the following Standards of Practice for the various departments represented at this meeting, and do individually pledge ourselves to co-operate one with another in living up to them as the best standards of right action now attainable for all those engaged in the business of advertising."

Fourteen Groups Represented

Fourteen of the groups represented by departmentals at this convention were: General Advertisers, Retailers, Magazines, Newspapers, Business Papers, Agricultural Publications, Religious Publications, General Advertising Agents, Outdoor Advertisers, Direct Advertisers, Directors, Printing, Photo-Engravers and House Organs.

Baltimore Signers

Signers of the "Truth Declaration" adopted by the Associated Advertising Clubs of America at the Baltimore convention, in 1913:

Advertising Agent—W. C. D'Arcy, chairman, William H. Johns, Stanley Clague.
Agricultural Publications—T. W. LeQuatte, chairman, Arthur Capper.
Directories—W. H. Lee, chairman, G. D. W. Marcy, R. H. Donnelley.
General Advertisers—William H. Ingersoll, chairman, E. St. Elmo Lewis, O. C. Harn.
Magazines—R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, chairman, A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Joseph A. Ford.
Newspapers—A. G. Newmyer, chairman, James Keeley, Howard Davis.
Outdoor Advertising—O. J. Gude, chairman, Charles T. Kindt, E. Allen Frost.
Printing and Engraving—H. H. Cooke, chairman, H. A. Gatchel, Marquis Regan.
Religious Press—W. J. McIndoe, chairman, William Shaw, J. F. Jacobs.
Retail Advertisers—M. M. Gillam, chairman, William C. Freeman, Walter S. Hamburger.
Technical Publications—H. M. Swetland, chairman, Mason Britton, John Clyde Oswald.
Trade Press—Charles G. Phillips, chairman, Joseph J. Vigneau, Roy F. Soule.
Specialty Advertising—Lewellyn E. Pratt, chairman, Theodore R. Gerlach, Henry B. Hardenberg.

American Steel Men Weigh Bid To Join Cartel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Leaders of the American iron and steel industry have before them today an invitation from the Earl of Dudley, chairman of the British Iron and Steel Federation, to pool their efforts with the International Steel Cartel in developing common markets and improving production technique.

The proposal was laid before American steel groups at a dinner given by Lord Dudley aboard the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line, as the great steamship lay beside pier 90 here last night, but statements issued by both groups indicated that no definite decision had been reached by the Americans. Further conferences are to be held this week.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, with members of their respective executive staffs, were present at the dinner to hear Lord Dudley outline his proposal. Mr. Taylor said afterward that he was not certain the British plans would benefit the United States.

Meanwhile, reports in metal trade circles indicated that British manufacturers might attempt to obtain American admission to the cartel as a means of safeguarding their own markets against dumping. It was explained that the British companies entered the agreement upon such a basis. Other comment had it that the proposal had been made with reference to the enormous rearmament program of Great Britain and the possibility of regulating United States steel exports to Canada.

Steel executives said that if the cartel were adopted for the United States trade, it would apply only to the export market, since any agreement to restrict domestic production would be contrary to the anti-trust laws. Any effort to pool resources in developing technical skill and new uses for steel probably would be a constructive move, they added.

A Big Day for Advertising

Leaders in the Drive for a Code of Ethics

John K. Allen of The Christian Science Monitor, Chairman of the 1914 Program Committee for the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, Receiving the Adopted "Standards of Practice" After They Had Been Passed by the Toronto Convention at Large, and the 16 Departments. William H. Ukers of New York, on the Right, Assisted Mr. Allen in Securing the Adoption of the Standards

Tasmania Speeds Trains to Meet Bus Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—The Tasmanian Government is making a strong bid to increase the popularity of its passenger trains in competition with motor vehicles.

The chief traffic is between Hobart and Launceston (133 miles), as the bulk of the interstate traffic by sea and air comes through Launceston from Melbourne, and it is the practice of the department to run expresses to connect with the steamer.

The line for the most part is one of steep grades and sharp curves, reaching an altitude of 1500 feet half way. The track, too, is only 3ft. 6in. Many of the worst curves are being cut out, and instead of passengers being picked up and set down at various stations en route, it has been decided to make nonstop runs between Hobart and Launceston by boat expresses, and to serve refreshments on the train, this alone saving 20 minutes. Altogether, the time will be reduced by an hour.

The greatest speed allowed on the best part of the track is 53 miles an hour, which is regarded as very high for 3ft. 6in. gauge. Internally, the carriages are wider than the track, and quite roomy. The workshops are being reorganized so that engines can be built there instead of being imported.

Spencer Chain Stores, Inc.

Spencer Chain Stores, Inc., and all subsidiaries for the quarter ended Feb. 29 report net income, after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges, of $71,563, compared with net of $4075 in the like quarter of the year before.

Stratford Earth Used in Opening Theater in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—"The offering we make this morning of earth from the garden of the poet's birthplace and water from the soft-flowing Avon has no intrinsic value, but expressing as it does, friendship and good will to the great American nation, and our desire for a permanent and prosperous future for the new Globe Theater, it has a deep meaning."

Thus said Alderman Fred Winter of Stratford-on-Avon, deputy-chairman of the birthplace trustees, when recently he dug from under a flowering rosemary bush in the garden of Shakespeare's birthplace a spadeful of earth which he placed in a casket which was later shipped to America for the dedication of the new Globe Theater at Dallas, Texas.

Casket of Charred Wood

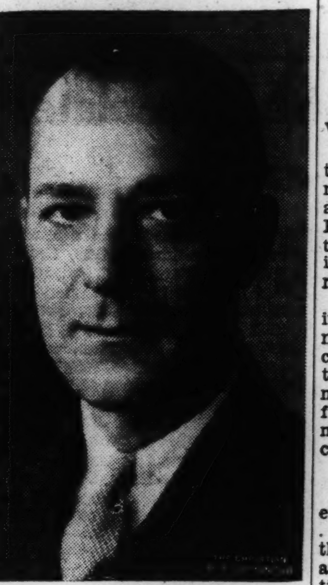
The ceremony was witnessed by a little group of birthplace trustees, festival players and representatives of the Memorial Theater. The casket in which the earth was placed was made from the charred wood taken from the old Memorial Theater after its destruction by fire 10 years ago.

Alderman Winter referred to the fact that the new theater in Texas was to be dedicated to the service of Shakespeare and said that this gave great pleasure and satisfaction to their chairman, Sir Archibald Flower, for whom he was deputizing, for no man had done more than he to encourage the production of Shakespeare's plays.

Mr. William Carroll, American Vice-Consul in Birmingham, said that the friendly gesture was one more link in the chain of good feeling which existed between two great English-speaking peoples. This earth from a memorable spot would be accepted in Texas in the good spirit in which it was sent.

Afterward Mr. Fordham Flower, on behalf of the Memorial Theater governors, filled a flask bearing Shakespeare's coat of arms with Avon water, and in asking the Vice-Consul to accept it expressed the hope that one day the new Globe Theater would achieve the same degree of fame as its predecessor of England. Some day, he said, they hoped Stratford Festival Players would be seen on its boards.

Host



Allyn B. McIntire

McIntire Issues Cordial Bid For Ad Men to Visit Boston

By **Allyn B. McIntire**
President Advertising Club of Boston
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We of the Advertising Club of Boston want every man and woman connected in any way whatever with the advertising profession to come to Boston for the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America—which begins on June 28 and runs through July 2.

We extend this invitation to you in the most cordial and sincere manner because we really want you to come. We're not just going through the motions of asking YOU. We mean it. Our invitation comes right from the heart and we'll be very much disappointed if you don't accept it.

Silver Jubilee

The annual convention of the federation this year is the thirty-second . . . But—it's more than that. It's the Silver Jubilee—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Truth in Advertising movement, which was born right here in Boston at the great 1911 convention of the federation.

The TRUTH child has grown to maturity and brought much of good to the men, women and children of this great nation. You know we New Englanders take our celebrations and anniversaries very seriously. What we do we try to do well and we are mindful of the great heritage of this section of the country which has fallen to our lot to carry on.

Profit and Pleasure

The 500 members of the Advertising Club of Boston have been working on this coming convention for more than six months . . . We have been planning a party that you'll never forget We have aimed first, to help you profit in a business way through an interchange of ideas with your fellow men and women, but we have tried not to overlook the recreational side. And if you ask us, we think we have a party in readiness that you will like.

So we say to all of you: Come to Boston and New England at the end of June and enjoy and profit by what we have planned for you.

Welcome Waiting

I can truthfully say that nowhere in this country will you find nature more anxious to welcome you. Our beaches, our lakes, our mountains and our roads are all ready for you—and when you see them, you will agree that they are worth coming to see.

So I say once more: Come to New England and to Boston on June 28 for this great convention. . . . Every member of the Advertising Club of Boston, your host club, "has been working for months to make you want to come—and is standing ready to welcome you." . . .

Governor of Minnesota Attended 1911 Convention

Minnesota's Governor, Adolph O. Eberhart, attended the 1911 Boston Ad-Men's Convention. He was greeted by an enthusiastic Minnesota delegation at the station, and was officially received both at City Hall and at the State House by Acting Mayor Collins, and Gov. Eugene N. Foss.

Governor Eberhart extended an invitation to the convention to meet in St. Paul the following year. The convention, however, met at Dallas, Texas.

Two New Banks in Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two new banks were opened during the past week, both in Kentucky, according to Rand McNally & Co. Two banks in the process of organization in Wisconsin, one merger in Kansas, and two discontinued banks are reported.

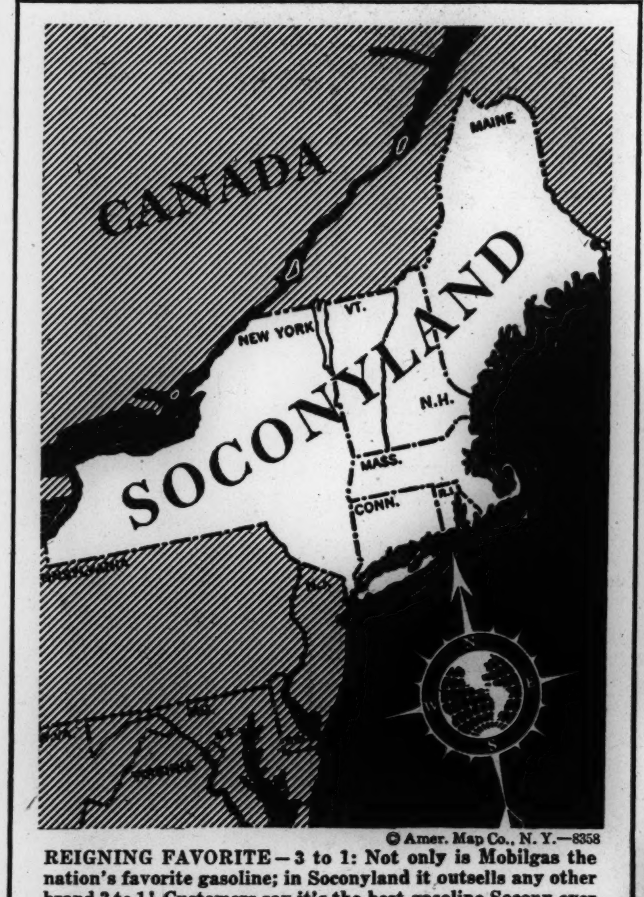
OUTSELLS EVERY OTHER GASOLINE IN U.S.A.

New Mobilgas Favorite in Soconyland, too

Mobilgas . . . introduced in the East just three weeks ago . . . is repeating its triumphs, is showing new thousands daily why it's America's largest-selling gasoline.

See for yourself the difference it makes in your car's performance. Smoother, quieter, more power, more mileage . . . this new Mobilgas has everything you want in a gasoline!

It's always the same . . . tested rigidly for uniformity. Stop in today at the Sign of the Flying Red Horse. Standard Oil of New York, Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated.



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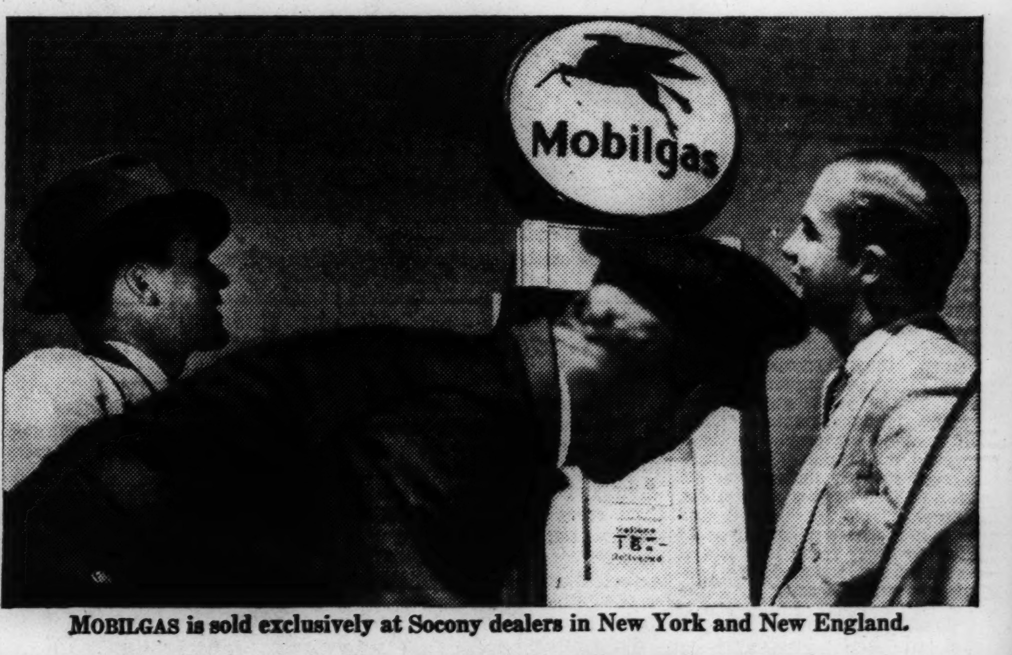
REIGNING FAVORITE—3 to 1: Not only is Mobilgas the nation's favorite gasoline; in Soconyland it outsells any other brand 3 to 1! Customers say it's the best gasoline Socony ever sold—that it gives faster pick-up—a smoother-running engine—and more miles to the gallon.



MOBILGAS is sold exclusively at Socony dealers in New York and New England.

STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS SOCONY

Fred Harvey

RESTAURANTS and SHOPS

. . . in the Union Stations at
CHICAGO · KANSAS CITY
CLEVELAND · ST. LOUIS
. . . in the Straus Building at
MICHIGAN and JACKSON
CHICAGO

It's On!

BOGGS & BUHL'S

67th Anniversary SALE

"AS MUCH A PART OF PITTSBURGH AS PITTSBURGH ITSELF"

Many things are undeniably part and parcel of Pittsburgh—the Steel Industry—River Commerce—old landmarks—and Boggs and Buhl's 67th Anniversary Sale. A sale rich in tradition, and endowed with public confidence and great expectations.

You, too, may expect great things of our 67th Anniversary—to fill your needs for summer at great savings—to capitalize on the exciting values throughout the sale. Shop B. & B.'s 67th Anniversary Sale for pleasure in saving!

Free Parking, No Tipping

BOGGS & BUHL

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Where 'Not Wanted' Signs Still Greet European Women

French Ballot Boxes and British Consulates

Have This in Common: Women Considered Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

The other morning three letters came through my letterbox. They were from three women—one a Dutch woman, living in Amsterdam, one a German woman living, for the time being, in Paris, one a Londoner and living in London.

They were very different letters, written on very different topics, and they were long. But I had time on my hands. I carried them over to the window, sat myself down in the sunshine, and read each through slowly.

Elisabet, in Paris, wrote about the French elections. "I excuse myself," she said, "for so long a letter, but these elections were so important to women that I cannot help to give a little report."

French women, as you remember, have no vote. In a rather half-hearted way they have asked for it, of course; the first women's suffrage deputation ever organized in Europe was organized by French women, and that was more than a century and a half ago. But the ideals of France are different in many ways from the ideals of other countries. The hold-up in regard to the franchise has not been entirely the fault of the Senate—although people have liked to place the blame in that quarter. It has been very largely the fault of women themselves since they have believed—and with certain reason—that Frenchwomen, more astute than Frenchmen, could "get their way" with greater effect through indirect rather than direct methods.

Present-day Europe, however, is having its effect. According to Elisabet, Frenchwomen are beginning to see that political negotiations conducted over the shoulders of husbands, as it were, are not going to be so successful in the future as they were in the past, and Frenchwomen are bestirring themselves.

The 'Symbolic' Campaign

In my last letter to you I told, do you remember, how Mme. Louise Weiss, the leader of the Paris suffragists, had planned to stand as a "symbolic" candidate for Parliament? But Mme. Weiss has not been alone. Elisabet says that she was joined by Mme. Denise-Maurice Finat, the woman flyer, and that the two of them took up their position in a tiny café in the Latin Quarter which boasted the promising name of "Le Tout Paris," and from there did all the work they would have done had they not been "symbolic" but "real" candidates, demanding, by means of posters, handbills, meetings and the like, that both men and future women voters should drop cards into the ballot boxes which occupied positions in 48 sections of the fifth arrondissement, saying whether or not they believed that women are as capable as men of "defending the moral and material interests of the population of France."

When the day of voting arrived it was wet—pouring wet, Elisabet says—but the two "symbolic" candidates were not disappointed. The fifth arrondissement accounts for 39,000 households, and into the ballot boxes had been dropped 14,732 cards—11,262 in favor of the candidature of Mme. Weiss and Mme. Finat, and 3470 in favor of the introduction of woman suffrage generally.

Nor was this all. More than one municipality had, on its own account, invited "symbolic" candidature by women on lines similar to those of the Latin Quarter. Elisabet says that there is a rapid turnover of feeling going on and that it is furthered by the victory of the "Front Populaire." Even Monsieur Lebrun, the French President, did not appear scandalized when, at a public function, and during the impressive playing of the Marseillaise, hundreds of toy balloons, liberated suddenly by unsuspected suffragists, floated into the air, and he was presented dramatically with a letter asking that "liberty, equality, fraternity" should hereafter be respected in the case of women as of men.

When I had finished Elisabet's letter, I opened the one from London.

Under Bonnet or Bowler Hat

"Sold again," it began, in truly British fashion, "and at the very moment when we want the best brains, whether they are covered by a bonnet or a bowler hat!" My London friend was full of indignation because, as she explained, she had just read the government report in which it had been explained that the admission of women to the diplomatic and consular services of Great Britain would be "a mistake." She had been waiting patiently for the report ever since the interdepartmental committee which was set up to examine the question two years ago had concluded its labors. And now its findings and the Government's decision in regard to them had been published simultaneously so that "not a single woman nor women's society had had time to protest."

Women, the Government had decided, might be hampered, as diplomats by the habits and customs of many foreign countries. They might not be favorably received. Also they might marry foreigners. And even if their indiscretion did not run to such lengths, they might, of course, marry Englishmen, and this would be awkward since it would almost inevitably result in a loss of professional occupation to the husbands. Therefore women in diplomatic and consular service simply will not do.

"I feel a little dispirited," wrote my London friend. "Official points of view are so odd and so antiquated. It seems so unexpeditious to refuse to improve diplomatic arrangements just when they most need improvement, and I cannot help feeling that the entry of women—the right kind of women, of course—at this moment might be very refreshing to Europe in general."

Somehow or other, I could not help seeing, as I read, a great similarity between the London letter and the letter from Elisabet in Paris. French women and English women are not alike, yet there seemed very unmistakable bonds between them.

I opened the letter from Amsterdam. "If I judge the post rightly," wrote my Dutch friend, "you will read this at the very moment when we are setting out on our march. It will be May 18, and that is the day on which the women of Holland make their demand for peace."

She described the event—five pages of closely written manuscript—and I saw the women assembling, each with her white flower. I saw them in companies behind white banners upon which was inscribed the word VREDE (peace). I saw the foremost banner, and each successive banner, raised as a signal for silence, and then the moving off into the long march through the streets of the city.

At one point, three delegations would break away; one to hand to the Mayor of Amsterdam the thanks of the organizers for his courtesy and interest; one to carry the women's demands to the Government at The Hague; one to enter the Court of Permanent Justice at the Peace Palace. At the end of the march there would be speeches. Mrs. E. J. Miolée-Riemvis, Mrs. M. Vander Colk-Schmidt, Mrs. Vangeuns, Mrs. Miolée would in turn mount the platform in the big square.

Up in the North

I put the Dutch letter back into its envelope. Away up north I remembered that the women of Norway would be making their demands for peace on this day. I had heard that peace flags would be sold in Oslo on May 18, and that a model tank covered with posters depicting the horrors of war, would be driven through the streets. The women of Finland would be making their demands, too. In Scotland, a procession of women would be marching through Aberdeen. The wife of the Austrian President, Mme. Leopoldine Miklas, would be broadcasting a peace message to the women of her own and other countries. Far off in South Africa, the women of Durban, led by Mrs. J. P. Forbes, would be joining in a peace march in sympathy with the women of Europe.

But I wanted to look again at the English letter. There was a certain paragraph in it: "I cannot help feeling that the entry of women into European diplomacy at this moment might be very refreshing." My London friend had not meant that an odd woman, serving Great Britain in a diplomatic capacity, in this country or in that, would usher in a millennium, any more than Elisabet had meant that the entry of French women into the full rights of citizenship would bring a political millennium to France, or than my Dutch friend had meant that because women marched the streets with banners, anything more tangible than a gesture of peace would be accomplished. All the same, I could not help reading something into all three letters which seemed to have bearing on the present affairs of Europe.

Old Diplomacy Passing

Women, I thought, are awake to the fact that what is termed the old diplomacy is passing, and that the kind of diplomacy which will take its place, if it is to be effective, must be based upon an understanding that peace will be achieved between nations at precisely the same moment that peace becomes a matter commonly accepted between class and class, color and color, sex and sex.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

[One of these letters which should help us all to understand the progress and problems of women of Great Britain and the Continent, comes to you from Miss Lovell of our London staff, on the first Wednesday of each month.]

Equal Opportunity With Men

If We Have the Courage to Use Our Creative Ability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WOMEN have equal opportunity with men, providing they have courage to utilize their creative ability." So says Mrs. E. Pearl Warwick of Champaign, Ill., who has achieved success herself as manager of the women's department of the Household Finance Corporation.

Speaking at the institute of occupations arranged by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Mrs. Warwick told the story of the banker who when his bank failed, overlooked his unpopularity, opened an insurance office, bought the old safety deposit boxes from the bank, rented those, got himself elected president of the school board in order to make new contacts, went into politics and won the appointment as postmaster. After three years of rebuilding and reorganizing, his business was sufficient to employ both his son and daughter who were then ready to enter the business world.

Mrs. Warwick spoke of several women who have used their creative ability, among them Mrs. Russell Sage who, she said, was responsible for "the great industry in which I am engaged, that of financing loans to persons who do not have banking credit." Through the Russell Sage Foundation, which Mrs. Sage created in memory of her husband, for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States, research was financed to solve the problem of where 85 per cent of the people could borrow small sums of money.

There is also Miss Celia Howard, who recently served as president of the Illinois Federation of Business and Professional Women. At the beginning of her career, she worked during the day to support her widowed mother and attended law school at night. Graduating with honors, she won a scholarship to Harvard, which was not honored because she was a woman. Recently Miss Howard was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, a coveted honor attained only by a few women.

One of the most financially successful women in the country is Mrs. Ora Snyder, who started her candy business with one egg and a cup of sugar, and now has fifteen stores, three of which she has opened during the depression.

"These women," said Mrs. Warwick, "did not wait for opportunity to come to them. They had the idea and the courage to sell the idea. They took the lead. Opportunity lies within our own creative ability. Therefore in my business and your business and all businesses, under all conditions and all changes in the United States women have equal opportunity with men, providing they have the courage to utilize their creative ability."

MARJORIE SHULER

By Permission of Femmes, Paris

Paris Women Examining the Election Posters Put Out by Mme. Weiss in Her "Symbolic" Campaign

Fowler-Bagby. Courtesy of the Velvet Guild

Upper Row: Left—Swagger Evening Coat Fashioned of Crystelle Velvet in Fuchsia. Self-Flowers Trim the Shoulder, and the Bishop Sleeves Are Cuffed With Ruffles. Right—A Filmy Evening Cape After Vionnet in Purple Organza. The Loop Collar and Wide Streamers That Extend to the Floor and Lie on It Are of Dark Red Velvet. Below—Full-Length Evening Coat of Ruby-Colored Sheer Velganza in a Ribbed Weave. The Collar, Formed of Wide Loops of the Material, and the Full Three-Quarter Sleeves With Cuffs Are Interesting

A Trio of Evening Wraps

Materials Are Many, the Effect Filmy or Peasant

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE fashion pageant this season convinces us of the versatility of genius. Released from standards of conformity to fixed conventions, creative designers are giving us so many silhouettes that their variety seems almost incredible—not a little due to the great number of materials at their disposal.

On this page are illustrated three basic silhouettes for evening wraps: the three-quarter swagger, the long coat and the long cape.

What Shall I Choose?

Everyone who wears evening dresses needs, of course, one wrap or more than one to wear over them and the choice depends on the type of frock which they are to cover, the formality of the occasions one will attend, and the temperature of the evenings where one will be. If one wishes to choose a wrap suitable for several dresses of different types the swagger commends itself. It is so full that it will not crush a voluminous frock and it hangs gracefully over any silhouette.

The long coat is, perhaps, more slimming for the heavier figure and it has the advantage of completely covering the dress. Worn over a molded silhouette it confirms its tailored appearance. It may be shaped like a lounging robe, an officer's coat, a chesterfield or what-not.

Related to it are the redingote and the tunic. Tunic coats vary in length and fullness, but they are always dramatic. Some of them are sloped into tails at the back like a man's cutaway.

Capes are the wraps to be chosen if one is young and beautiful and wishes to "make an entrance." According to its cut and material a cape may be medieval, ecclesiastical or academic, but it is always itself a personage!

Materials and Trimmings

If one summers where entertaining is formal and evenings are cool, velganza and other sheer velvets, flowered taffeta, lacquered and figured satin and tinsel cloth play appropriate roles. For warm evenings, organza, organdy, chiffon and net are dainty and also formal. Casual but very smart and admirable for country club functions, gardens, terraces and boats are Tyrolean printed cottons, splashed with big bright flower patterns, and quilted. Cotton cable net, linen, alpaca and other rugged cottons with peasant feeling are also in this category.

On formal wraps trimming is expressed in pleatings, velvet ribbon streamers, contrasted lace, and patterned bandings around hems and other edges in contrasted materials and colors. Great importance is given to collars and sleeves. Two of our illustrations show a favorite collar formed of loops of the material. High collars and ruffs are also much seen and tricky drapery. Sleeves are large and their fullness is usually set into the armholes in pleats. The fullness may continue till it is bound into a band at the wrist or it may flare below the elbow and wear a cuff. Schiaparelli likes to paint a rose on the sleeves of her evening wraps.

Quilting is particularly attractive on Tyrolean and other peasant coats of cotton.

Colors

Because many of the materials used for evening wraps are transparent, color harmonies between wraps and frocks can be charmingly worked out. Indeed, by this means the dress and the wrap become almost a unit, the dress being an underslip for the wrap and wrap a veiling of the dress. Much white will be worn, but the strong colors are likely to predominate. Dark red, emerald, royal-blue, fuchsia and yellow are important in the fashion spectrum. If the color range of one's dresses permits a wrap of a positive color which will contrast attractively with all of them, the effect will be excellent, but if this is not possible and if one wishes to get along with one wrap, gray, white, beige or black will prove the necessary choice unless one's dresses are all black or white or neutral.

Good color contrasts are royal-blue and fuchsia; emerald and yellow; dark red and black; navy and pink; leaf-green and white. These, however, are only suggestions. If carried out in the right tones and proportions most colors will harmonize.

Wheels Go Round

The League of American Wheelmen has presented some interesting facts about bicycling. There are, it is said, 1000 cyclists to every one bridlepath rider. In 193? about 750,000 bicycles were sold in the United States and 20 per cent of these were credited to women. In the 1890's the annual sales numbered about 1,000,000 bicycles.

To Soften Butter

To soften butter taken from refrigerator, so that it is easy to spread for sandwiches, or cream for cake, heat a fork and run it through the butter. It creams the butter instead of melting it.

Eggs in the Child's Lunch Box for Picnic or School

Special from Monitor Bureau

BECAUSE of the high food content of eggs, they are ideal to send in the child's lunch box. Naturally one does not want to send them every day, but they can be made a versatile addition to any noonday lunch box. There are numerous attractive ways to fix them, some of which follow:

Stuffed Eggs

Cut six hard cooked, shelled eggs into half lengthwise and remove yolks. Mash and add
1 teaspoon mustard
1 tablespoon vinegar
¾ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons mayonnaise dressing and mix thoroughly.

Heat food chopper and grind
⅓ cup raisins with medium blade.
Add raisins and mix lightly. Refill whites.

Eggs Stuffed With Bacon

Hard cook six eggs and shell. Cut in halves lengthwise. Remove yolks and mash. Chop
3 pickles
3 slices bacon and add
1 tablespoon butter
salt
pepper and
mayonnaise to moisten. Add
½ teaspoon mustard. Refill the egg whites.

Deviled Eggs

Cut six hard cooked eggs in half, lengthwise. Remove yolks. Mash. Moisten with
mayonnaise dressing. Season with
salt
pepper
vinegar
paprika

Mix until light and fluffy. Pile lightly into egg whites and sprinkle with paprika. There are many variations of this recipe. Try adding finely minced green onions or chopped sweet pickles to taste.

Egg Apples

Hard cook 1 egg to each child. Shell. While warm, carefully manipulate into the shape of a small, round apple, pressing down at stem and blossom ends. Insert
a clove for blossom end, and
a sprig of parsley for stem.

Color the egg carefully with a small brush and food coloring to resemble apples.

Humpty Dumpty Eggs

Dip hard-cooked eggs from which shell has been removed in mayonnaise to which
a little liquid gelatine has been added, to make it firm.
Then decorate with
cut pimientos
olives or pickles to form funny faces.

Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

For Shore, Not Cornfield

Madge Evans shows us that B. V. D. overalls will make many a beach this summer blossom like the plowed furrow.

Can You Enjoy It Alone?

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ALTHOUGH I love her dearly, I would not want to go on a vacation with her, for she does not know how to enjoy being alone," confessed a friend to me not long ago, and set me to pondering the depth of her observation. So it was that on May 6, under the title "Learning to Live Together," I made the comment that the ability to live with others is intimately related to the capacity to enjoy being alone.

If you have had with you for any length of time a person who is utterly dependent upon you for companionship, who must talk to you about all her thoughts, and who when left to herself for a bit seems only to be waiting until you can give time to her again; you know what I mean. If one can be alone contentedly one is better company. Such a person never relies upon other persons, but is free to enjoy them when it is mutually convenient, and also is never likely to give another a sense of not being free.

It is a fact that with the children in school most homekeeping women are used to long periods alone while doing housework. But there is a difference between enjoying this kind of solitude and the kind to which my friend refers.

"The real test of whether or not you can be alone, is whether or not you can enjoy recreation taken by yourself," she explains. "People who work in offices pretty much alone or even those who live alone, may not be able to do by themselves a single thing that they would call leisure-time enjoyment. And yet it is this ability to have a good time without a human companion or an audience that makes them ideal to live with or to take a vacation with," she maintains.

I asked her what advice she would give to a woman or girl who had not cultivated this quality of character.

"She could start by going to a movie alone, or a play or a concert," my friend replied. "And instead of forming her impressions by talking about it to someone else, she could talk it over mentally with herself, until satisfying impressions are formed and she has made the good of it a real part of her—to share later or in some other way. She should be ready to repeat the experiment, until it proves really enjoyable.

"Then of course she can take walks alone—short ones at first, if necessary, and lengthen them until she can be off alone for a long time. As she looks at scenery or even at a city street, she should try taking mental pictures of it. She can build up the habit of comparing these with other pictures taken on other jaunts, memorizing their beauty, mentally describing each, perhaps; but with no need to tell it immediately or to say 'Isn't that beautiful?' to someone. She might close her eyes to see if she has captured the view before her, then open them and look again, until she has learned to see it mentally in its completeness. So she adds more and more to her mental storehouse."

"And being alone, she can note every detail," I put in, "and can also quietly observe and enjoy people she sees, and can think as she observes."

"Exactly," my friend replied. "She can deepen her powers of observation. In fact, often, because she is alone, she is likely to notice people and things to which she otherwise might be oblivious."

I thought of the friendly confidences granted me by villagers of certain parts of England in which I had cycled or walked alone—shepherd-philosophers among their sheep on the uplands of Cumberland; housewives in Dorset villages asking eager and highly original questions concerning America (which usually meant Canada); even the "men's class" of a certain village parish near Lincoln who, when no other conveyance was available, took me with them on a tallyho (was it? I rode on the box with the coachman like a Davey Copperfield) through Sherwood Forest. And an unforgettable day's trip it was, with a host of "brothers" who looked after me with all the care and courtesy of a personified British Empire and whose fellowship would probably never have come my way if I had been upholstered by companions and consequent plans of my own. The number of little chats, precious quiet vistas, intimate glimpses of rural homelife are many from such solitary jaunts.

"Another thing," my friend was adding, "is to learn to chuckle to yourself. It is good to laugh with others, but I think it takes a really rich sense of humor to enjoy a chuckle without having to tell about it.

"Some people say it is selfish to enjoy things alone," she went on. "How about always having to have an audience? Selfishness or unselfishness can be expressed both ways. Edison could spend hours alone. Anyone who has accomplished worth-while things has not been dependent on companions. If you read Thoreau, you will see what I mean. You have to cultivate that inner quietness which makes you a much deeper and finer person."

Perhaps it is a fear of being unconventional and thereby conspicuous that makes women unwilling to go on even a short pleasure expedition alone. Then too, in the United States, at least, they have not built up the habit. The emphasis all through school is on doing things en masse. Is it different in Europe, I wonder? I have made delightful casual acquaintances abroad, and sometimes "knocked about" with them for an hour or two. English girls, particularly, seem to have, I find, that flair for individual living which makes them "good companions."

But perhaps most of all a woman refrains because she does not want to be selfish. Yet do you not believe that there is no real good that goes unshared? So it is that in the enjoyment of being alone there is not selfish hoarding, but rather a period of deepened living. The experience need not be shared through "ohs and ahs" or by means of another's doing the same thing at the same time. It may be shared instead through meeting with greater tranquillity the next problem that comes up, or by bringing to a disheartened friend (who might not like the sort of recreation one likes oneself) a sense of refreshment and encouragement. In other words, unless one's motive is selfish—and that can be the case in a crowd as well as in solitude—one need never feel selfish in enjoying an experience alone.

True companionship is a beautiful experience. But I wonder whether one who has not learned to enjoy being alone can share deeply in its realities.

Millicent Taylor

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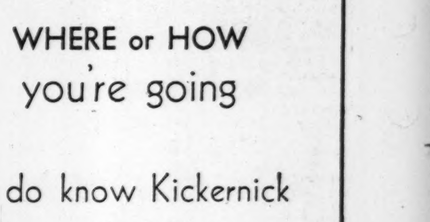

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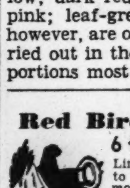

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A Mystery in the Village

SLIPPY'S business was doing nothing, and he was the busiest man I know. From morning till night he was hard at it, just doing nothing. He rarely took time off, except perhaps at the harvest when, not because he had to, or needed the money, or anything as mundane as that, but simply because he liked and wanted to, he "lent a hand" with the stooking of the corn. To "oblige," with Slippy, was not at all the same thing as to work or take a job; and a gentleman of leisure could always oblige without losing his status as the village ne'er-do-anything, a title which he valued quite highly.

One might justifiably ask whether Slippy's life was not more than a trifle dull when the hours of it were passed so idly. He, however, seemed not to find it so and, indeed, I would say that he was one of the most contented people I ever knew—contented with little, much too little, no doubt, but contented all the same. Day in, day out, one would see him sitting on an old mill stone outside the Post Office, chewing a straw and gazing with mild blue eyes at the sky or at anything that went on within his view. One got so used to seeing him there that, if for some reason or other he moved, one missed him, as one would miss a familiar tree when it is felled.

HE WAS DECORATIVE in a way, leaning his faded tomato-colored shirt against the white wall. Sometimes I wondered whether he knew it, but he seemed innocent enough, and probably wore tomato color because he found it serviceable. There was a coat to match his brown trousers, but this, for some reason, or perhaps for none, he never wore, preferring to carry it over his arm, or to keep it by his side with the little basket which he always had with him and which contained—no one ever knew what. Above his pale blue eyes he wore a rather rakish, but much battered Homburg, pulled down so low that he had to tilt his head backward to see from beneath.

Slippy was something of a mystery in the village. As far as most people could remember he had always been there, but where he came from or when no one seemed to know.

"WHY, HE WERE a crow-starver to Tippacot when he were a tacker," said old Granfer Challacombe, using the broad Devonshire idiom. Further back no one cared to go.

If asked about his origin, Slippy would look vague and say: "Oh, I been most everywhere. There ben't nothing I don't know about this place neither!"

This, to a certain extent, was true, or was believed to be true; and it was generally considered worth while to stand well with him in case his long memory suddenly began to function in an awkward direction.

There were those who, not unreasonably, thought Slippy lazy. One lady in particular, hoping to reform him, went so far as to offer him work in her garden.

"Work?" His mild blue eyes regarded her indulgently, as in his soft drawl he replied: "Why, midear, what should I work for?"

"Everyone ought to work," his would-be benefactress told him a little impatiently. "Don't you want to be independent?"

Completely unimpressed, Slippy continued to smile.

"Why, I be so independent as they little grass birds azinging up there. 'Twould be silly to work when I don't need to, ma'am."

The lady retired, routed, and Slippy raised blue eyes to the hills.

HOW EXACTLY HE lived I never discovered. He slept in a small hut on a waste patch far up on the hillside; but, as far as any of us knew, he had no means. He looked well fed, though, and invariably had a cheerful word for passers-by. I came to enjoy stopping and exchanging a word with him, and found that, physically lazy though he might be, his thinking was much alive. He was, in fact, quite a philosopher; many of his observations on life, as he saw it from his mill stone, were well worth hearing.

One day, coming down to the village, I was troubled to see that a lovely old mulberry tree, which had been a source of joy to all those who entered the Post Office, had been cut down, and lay with its branches sprawling in the stream. At my exclamation Slippy nodded.

"Yas, midear, 'tes what they do be callin' modern progress."

"But why, Slippy?" I asked.

"Well, seems we mun keep upsides with the times, zo 'tes one of they telephone boxes going up there."

IT WAS IRONICALLY said, and his view of the exchange was quite evident. Suddenly he went on: "Keepin' up, always keepin' up, and why? Look, midear, can you tell me what they do with all this time they do be savin'?"

I had often wondered. Motors roared through our lovely village to the distress of children and cattle, and I questioned whether the time they saved made up for the beauty they missed.

"Yas, 'tes money that's to blame," Slippy mused.

He never seemed to think much of money or envy those who had it. Once he said to me: "All the best things are vree. Look at that sky up there, and at the green of that hill. 'Tes as pretty as a picture of heaven, and it don't cost a varthing."

Such truths endeared Slippy to those who had understanding enough to see beyond his shiftlessness, such truths, and a picture that one carries of him taking a bunch of wild flowers that he had culled to the "big house" for the lady who, when once he had been in trouble, helped him out. For five years, there was never a spring or summer day on which he might not be seen with his floral gift of gratitude.

A. C.

Old Mexican Peon

IN THE shade of a pepper tree
An old man lies sleeping,
Around the smooth rim of his wide sombrero
The small, pointed shadows of leaves,
Glide restlessly,
The still evening is patterned with color
Where the bright ends of his folded serape
Trail in the dust.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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FANTASY IN FIVE

FIVE Hungarian homesteads in a village street, five slender saplings lining the rustic sidewalk, and five Hungarian girls in the costume typical of the neighborhood make such an attractive symphony in blacks and whites that no photographer could resist capturing it with his lens.

In the center of Europe, surrounded by countries and problems that seem almost irreconcilable, farming life on the great plain-lands of Hungary goes on as it has done since the days of John Hunyadi. The Magyar still raises fine horses and fine cattle and, if he is still fond of clothing himself and his womenfolk with a certain exuberance usually associated with the kindred ideas of "peasantry" and "conservatism," it is because he will not admit that progress need necessarily avoid the picturesque.

The photograph shows that he can put up new buildings which satisfy modern standards and are, in fact, as much replicas, one of another, as any advocate of mass production could wish. And yet, so satisfying is the design of these simple dwellings and so bravely do their clean white faces reflect the sunlight, that you would feel, passing by with a camera, that they are just waiting to be photographed.

That five of the inhabitants, dressed to match their walls, should choose to walk across this bright scene is one of those happy incidents which are the diligent artists' reward.

The Individual and War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN war and its threatenings are kept so much before thought it is interesting to recall a vision of the prophet Isaiah in which he foresaw a time when people "shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (2:4). Even more striking are the words which immediately follow this prophecy: "O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."

To "walk in the light of the Lord" is surely to live in the understanding of the teachings exemplified by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, the light of the world. On page 279 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "The Principle of Christian Science demonstrates peace." All the works of Mrs. Eddy are devoted to the elucidation of the revelation that came to her; and all teach that there is but one God, one Mind, or Principle, entirely good; also, that God is Love, and that man is forever His expression, His image and likeness. Man, as the offspring of Love, includes and cherishes every idea of Mind. Is it not obvious, therefore, that the one logical and scientific cure for war is for men to recognize but one Mind, God?

It is commonly accepted that wars are often traceable to the false ambitions of rulers and statesmen. But regardless of its cause, much of its aftermath of pain and economic distress falls upon innocent shoulders. Consequently, men are increasingly striving to discountenance and outlaw war with all its ghastliness.

Seeking the means by which he may help in this work, the individual turns instinctively to his highest apprehension of God, in whom security forever abides. In this search he finds, through Christian Science, a new concept, a right concept, of God, of the infinite One, who reigns in eternal harmony, His government established in the daily activities of those who follow after righteousness.

Increased acceptance of the teaching of Christian Science that "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mrs. Eddy, p. 465) is strikingly discernible. God is being mentally and spiritually apprehended, and experience reveals an ever-increasing number of people being healed by the understanding that He is expressed through His perfect reflection, man. In understanding their spiritual sonship with God, men spontaneously and willingly recognize all men as brethren; and this understanding proportionably diminishes the causes of war and hastens the fulfillment of Isaiah's beautiful prophecy.

It is no new doctrine to assert that the way to heal the curse of war is to put into practice the teaching of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, that men must understand the oneness and allness of God, love Him with all their heart, and love their neighbor as themselves.

If it be contended that since the advent of this teaching by Moses, the prophets, and by Christ Jesus, bitter and cruel wars have engaged men, it should be pointed out that such calamities have always arisen from the false belief that men possess minds, wills, and powers of their own. Such beliefs have ever led downwards; whereas, to know and prove that there is but one Mind, and that man reflects this Mind and obeys the one will, leads to the realization of unity, harmony, and peace.

Are not these spiritual qualities being increasingly recognized as reflecting power, since the qualities of God are better understood as real, perfect, and eternal? The beliefs of covetousness, greed, and domination are but "the things of the flesh," and are unreal and valueless; "for," as Paul declared (Romans 8:5, 6), "to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

To the spiritual understanding of God, as the one divine Mind, many willingly credit the change of thought and conduct that has come to them. Feuds have been healed, differences made up, and quarrels of every kind have disappeared. To see the universal parenthood of one Father-Mother God restores fellowship and allows the flower of brotherhood to bloom where before it had been blighted.

How heartening also when Christian Science declares, "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love" (Science and Health, p. 467)! Men are not left blindly to grope for the true basis of peace, since the real man is already at one with God. Clearly, to find true peace we must cultivate within ourselves that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL INDIVIDUO Y LA GUERRA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO la guerra y sus amenazas se tienen tan constantemente delante del pensamiento, es interesante recordar una visión del profeta Isaías, en la cual éste previó un tiempo cuando los pueblos "forjarán sus espadas en rejas de arado, y sus lanzas en hoces: no alzará espada nación contra nación, ni aprenderán más la guerra" (2:4). Aún más sorprendentes son las palabras que siguen inmediatamente a esta profecía: "¡Oh casa de Jacob, venid, y andemos en la luz de Jehová!"

Andar "en la luz de Jehová" es seguramente vivir en el entendimiento de las enseñanzas ejemplificadas por Cristo Jesús, el Guía, la luz del mundo. En la página 279 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA Y MISCELANEA) la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "El Principio de la Ciencia Cristiana demuestra la paz." Todas las obras de Mary Baker Eddy se dedican a la elucidación de la revelación que le había venido, y todas ellas enseñan que no hay más que un Dios, una Mente o un Principio, el cual es enteramente bueno; también que Dios es el Amor, y que el hombre es para siempre Su expresión, Su imagen y semejanza. El hombre como hijo del Amor incluye a cada idea de la Mente en sus afectos. ¿No es evidente, pues, que la única cura lógica y científica de la guerra es que los hombres no reconozcan más que una Mente, Dios?

Se admite comunmente que las guerras tienen su origen muchas veces en las ambiciones erróneas de los gobernantes y hombres de estado. Pero cualquiera que sea su causa, muchas de sus consecuencias en forma de penas y miserias económicas caen sobre cabezas inocentes. Por consiguiente los hombres se esfuerzan cada vez más vigorosamente por eliminar y evitar la guerra con todos sus horrores.

Buscando los medios por los cuales pueda cooperar en esta obra, el hombre se dirige instintivamente a su concepto más alto de Dios, en el cual encuentra seguridad en todo tiempo. En esta busca encuentra por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana un concepto nuevo, un concepto correcto, del Dios único que reina en eterna armonía, y cuyo gobierno se establece en las actividades diarias de aquellos que siguen tras la justicia.

Cada vez más generalmente se va aceptando la doctrina de la Ciencia Cristiana de que "Dios es la Mente, el Espíritu, el Alma, el Principio, la Vida, la Verdad, el Amor, incorpóreos, divinos, supremos, infinitos" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES —CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS—por Mary Baker Eddy, p. 465), y es notable como ya se pueden percibir los efectos. Se entiende mejor a Dios, tanto mental como espiritualmente, y la experiencia revela que hay más hombres todo el tiempo que han sido curados por el entendimiento de que Dios se expresa por Su reflejo perfecto, el hombre. Al entender su filiación espiritual con Dios, los hombres reconocen espontáneamente y con alegría a todos los demás como sus hermanos; y este entendimiento disminuye gradualmente las causas de la guerra y accelera el cumplimiento de la hermosa profecía de Isaías.

No es ninguna doctrina nueva asegurar que la manera de curar la plaga de la guerra es poner en práctica las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús, el Guía, de que los hombres tienen que entender la unidad y plenitud de Dios, quererle de todo corazón y amar a su prójimo como a sí mismo.

Si en contra de esta declaración se quiere argüir que desde la llegada de las enseñanzas de Moisés, de los profetas y de Jesús ha habido guerras ensañadas y cruentas entre los hombres, hay que señalar que tales calamidades han resultado del concepto erróneo de que los hombres poseen mentes, voluntades y fuerzas de por sí mismos. Creencias de esta clase siempre nos degradan, mientras que el conocer y el probar que no hay más que una Mente y que el hombre refleja a esta Mente y obedece la voluntad única, nos lleva a la comprensión de la unidad, de la armonía y de la paz.

¿No son estas cualidades espirituales las que se reconocen cada vez más como las que reflejan poder, puesto que las cualidades de Dios se entienden mejor como reales, perfectas y eternas? Las creencias de la avaricia, del ansia, y de la dominación son "las cosas de la carne" y son ficticias, sin poder intrínsico; "porque", como dice San Pablo, "el ánimo carnal es muerte; mas el ánimo espiritual es vida y paz" (ROMANOS, 8:5, 6).

Hay muchos que reconocen con gratitud que a este entendimiento espiritual de Dios deben el cambio en su modo de pensar y de obrar que han experimentado. Antiguas enemistades se han curado, diferencias de opinión han sido ajustadas, y riñas de toda clase han desaparecido. El comprender que Dios es el Padre-Madre universal restituye el espíritu de compañerismo y permite que la flor de la hermandad florezca donde antes se marchitaba.

¡Qué animador es recordar que la Ciencia Cristiana declara: "Se debiera comprender perfectamente que todos los hombres tienen una Mente, un Dios y Padre, una Vida, una Verdad y un Amor (CIENCIA Y SALUD, p. 467)! Los hombres no son dejados para buscar como si fuera ciegamente y a tientas una base verdadera de la paz, puesto que el hombre verdadero ya está unido con Dios. Resulta pues bien claro que para encontrar la paz verdadera, tenemos que cultivar dentro de nosotros aquel ánimo "que fué también en Cristo Jesús".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Her Introduction to Organs

WHEN I was a child of eleven I heard the organ play in Antwerp Cathedral, and went home and wrote about it in my diary. I have the diary here beside me. Words like "rumbling, roaring, glorious," words I had read in a book. When it was loud it was "a thunderstorm"; when it was soft, "I looked up and I felt as if I was lifted from the earth and was flying and flying."

And when I was thirty I heard the organ play in Milan Cathedral, but I had learned by then not to try to put sound on paper. Vaguely I sensed that it could not be done, but only vaguely—until I met Ernest. Ernest is the first organist I ever knew, and there is nothing vague about him. Until I met him an organ was to me Gothic glory, or it was played in a theatre and was ridiculous.

It was Ernest who first seduced me from the cozy boundaries of fiddledom into this land of giant voices. It was he who taught me that an organ can touch many planes between glory and absurdity, and, above all, it was he who reminded me that an organ requires an organist. Ernest is an organ builder; not only has he written books about organs, but he can find his way blindfolded and unerring up five dusty ladders to the smallest piccolo pipe. . . .

Filled with zeal and humility, I followed Ernest to the organ factory. . . . The three of us walked on, treading upon sawdust, breathing sawdust. I understood now why Mr. Lamb, for fifty years archdean and king of English organ makers, never rises from a chair or leaves a room—no matter what tapestried chair, what pleasure parlors—without the decisive motion of brushing sawdust from his backside.

Here in this place, men could not only hear, they could feel. Finger tips as well as ears were delicately sentient. A gray-haired man sitting on a high stool bent over a tiny brass reed-tongue in his hand; he rubbed the reed with a burnisher, sighted it, and burnished it again. He was, he told me, curving the tongue of a tromba pipe; no machine, no mechanical contrivance, could gauge the proper curvature. His obvious pride and pleasure in his skill filled me also with pride, silencing for once the familiar lament that our world is machine-ridden, mechanized to desiccation. Later, in the ninety-six-degree attic, I was introduced to the boss, the man who had built this famous factory thirty years ago. I saw him at the end of a long room, a tall man, white-haired, without coat or collar. What he was doing I have no idea, but he leaned over a high table, grasping it with his hands; his right foot was hard down on what looked like a pedal, and his left extended in the air behind him. Was this the man who had been described to me as the possessor of foreign-made limousines and marble swimming pools? Absently, but with courtesy, he permitted an introduction, shook hands, and was instantly back upon the pedal. I knew a sudden uprush within, an added glow that had nothing to do with degrees Fahrenheit.

"Ernest!" I whispered. "It's real pride in craftsmanship. It's grand. It's mediaeval!"

Ernest looked gratified, but caught himself, and frowned. Ernest does not hold with romanticizing. "It's not mediaeval," he said. "It's just good organ building."—CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, in "Friends and Fiddlers." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Tom's Sister Makes a Pudding

"YOU *will* call it a pudding, Tom. Mind! I told you not!"

"I may as well call it that, till it proves to be something else," said Tom. "Oh, you are going to work in earnest, are you?"

Ay, ay! that she was. And in such pleasant earnest, moreover, that Tom's attention wandered from his writing every moment. First, she tripped down stairs into the kitchen for the flour, then for the pie-board, then for the eggs, then for the butter, then for a jug of water, then for the rolling-pin, then for a pudding-basin, then for the pepper, then for the salt; making a separate journey for everything, and laughing every time she started off afresh. When all the materials were collected, she was horrified to find she had no apron on, and so ran *up* stairs, by way of variety, to fetch it. She didn't put it on up stairs, but came dancing down with it in her hand; and then being one of those little women to whom an apron is a most becoming little vanity, it took an immense time to arrange; having to be carefully smoothed down beneath—Oh, heaven, what a wicked little stomacher!—and to be gathered up into little plaits by the strings before it could be tied, and to be tapped, rebuked, and wheedled, at the pockets, before it would set right, which at last it did, and when it did—but never mind; this is a sober chronicle. Oh never mind! And then there were her cuffs to be tucked up, for fear of flour; and she had a little ring, to pull off her finger, which wouldn't come off (foolish little ring!); and during the whole of these preparations she looked demurely every now and then at Tom, from under her dark eyelashes, as if they were all a part of the pudding, and indispensable to its composition.

For the life and soul of him Tom could get no further in his writing than, "A respectable young man, aged thirty-five," and this, notwithstanding the show she made of being supernaturally quiet, and going about on tiptoe, lest she should disturb him: which only served as an additional means of distracting his attention, and keeping it upon her.

"Tom," she said at last, in high glee. "Tom!"

"What now?" said Tom, repeating to himself, "aged thirty-five."

"Will you look here a moment, please?"

As if he hadn't been looking all the time!

"I am going to begin, Tom. Don't you wonder why I butter the inside of the basin?" said his busy little sister. "Eh, Tom?"

"Not more than you do, I dare say," replied Tom, laughing. "For I believe you don't know anything about it."

"What an infidel you are, Tom! How else do you think it would turn out easily when it was done? For a civil engineer and land-surveyor not to know that! My goodness, Tom!"

It was wholly out of the question to try to write. Tom lined out "A respectable young man, aged thirty-five;" and sat looking on, pen in hand, with one of the most loving smiles imaginable. . . .

"Where's the pudding?" said Tom. For he was cutting his jokes, Tom was.

"Where!" she answered, holding it up with both hands. "Look at it!"

"*That* a pudding!" said Tom.

"It will be, you stupid fellow, when it's covered in," returned his sister. Tom still pretending to look incredulous, she gave him a tap on the head with the rolling-pin, and still laughing merrily, . . . returned to the composition of the pie-crust.—From the "Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Trout

THROUGH the fern-fronds
And hemlock shadows,
Occasional beams of sunlight
Strike golden pebbles
And weave a shimmering pattern
In the shallows.

Beneath the mossy logs
That lie across the weir,
Quicker than beams
Trout dart their silver arrows
And disappear.

Bubbles ripple the surface
With increasing rings.
The sun weaves a seine
On the water in vain,
For trout in a pool
Are transient things.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

Nocturne

MOONLIGHT, thou gentle nurse
Of day-shy universe
And sleep-forsaken eye,
In pity softly move across the sky,
Surpass the silver tiles
Of ocean, liquid miles,
And stooping earthward rock
The cradled petals of night-scented stock.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS

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Track Stars Look Toward A. A. U. Meet

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Even a month in advance, the most brilliant track and field championship of the Amateur Athletic Union looms, as practically every star prospect of the United States is sending in his entry for the games to be held at Palmer Stadium, Princeton, N. J. July 3 and 4.

In that most spectacular feature of all meets, the pole vault, no less than nine men who have vaulted over the bar at 14 feet or better are already listed among the contestants.

While all nine will probably qualify for the Olympic final tryouts in other events, they are officially listed for the actual championships also.

Midwesterner Tops List

California will furnish most of the 14-footers, but the top man is a midwesterner, Al Haller, of the University of Wisconsin, with his top vault of 14 feet 4 inches, who will probably qualify at the National Collegiates at Chicago, June 19 and 20, heads the list, though Earle Meadows, U. S. A., is only three eighths of an inch below him.

William Graber, now representing the Olympic Club of San Francisco, is the favorite among the Californians, with a record of 14ft. 3in., while the balance of the list include William Sefton, University of Southern California, who recently came close to breaking the world record of Keith Brown, 14ft. 5⅛in. George Varoff, another Olympic Club star, with a record of 14ft. 1in.; Cornelius Warmerdam, ex-Fresno State College, 14ft. ¼in.; Loring Day, also U. S. C., Bud Deacon, Los Angeles, and Jack Rand, San Diego. Still another Californian, Jack Maugher, Olympic Club, and a pair of southerners, Billy Roy, Loyola University, New Orleans, and David Weichert, Rice Institute, are close to the 14-foot mark, and any one of these might climb the additional inches for the prize of going to Berlin as an incentive.

There will be plenty of talent in the sprints at Princeton with Ralph Metcalf, representing Marquette University Club, Eulace Peacock, formerly of Temple, Jesse Owens, Ben Johnson and a new Californian, Anderson, leading this field.

Oregon Well Represented

Metcalfe will bring several other possibilities with him from Marquette, Edward Burke, the high jumper who tied with Cornelius Johnson, for the indoor record of 6ft. 8 5-16in. last winter; Calvin Beckett, at 800 meters, Ward Cuff, javelin; James Jessel, 400 meters; and a new star sprinter, Paul Phillips. All have records in their specialties which entitle them to respectful consideration.

Oregon will also be adequately represented at the championships, as Varoff, Carson Shoemaker, another near record sprinter; Frank Lloyd, 25.8ft. bread jumper and George Scharpf, at 1500 meters, are all members of the Oregon University team, though Varoff is now ineligible as a college representative.

Practically all of these are also certain to appear at the final Olympic tryouts at Randall's Island, a week later, so the officials may expect any number of new records for the book, as the track at Princeton has already proved one of the fastest in the United States, and the new layout at Astoria is also regarded as a perfect track, in view of the experts.

Thomas Ottey, who won the Intercollegiate cross country championship while a student at Michigan State University, and holds the 10,000-meter championship, will try for the same title for the Penn A. C., and several other Philadelphia athletes will also try to balance the strength of the West for the club. These include Robert Jackson, 400-meter hurdler, and James Elliott, former Villanova star, in the 400 meter.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	37	29	.561
Seattle	37	29	.561
Missions	36	29	.554
San Francisco	34	31	.523
San Diego	31	35	.470
Portland	29	33	.463
Sacramento	28	35	.444
Los Angeles	27	38	.415

Results June 2

Missions 1, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 5, San Diego 4.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO ENTRANCES—WASHINGTON & TREMONT
2nd Big Week
The Greatest Music Drama the World Has Known!
EDNA FERBER'S "SHOW BOAT"
Starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, Paul Robeson, Helen Morgan and a cast of thousands.

Shubert TONIGHT
Thurs. & Sat. Mats Lee Shubert presents
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ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1—No Tax
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SUNDAY, JUNE 7 at 8:30
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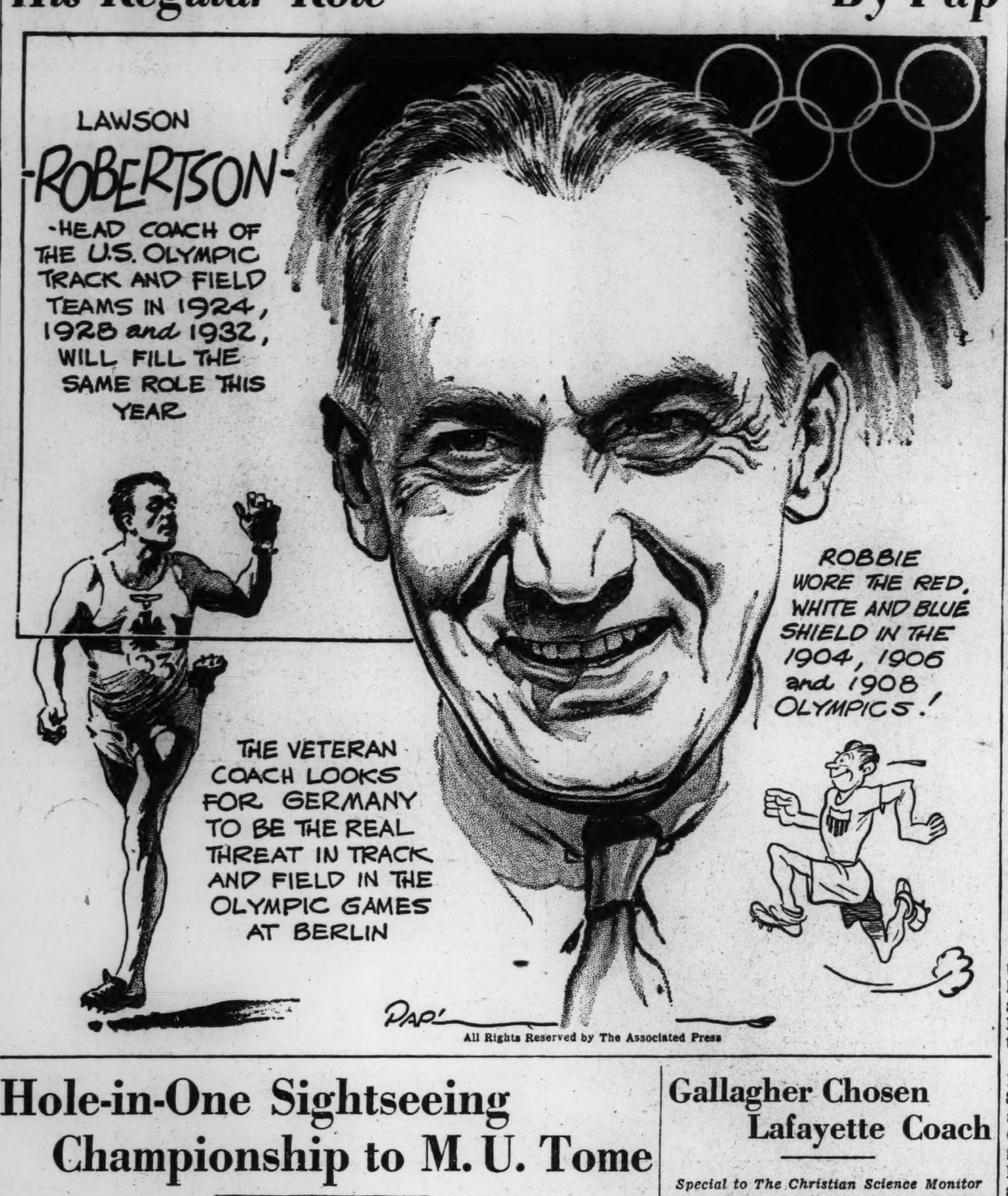
His Regular Role —By Pap



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Hole-in-One Sightseeing Championship to M. U. Tome

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Meet the hole-in-one sight-seeing champion of the world—Maurice U. Tome of Trenton, N. J.

Mr. Tome, an 80-shooter, can't bag an ace for himself, but deep in the pocket of his golf jeans he must carry a dozen rabbit's feet for his playing partners. For, since the season began, Mr. Tome has gazed with mixed feelings of pride and envy as he watched his rivals score four holes-in-one.

Frank K. Fisher, a Trenton building contractor, shot aces three and four before Mr. Tome's eyes. Mr. Tome, who already had seen two aces scored, saw his friend score one on the 126-yard tenth at the Trenton Country Club, May 17. On May 23, Fisher scored another one, dropping his tee shot on the 115-yard 15th hole at the same club. Oddly enough, the other two members of the foursome—William B. Prior and Charles H. Lovett—also played with Fisher when he scored his first one-shotter.

Charlie Finkle of Fargo, N. D., who has been trying and promising to score an ace for all these years, might do well to get into a match with the sightseeing wizard from Trenton, who could help the ace brigades of Idaho, Nevada and New Hampshire, which still have to report for membership in the Associated Press National Hole-in-One Club.

So furious was the bombardment during the last week that 60 aces were reported to lift the membership rolls in the national club to 455. South Dakota joined up with four. Vermont also enlisted with one. Texas reported three more to raise its leading total to 57, as against 30 for California, and 27 each for New York and Ohio, its closest rivals. Dallas took the inter-city lead again with a 15 total against 13 each for San Diego and Indianapolis. Highlights of the week's hole-in-one firing:

Quay Sewell scored the first ace in eight years at the tough Firecrest course at Tacoma, Wash., making a one-shotter on the 200-yard third hole.

Scotty Campbell of Seattle, one of the nation's front ranking amateurs, joined by collecting an ace on the 100-yard third at Lakewood.

Lawrence (Uncle D.) Dallam, 63-year-old veteran from Paducah, Ky., dropped one on the 135-yard fifth at Paducah C. C. and said: "For a few seconds I thought I had missed it."

H. L. Frackelton of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aced the 123-yard eighth at the Dutchess C. C. as his wife played with him.

John Fassett and Torry Luce of Elmira, N. Y., playing together, got aces on the same round at the Elmira C. C. Fassett one-shot the sixteenth; Luce got his on the eighteenth.

W. S. McLarnin of Atlanta entered the Atlanta Journal hole-in-one championship tournament and scored a 178-yard ace on the eleventh hole at the Capital City C. C.

British Deny Report Roark to Be Drafted

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Reports that Capt. C. T. I. (Pat) Roark, famous Irish star, would be drafted for service with Great Britain's international polo team were denied by Hurlingham Club officials today.

They pointed out that Captain Roark, member of the British international teams of 1927-30, still is in India, serving an appointment with the Maharajah of Kashmir and that it would be impossible at this late date to include him on the British squad. The international matches with the United States open June 10.

Meanwhile a new shakeup was made in the British team with the Rao Rajah Hanut Singh, Indian ace, going to No. 1 which has been the weakest spot in the challengers' experimental lineups. Hesketh Hughes was shifted to No. 2.

There were indications that Hughes might be eased off the team and replaced by Capt. Humphrey Guiness, who has been playing brilliantly after an early slump.

Iowa to Meet Notre Dame

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 3 (AP)—Football rivalry between Iowa and Notre Dame will be renewed in 1939, Ossie Solem, Iowa coach and athletic director, announced today. Solem said he has signed a two-game contract with Elmer Layden, Notre Dame athletic director, for 1939 and 1940. The first game will be at Iowa City Nov. 11, 1939 and the second at South Bend, the following year with the date to be set later. The only previous Iowa-Notre Dame encounter was in 1901 when Howard Jones' championship Hawkeye team defeated the Irish 10 to 7. the game broke a Notre Dame victory string of 20 straight games.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	28	14	.667
New York	25	17	.595
Pittsburgh	22	20	.524
Chicago	20	20	.500
Cincinnati	20	23	.465
Boston	20	24	.455
Brooklyn	18	26	.409
Philadelphia	18	27	.400

Results June 2

Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 8.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 4.
New York at Chicago, rain.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	30	17	.638
Buffalo	28	16	.636
Rochester	22	17	.564
Montreal	24	21	.533
Baltimore	25	22	.532
Toronto	18	27	.400
Albany	16	29	.356
Syracuse	12	26	.316

Results June 2

Montreal 8, Rochester 3.
Newark 13, Syracuse 7.
Baltimore 8, Albany 7.
One game postponed.

St. John's Forms Crew

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 3 (AP)—After a lapse of about 40 years, St. John's College placed a four-oared crew on the water, yesterday, while alumni and students gathered in the recently completed boathouse. Stuart D. Christhilf Jr., Baltimore; Edward F. Latrop, New London, Conn.; Frank J. Townsend, Ocean City, Md., and Frank A. White Jr., Philadelphia, made up the crew.

Freshman Swimming Coach

Larry Arthur Peterson, present coach of swimming at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, has been appointed coach of the Harvard freshman team, replacing Robert Muir, who has resigned to become head coach at Williams College. Peterson was born at Gloucester, Mass., was a member of the class of 1922 at Western Reserve and has coached swimming ever since.

Gallagher Chosen Lafayette Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., June 3—Clifford J. Gallagher has been appointed head coach of freshman football and coach of varsity wrestling at Lafayette College according to an announcement made today by H. W. Clark, director of athletics. Gallagher, who has been head coach of freshman football and varsity wrestling at Harvard, has had one of the most interesting athletic coaching careers in America since his graduation in 1921 from Kansas State College.

Capablanca in Draw But Retains the Lead

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba retained his lead in the international chess tournament, although he was tied by Levenfish of Russia in their match yesterday.

Botvinnik of Russia defeated his countryman, Kahn, and Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia defeated Emanuel Lasker of New York. Riumin and Ragozin, both of Russia, and Erich Eliskases of Austria and Andor Lilienthal of Hungary tied in their games. The standings:

Capablanca, 10; Botvinnik, 9; Lilienthal, Ragozin, Flohr, 7; Levenfish, 6½; Lasker, Eliskases, 6; Kahn, 5½; and Riumin, 5.

Navy's Baseball Men Get 'N-Star' Insignia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2—Eleven members of the Navy varsity baseball team have been awarded the "N-star" for participation in the recent victory over Army. They were the only ones to win this insignia during the year. The baseball awards were made as follows:

R. R. Pratt, T. S. King Jr, W. T. Ongram 2d, P. E. Summers, J. E. Summer, J. E. Pace, J. Adair, J. C. Eliott, H. C. Schwaner Jr., G. G. Matheson, A. R. McFarland, J. T. Reed (manager). (N), C. E. Gibson, P. H. Schneider Jr., F. Hale Jr., F. C. Seiford, G. Anderson Jr., F. J. Schroeder, C. A. Stump.

Name the All-Stars

All-Star players representing the American and National Leagues are to play a game at Boston National League Park, July 7, and the baseball fans of the country have been asked to vote for the players who are to make up the two teams. The teams will be composed of 21 players each and 16 of each team are to be selected by popular vote, the others being named by the managers of the teams.

In casting your vote, each player must be named for a certain position unless he is one of the three utility players. It must also be remembered that each of the eight teams in each league must have at least one player in the lineup of its league. All ballots must be received not later than June 20, and they should be mailed to the All-Star Baseball Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

American League		National League
....	first base	....
....	second base	....
....	third base	....
....	short stop	....
....	util. inf.	....
....	left field	....
....	center field	....
....	right field	....
....	util. outf.	....
....	util. outf.	....
....	catcher	....
....	catcher	....
....	pitcher	....
....	pitcher	....
....	pitcher	....
....	pitcher	....

Name..

Street..

City.................... *State*....................

Pittsburgh Club In Race Despite Form Reversals

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cardinals and Giants have received the most attention in the National League baseball race of late, mostly because they occupy the first and second places in the standing. But among the numerous surprises that have enlivened the major league pennant struggles this season is the play of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who at the moment are settled in third position with 22 victories and 20 defeats.

The Buccs, who opened their second home stand against eastern National League clubs yesterday by winning a close battle from the Boston Bees, 5 to 4, are one of the three clubs in their circuit with an average above the .500 mark. They haven't done much to startle the baseball world, but all things considered, it's surprising that they are in third place and within easy striking distance of the leading Cardinals and the runner-up Giants.

Blanton Ineffective

Although this record may appear only mediocre at a glance, it is remarkable when given close consideration. Cy Blanton, normally a great pitcher and possessor of the lowest earned run average among National League pitchers last season, has won only one game since the beginning of the 1936 race and has failed to pitch a complete game in 13 appearances on the mound. Also, another league champion in 1935, Arky Vaughan, the batting titleholder, has been unable to raise his average above .300. Woody Jensen, Lloyd Waner, Bud Hafey and Pep Young all have slumped below the same level.

But to balance these facts, the Pirates have seen Jim Weaver, Bill Swift, Ralph Birkofer, Red Lucas and Waite Hoyt hurl good ball, and Gus Suhr, Lavagetto, Paul Waner, Schulte and young Brubaker hit hard. If Blanton ever settles down and Vaughan finds the range of enemy pitching, the Buccs will be a powerful outfit.

The Pirates gained one half game on the idle Giants yesterday and now trail the New Yorkers by three contests. A pinch hit by Paul Waner, a single by Lavagetto and Vaughan's double, in the eighth inning, enabled the Pirates to come from behind and beat the Bees.

The Cardinals also took advantage of the Giants, who were rained out at Chicago, by increasing their league lead to three full games. The Cards beat the Dodgers, 5 to 4, Paul Dean getting credit for the victory although it was the relief pitching of Ed Heusser that saved the game in the ninth.

Reds Win Night Game

A ninth-inning homer by Ival Goodman gave the Cincinnati Reds a 9-to-8 triumph over the Phillies in the first night game of the 1936 campaign. The Phils tied the score in the first half of the same inning, staging a six-run rally. The Reds took fifth place in the race, Boston dropping to sixth.

The Red Sox gained a full game on the leading Yankees in the American League race yesterday, defeating Oral Hildebrand and the Cleveland Indians, 14 to 6. Three and one-half games now separate the Sox and Yanks. The winners drove Hildebrand out of the box in the first inning and did the same to Lee in the third. Boston made 15 hits, including doubles by Cronin, Cramer and McNair, and a triple and homer by young Johnny Kroner.

The Yankees were leading the White Sox, 7 to 0, at the end of the first inning, but finished on the short end of an 11-to-9 score. The White Sox pounded Pat Malone, Walter Brown and John Broaca for 17 hits, deciding the game with a two-run uprising in the eighth.

In other American League games, Detroit shaded Philadelphia, 5 to 4, and Washington beat St. Louis, 15 to 11.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Terry, Giants	24	61	12	26	.426
Sullivan, Indians	28	92	12	38	.413
S. Martin, Card	32	101	25	39	.386
Di Maggio, Yanks	27	131	31	50	.382
Medwick, Card	42	178	24	66	.371
Radcliff, W Sox	27	103	16	38	.369

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	28	15	.651
Milwaukee	28	16	.636
Minneapolis	26	19	.578
St. Paul	26	22	.542
Columbus	22	26	.458
Indianapolis	17	24	.415
Louisville	20	29	.408
Toledo	14	30	.318

Results June 2

Minneapolis 5, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 1, St. Paul 0.
Columbus 13, Louisville 0.
One game postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	14	.682
Boston	27	18	.600
Cleveland	24	18	.571
Detroit	24	21	.533
Washington	23	22	.511
Chicago	20	21	.488
Philadelphia	13	28	.317
St. Louis	12	31	.279

Results June 2

Boston 14, Cleveland 6.
Chicago 11, New York 9.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 15, St. Louis 11.

Favorites Came Through

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 3 (AP)—Led by the medalist, Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, leading favorites came through unscathed as good weather brought better golf in the first round of match play of the women's southern tournament yesterday. Mrs. Chandler, with a misbehaving putter, was not playing the game which swept her to a subpar 79 Monday, but was good enough for a 5-and-3 victory over Mrs. Chatham Hunter of Memphis, Tenn.

Mikkola Succeeds Farrell

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University announces the appointment of Jaako J. Mikkola as head coach of the varsity track and field team in place of Edward L. Farrell, resigned. An assistant to Mikkola will be named at a later date. Mikkola has been assistant track and field coach at Harvard since 1921. During this last outdoor season he was acting head coach of the track and field team.

College Baseball Results

L. I. U. 15, Northeastern 6.
Luther 6, Upper Iowa 1.

BASEBALL
FENWAY PARK, TOMORROW, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

Sam Parks Out To Show Better Golf in Open

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., June 3 (AP)—They're going to stick the King of Clubs, Samuel McLaughlin Parks Jr., back in the deck tomorrow, and he doesn't expect to be lost in the shuffle before the last deal is made at sundown on Saturday—the finale of the 40th United States open golf championship.

Parks is not the gambling type of player, nor is he the betting fraternity's choice. It was the same at his native Oakmont course a year ago when he confounded the old guardsmen of the pro ranks by shooting 299 to capture the open title—a 100-to-1 shot come through.

They called him the fluke champion, and to this very day point to his unimpressive record through the winter and spring tournament circuit, but while they still hesitate to accept him as one of their own from a shotmaking standpoint, virtually every one of the 169 amateurs and pros in pursuit of his title are for Parks the man.

Armour Captivated

Some of them go even further than that. Tommy Armour, one of the craftiest of the oldsters, not only has been captivated by Parks' bland smile and warm personality, but he's gone for Parks the player and thinks highly of the youthful Pittsburgh pro's chances in the championship.

"I was sitting with Emil Loeffler, the Oakmont pro, last June when we learned Sam had shot the first nine of the third round in 36," Armour related. "Loeffler told me Sam would win the tournament. He's a fine boy and a fine prospect. He may not repeat here but you can paste it in your hat he'll win the open again."

Parks was disinclined to discuss his own chances. He's quite content again to be rated a 100-to-1 shot. He figures that will put the pressure on the highly regarded choices, Henry Picard and Horton Smith.

It's an annual custom to feel sorry for the defender in an open championship. Parks doesn't share this grief, nor does he regard this as his party. As a matter of fact he feels more fortified and better equipped than he did a year ago. Since his Oakmont triumph Parks has firmed his wrists and is hitting the ball more solidly. This has resulted in crisp iron shots.

"I'm Playing Better"—Parks

"Perhaps this change won't be apparent in my play in the championship, but I know I'm playing much better," said Sam. "It takes a certain amount of luck to win this title and all I'm asking for is a fair share of the breaks.

"If I do not do well it will be because some part of my mechanism has failed. I've learned a lot since last year. I know how to figure the air currents and I've developed an ability to fade my shots when it is necessary. I was a decided hooker."

The general impression here is that the record of 286 created by Charles (Chick) Evans Jr. in 1916 and equaled by Gene Sarazen four years ago may be broken. Parks believes the winning total will be one stroke either side of 288.

After all, if Parks fails to repeat he'll merely join a select group which included Sarazen, Olin Dutra, Walter Hagen, Bill Burke and others. Only Willie Anderson, Johnny McDermott and Bob Jones ever scored successive victories.

Mrs. Van Ryn Is Out Of St. George's Tourney

WEYBRIDGE, Eng., June 3 (AP)—Mrs. Elsie Pittman, former British hard-court champion, eliminated Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, member of America's Wightman Cup team, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2, in the third round of the St. George's Hill tennis championship today.

Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., survived the round by defeating Mary Trouncer, England, 6—4, 7—5.

Another member of America's cup team, Carolyn Babcock, was eliminated in the third round by Betty Nuthall, British ace, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2. Miss Babcock's sliced drives puzzled Miss Nuthall in the first set, but the English star dominated play throughout the rest of the match.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., third member of the cup team, advanced to the fourth round with an easy 6—2, 6—4 victory over Pamela Weekes and will meet Mrs. Andrus next.

Benke Elected Captain

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP) — Lorin (Bill) Benke, brilliant Washington State College "one-man track team," has been elected captain of next year's team.

Brumbelow to Coach Line

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Lester (Mike) Brumbelow has been named line coach at Texas Christian University.

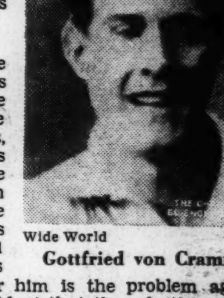
To Be Well Groomed—
in a "Jiffy"!
Lucky Tiger HAIR DRESSING
A "Benefit Performance"
JUST a few drops of Lucky Tiger Hair Dressing...a quick scalp rub, a comb and brush and in a "Jiffy" your hair takes on new life and lustre...stays combed all day without that "plastered" look, and your scalp tingles with joy.
A highly processed vegetable oil, not gummy or sticky, to replace the loss of natural oils so essential to a normal scalp under modern outdoor life.
Ask Your Barber or Druggist.
MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Congratulations to Australia

CONGRATULATIONS are certainly due the Australian Davis Cup players on their triumph over the United States team at Germantown. They well deserved their victory and the right to continue in their endeavor to win the trophy which is now in the hands of Great Britain. Their next match will be in the interzone final at Wimbledon, where they will undoubtedly meet Germany, and, if successful against that country, they will face Britain in the challenge round. If the men from "Down Under" show the kind of tennis they displayed against the United States, they should go far, although in von Cramm of Germany they will meet one of the great singles players of the day. He may well be picked to take two singles matches; but the Aussies certainly appear stronger as regards their second singles player and doubles team.



Wide World

Gottfried von Cramm

American Final Close

The American zone final was a very close and interesting one, and the two teams were about as equally matched as could be desired. Of the five matches that were played, three went the limit number of sets, while one of the others went to four games and the other three. As was expected before the series started, Don Budge was the man of the hour so far as the Americans were concerned. He won both his singles matches and showed that he is the player around whom the United States must build its 1937 team. Finding a successful mate for him is the problem again facing the U. S. L. T. A., and it is quite evident that the selection committee must look to someone other than Allison for the place. Allison put up a brave battle this year, but he was not equal to the task. While Budge and Mako failed to win the doubles, they have proved more than once that they are the best team in the United States, and another year should find them equal to the task.

Sending the Players to Wimbledon

Even though their absence from American tournaments is going to lower the standard of those events, we believe that the United States L. T. A. is doing the right thing in sending Budge, Allison, Mako and Grant to England to play at Wimbledon this summer. Considering the amount of practicing they have all engaged in during the past two months or so, they are entitled to the trip, and, what is still more important, they will gain much experience from meeting the world's best players. While it is very probable that Allison will not be an active member of the 1937 cup team, it would have been very unfair not to have included him in the European trip, and, although Grant did not get into the cup match, he certainly earned the trip for the fine spirit he showed as a member of the squad.

Wightman Cup Outlook

And next in order of international tennis comes the Wightman Cup competition between the United States and Great Britain. With Dorothy Round and Katherine Stammers playing No. 1 and No. 2 on the British team, Uncle Sam is going to be hard pressed to defend the trophy this year. With the Davis Cup quest ended, the British amateur golf championship back on British soil, and the British women's golf championship still at home, defeat of the American Wightman Cup team would about eliminate British sports titles so far as America is concerned.

Cardinals Drop Ryba

ST. LOUIS, June 3 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals dropped Mike Ryba, pitcher, from the staff to get down to the 23-player limit. The Cardinals got over the player limit when they acquired two pitchers, Bill Cox from Columbus and Leslie Munns from Rochester and sold only one, the veteran Bill Hallahan, to Cincinnati.

College Polo Result

Yale 16, Dempseys 6.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Cafe Minerva
So Exciting!—Our SIDEWALK CAFE
Special Luncheon 50c
Dinners at Popular Prices
Also Cafeteria Adjoining
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OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

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Special Evening Meals
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Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
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LUNCHEON 35¢
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SPECIAL ALL THIS WEEK
MINUTE SIRLOIN STEAK, Sliced Tomatoes, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter.... 25c
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Special Luncheons and Dinners
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AIR CONDITIONED
7 Course Dinner 75¢
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Weekday Dinner 75c
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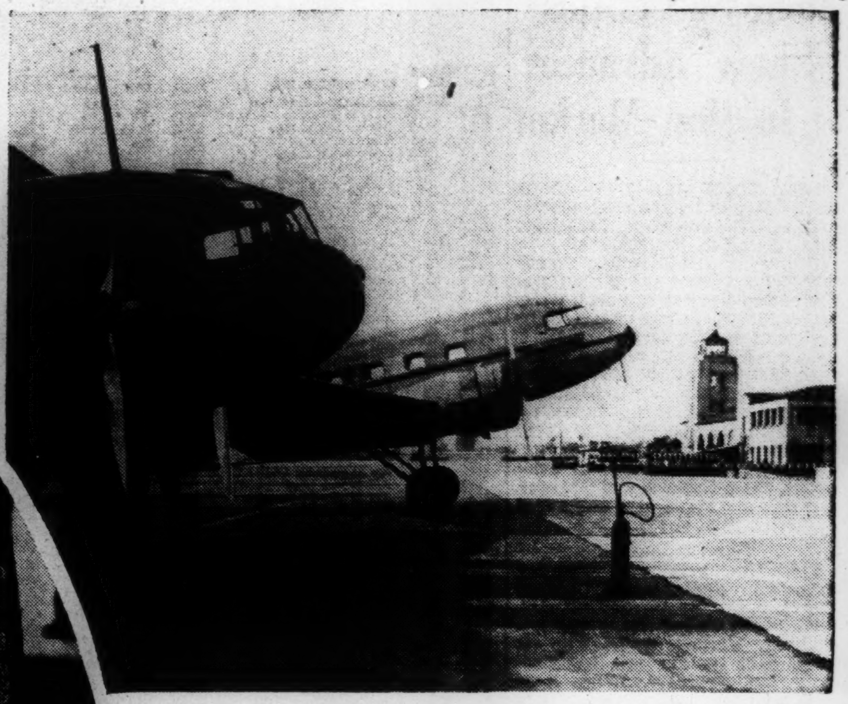
Strictly Home Cooked Food
LUNCHEON 50c and $1.00 DINNER 75c and $1.25

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

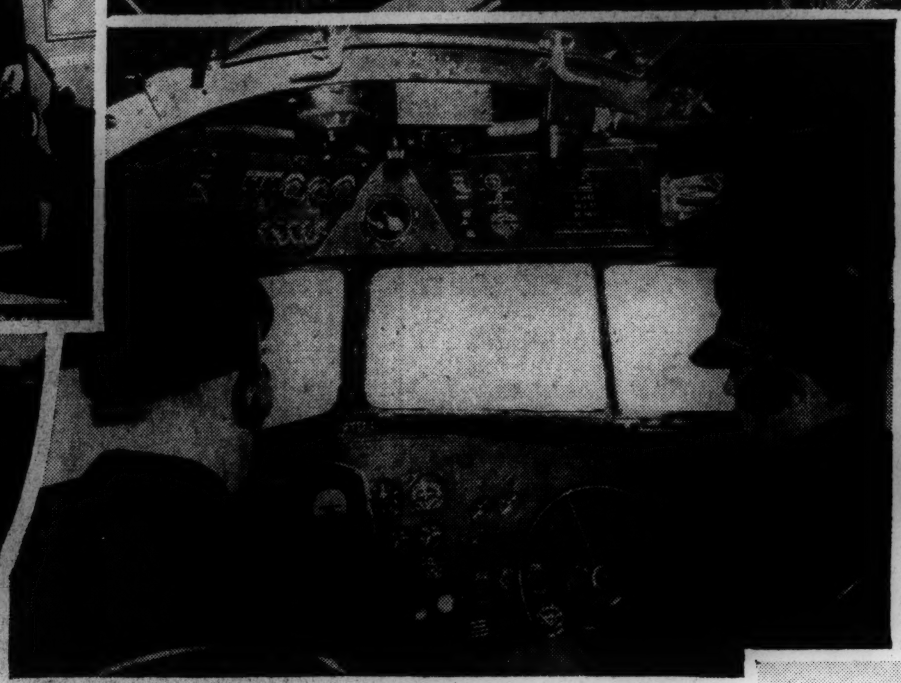
It's 'O, the Call of the Open Skies' With the Monitor Cameraman

Start of Transcontinental Trip
Plane Ready for Takeoff at Boston Airport

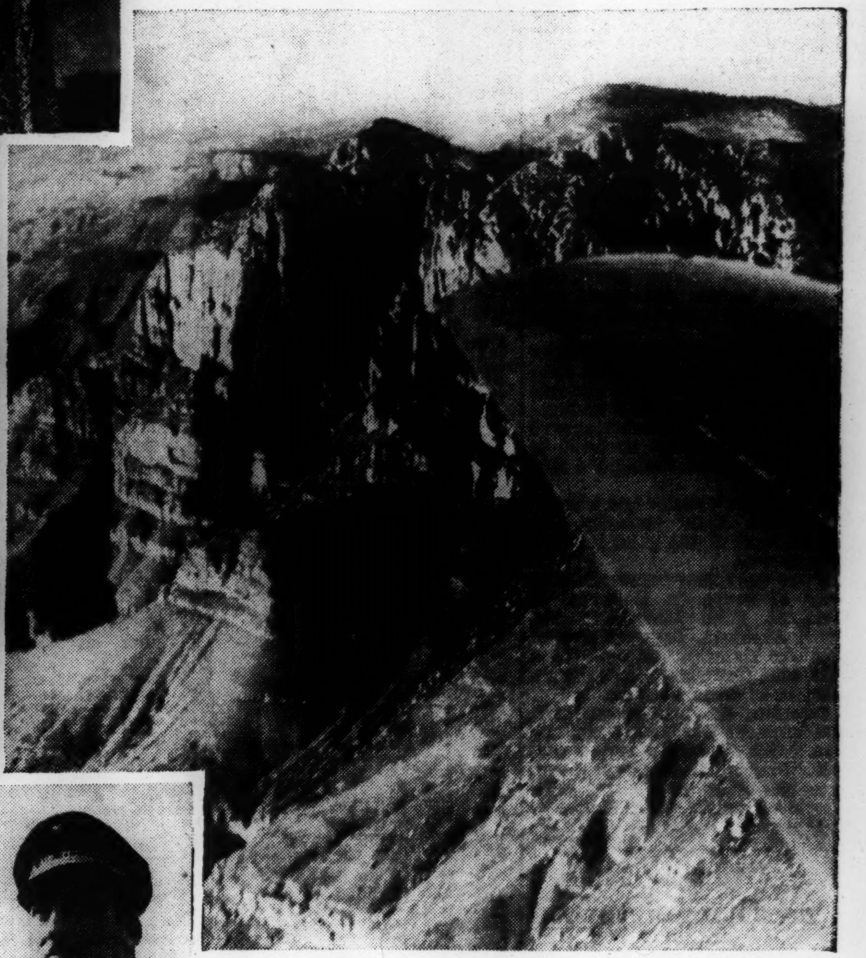


Finish of Transcontinental Trip
Three Thousand Miles From Boston, the Plane Lands at Grand Central Airport, Glendale, Calif.

Pilots Checking In
At Little Rock, Ark., Progress of the Flight Is Entered in the Official Log. Inset—Walter Jordan, Monitor Cameraman



Guardians of Safety and Comfort
Stewardess Checking In Passengers, and Pilots Watching Complicated Instruments



Over Continent's Backbone
Guadalupe Pass, Near El Paso, Texas, Falls Away Below at More Than 9000 Feet Elevation

Ten Thousand Miles by Air In Search of a Photograph

News cameramen seeking to keep pace with America's swift progress have to take wings.

Dams building. Bridges building. Deserts feeling the control of fertility-bearing waters that once ravaged the countryside in needless floods. New cities building. Communications by land, water and air weave America's latest conquests of a continent.

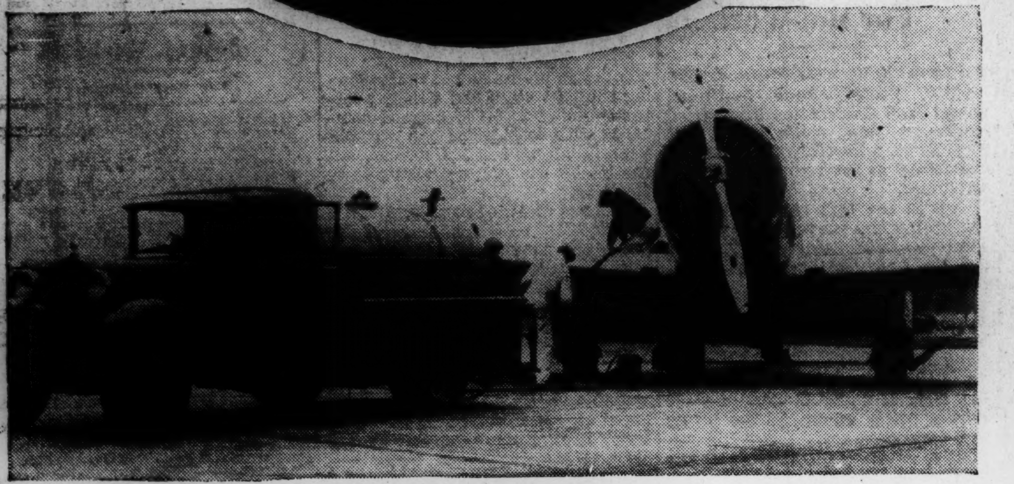
In Boston, teletype machines click the story. But one good picture may tell more than thousands of words. Monitor cameramen roam constantly on the trail of the news. When the call is in California, Chief Cameraman Walter Jordan packs his air bags, sees to his lenses, and renews acquaintance with his friends of the air lanes.

Recently he left Boston for Newark, then on to Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth and El Paso in Texas, Phoenix in Arizona, and California. Hundreds of pictures were taken. Then he swung back through Arkansas, Tennessee and Washington, D. C.

By day and by night the sky giants stride on invisible boots. They lift their heads above storms into sunshine or moonlight. Calm and brilliant stars wait above the fog.

A dot on the horizon pushes out wings and develops whirling blades of steel. The Eastbound plane drones near, then passes like a gasp. While the eye winks, tons of steel and fabric hurtle past each other and are 600 feet apart, at a combined passing velocity of seven miles a minute.

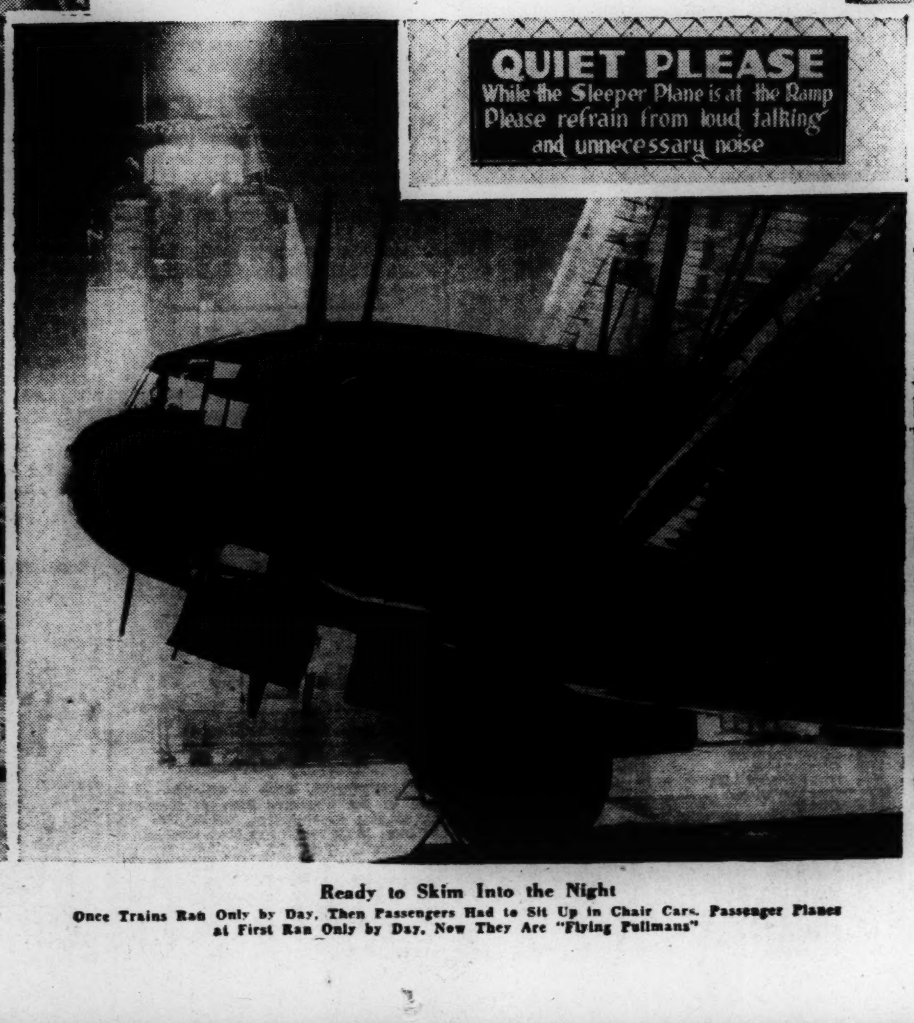
On this page Mr. Jordan shares some of his adventures with Monitor readers.



Metal Bird Alights for a Drink
Refueling at the Municipal Airport, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Crumpled Waste Awaiting Reclamation
Erosion in American Desert. Inset—Starter Flashes "Go" Signal for Takeoff in California

Great Cities Become Miniatures From the Air
El Paso, Texas, Sweeping Up Toward the Franklin Mountains. Pictures Like This, Made From the Plane's Window, Have to Be Guarded Against Reflected Streaks of Light



Ready to Skim Into the Night
Once Trains Ran Only by Day, Then Passengers Had to Sit Up in Chair Cars. Passenger Planes at First Ran Only by Day, Now They Are "Flying Pullmans"

In the Land of Palms
At Phoenix, Ariz., the Monitor Cameraman Lands to Photograph Adobe Buildings, Date Palms Like Those Shown Outside the Airport Terminal, and Other Features of This Desert City

Listed Stock Quotations • **Trading in Securities Sluggish; Few Issues Move Forward** • Commodity and Money Markets

Some Specialties Show Advances In Slow Market

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Steam was lacking in today's stock market and, with the exception of scattered firm specialties, the list idled.

Brokers said that serious French labor disturbances and doubts over the outcome of the tax controversy at Washington tended to keep many customers in the neutral zone.

Owens-Illinois Glass, up 3 points near the start of the final period, was one of the few outstanding gainers. Warren Bros., Coca-Cola and Cerro de Pasco were also ahead about a point each. Slight improvement was held by American Telephone, Sears Roebuck and Chrysler. The rails and steels were unchanged to down a point or so.

Stimulus Lacking

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 650,000 shares.

While the French franc was unchanged, sterling pushed up to about $5.02 for the first time since early last February. Bonds were steady and commodities mixed.

Predictions from Washington that Congress will adjourn Saturday apparently failed as a stimulant to the equities division. The rush of legislators to get out of the capital, it was feared in some brokerage quarters, might result in the passage of a revenue bill that would be far from satisfactory to the country's corporations.

Cuban Bonds Rise

A sharp advance in Cuban public works bonds helped to enliven an otherwise quiet bond market today.

Heavy buying orders appeared in the Cuban 5½s early in the session in response to the Cuban Supreme Court's decision holding the issue legal. It was created during the Machado regime. The bonds rose nearly 10 points to above 60, a new 1936 high.

Warren Brothers Co. 6s, sensitive to the decision because of the company's claims against Cuba, also rose several points during early trading.

U. S. Government issues showed a firm front, moving up 1-32d to 4-32ds of a point during the first hour.

The corporate sector had a better appearance than yesterday, although most of the gains recorded were narrow.

There was minor improvement in loans of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, North American, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, and Union Pacific. Allis Chalmers 4s moved up a point or so on fair volume.

Excepting the Cuban group foreign issues were inactive and irregular. Polish 7s showed some heaviness. French Government bonds were steady in the face of cable reports of serious labor difficulties in France.

U. S. Offering Six Times Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announced today the latest Treasury offering of $1,000,000,000 of securities for cash had been oversubscribed more than six and one half times.

The offering, consisting of $600,000,000 of 2¾ per cent 15-18-year bonds, and $400,000,000 of 1⅜ per cent five-year notes, was floated yesterday morning with subscription books closing last midnight—a record time.

Dividend Declarations

Companies	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Harbauer Co.	2½c	..	July 1	June 17
Marine Midland Tr	15c	..	June 18	June 15
Increased				
Am Smelt & Ref.	50c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 7
Stock				
Harbauer Co.	10%	..	July 1	June 17
Reynolds Spring	100%	..	June 29	June 15
Accumulated				
Am Chain 7% pf	$3.25	..	July 1	June 19
New Eng Power Assn 6% pf	$1	..	July 1	June 10
Do $2 pf	33⅓c	..	July 1	June 10
Wis Hydro 6% pf	25c	..	June 1	May 21
Liquidating				
Granby Cons Mining Smelt & Pw, Ltd	$2	..	June 10	....
Regular				
Am Crystal Sugar 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Am Smelting & Refin 1st pf	$1.75	Q	July 31	July 10
Do 2d pf	$1.50	Q	July 31	July 10
Am Water Wks & El 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Anchor Cap	15c	Q	July 1	June 19
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 19
Columbia Pict	25c	Q	July 1	June 18
Do v t c	25c	Q	July 1	June 18
General Am Tr.	87½c	S	July 1	June 12
Harbauer Co	25c	Q	July 1	June 17
Mack Trucks, Inc.	25c	Q	June 30	June 15
Marine Midld Tr	37½c	Q	June 18	June 15
McKeesport Tin Pl.	$1	Q	July 1	June 16
Penney (J C) Co.	75c	Q	June 30	June 20
Reynolds Spring	25c	Q	June 29	June 15
So California Edison Ltd C	34⅜c	Q	July 15	June 20
Tri-Con'tal $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Walgreen Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 20
West Penn El A	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 17
West Penn Power 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 3
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 3
Woolworth (FW) & Co Ltd (Amer Dep rec) for 6% pf reg	10 2-5c	..	June 9	May 15

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston) Quotations at 2 p. m.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	37¾	39¾	First, N Y	1895	1900
City	33¾	35¾	Manhattan	27¼	29¼
Commercial	168	175	Public	40¼	42¼
Fifth Ave	950	975	Trade Bank	150	155

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	55¾	57¾	Fulton	207	211
Banca C I	70	75	Guaranty	286½	290½
Bk NY&T	492	500	Irving	14⅞	16⅞
Bronx	8	10	Kings Co	1675	1700
Brooklyn	115	120	Law Tle & G	¾	2
Cen Hanover	112	115	M'facturers	45⅞	47⅞
Chemical	53⅞	55⅞	New York	120	125
Lawyers	46	48	Title Guar	9¼	11¼
Empire	22⅞	24⅞	Unit States	1950	1960

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	44⅝	46⅝	Merchants	400	420
N Shawmut	26⅝	28⅝	Second Nat	138	145

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	160	165	Harris T&S	375	390
First Nat	253	257	Northern Tr	700	725

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	53½	55½	Home	85⅛	87⅛
Am Alliance	24½	26½	North River	26⅝	28⅝
Gt Amercn	27½	29½	Spgfld Fire	129½	132
Hartford	74¾	76¾	U S Fire	51¼	53¼

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 3	Last June 2
[illegible]						
113½	111⅞	Stand Oil Ex pf (5)	112½	112½	112½	112½
40⅛	32¾	Stand Oil (1¶)	34	33¼	33¾	34
70	51⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	59¾	58⅝	59⅝	58¾
33¾	24¾	Starrett Co (1.40)	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	..
71¾	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	67½	67⅛	67½	68¼
4⅛	2⅜	Sterling Secur	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (½)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
21¼	14⅝	Stone & Webster	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
14⅝	9⅛	Studebaker	11¼	11	11	11⅛
124	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	121	121	121	121
6¾	3	Superior Oil	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
14⅝	9¾	Superior Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	13⅝
29⅞	23	Sutherland Pap (1)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
[illegible]						
		—Y—Z—				
20⅛	8¾	Yellow Truck	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
138	83½	Yellow Truck pf	130	129½	130	128
61⅞	41¾	Youngstown	61¾	60¼	60¼	61⅝
22⅞	11⅛	Zenith Radio	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
9⅜	5⅝	Zonite Prod	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Canada to Float $207,871,200 Issue

OTTAWA, June 3 (Canadian Press)—Books will be opened on Wednesday for a new issue of Dominion of Canada bonds, of approximately $207,871,200. Part of the money will be used next fall to convert three issues amounting to $187,871,200. The remainder will be offered for cash subscription in a new issue. The announcement was made by Finance Minister Dunning.

In a memorandum accompanying the announcement the Minister said.

"The securities to be offered for cash subscription will consist of 3¼ per cent bonds, due on June 1, 1966, and priced at 99 and accrued interest, yielding to the investor slightly more than 3.30 per cent to maturity.

"Under the conversion offer, holders of bonds maturing in 1936 may convert them into either 1½ per cent bonds, due on June 1, 1940, or 3¼ per cent bonds, due on June 1, 1966. The issue price of the 1½s will be 99.50, yielding 1.63 per cent to maturity, and of the 3¼s, 99, yielding 3.30 per cent to maturity."

Power Production 18 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP) — The Edison Electric Institute reports output of electric power last week totaled 1,922,108,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 1.2 per cent from the preceding week, and an increase of 18 per cent over the same week last year. The decline was less than seasonally expected.

All major geographical regions reported a substantial improvement over a year ago. Percentage increases over the same week in 1935 were: New England, 18.7 per cent; Middle Atlantic States, 13.4 per cent; Central Industrial, 21.7 per cent; West Central, 18.3 per cent; Southern States, 20.4 per cent; Rocky Mountain, 22.8 per cent; Pacific Coast, 11.9 per cent.

Boston Stocks

June 3, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Bigel Sanf pf	107½	107½	107½	106½
8.75	Bos & Albany	136¾	136¾	136¾	136
5.00	Boston Elevated	69½	69	69½	69
..	Bos & Me D St	9½	9½	9½	9¼
..	Copper Range	7	7	7	7
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	75	74	74½	75
..	East Mass R pf B	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
[illegible]	Edison Elec	160⅞	160½	160½	160½
[illegible]	Employer's Group	23	22½	23	23⅛
..	First Nat Stores*	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞
..	Gilchrist Co	7	7	7	7
..	Mergenthaler	42	41⅝	41⅝	39¾
[illegible]	N E Tel & Tel	124	124	124	123
[illegible]	Old Colony RR	28	25⅝	25⅝	28
..	Quincy Mining	¾	¾	¾	1
[illegible]	Reece Fld M	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
[illegible]	Shawmut Assn	12	11¾	11¾	12
[illegible]	Torrington	95	95	95	94¾
[illegible]	United Shoe M	86	85½	85½	86⅛
..	Warren S D	23	23	23	20¼
..	Warren Bros	9⅝	9	9⅝	8¼
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	77¾	77¾	77¾	77½

*—ex-dividend. a—exclusive of extras.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 1: Receipts, $12,600,313; expenditures, $34,637,768; net balance, $2,336,384,786; customs receipts for the month, $1,767,502. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,597,148,003; expenditures, $6,566,847,277, including $3,056,241,811 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,969,699,274; gross debt, $31,635,058,227, a decrease of $1,384,277 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,401,743,734.

U. S. Steel Corp. Issues Magazine For the Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—United States Steel Corporation has started issuing a new magazine, U. S. Steel News, a monthly which will be distributed to the company's 210,000 employees.

This is the first periodical to be issued by the corporation for its workers although some of the subsidiaries have distributed such publications.

The corporation, under Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board, has been working out a program of unifying its subsidiaries by mergers during the last six months. It also has tried to make its aims and activities better known to the public and employees.

In a letter to all employees, appearing in the magazine, Mr. Taylor says that the magazine "should help each of us get a clearer picture of the different activities of the companies that make up the Steel Corporation."

"The magazine," he asserted, "should be of value to us individually and as an organization. It will give us a better idea of what all parts of the corporation are doing to promote our interests. It will familiarize us with what is being done to improve the quality of our products and to increase our sales. It will acquaint us with the aims and policies of the organization as a whole."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices held generally steady in a quiet market today. Kaffirs and Royal Dutch Oil shares were the strong features with industrials maintaining a firm tone. Transatlantic and gilt-edged securities remained quiet, while foreign bonds were easier.

Paris: French issues slumped in today's Bourse, rentes declining on an average of one franc, following the spread of strikes throughout France. Bank, railroad and electrical issues were also weak.

Liverpool: Cotton closed steady, trade calling and speculative buying on U. S. drought reports being supplied by heavy profit-taking.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.79	10.83	10.65	10.77	—.05
March	10.80	10.85	10.67	10.76	—.07
July	11.65	11.65	11.63	11.65	+.02
October	10.85	10.89	10.73	10.79	—.04
December	10.78	10.83	10.67	10.74	—.05

Spots 11.80, unchanged. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.79	5.79	5.75	5.75	+.03
March	5.79	5.79	5.75	5.75	+.03
July	6.24	6.24	6.20	6.20	+.02
October	5.89	5.89	5.85	5.85	+.03
December	5.80	5.80	5.76	5.76	+.04

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	+.12
September	11.83	11.87	11.83	11.85	+.08
December	12.15	12.18	12.15	12.18	+.10

Drop in the Daily Production of Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Crude oil production in the United States during the past week had a daily average gross of 2,943,950 barrels, compared with 3,007,150 in the previous week, a drop of 63,200 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Declines of 31,700 barrels in Texas and of 27,100 in Oklahoma were the important changes. Production was 117,650 barrels more than the calculation of 2,826,300 daily by the Bureau of Mines for May.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week amounted to 71,110,000 barrels, compared with 72,490,000 in the preceding week, a drop of 1,380,000. At the close of May, last year, motor fuel stocks were 61,483,000 barrels.

Stocks of gasoline at refineries decreased 831,000 barrels to 41,616,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 553,000 to 22,508,000. Stocks of unfinished gasoline were up 4000 barrels to 6,986,000.

Wheat Rises; Spring Crop Conditions Less Favorable

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP)—Higher prices on wheat formed the rule today largely owing to indications better weather conditions must prevail northwest to avert widening of spring crop damage.

Government advices said conditions in the spring wheat belt have become progressively less favorable. Significance was attached to the fact that Minneapolis December wheat showed independent strength, advancing at one time today 2½ cents.

Wheat closed firm, at the same as yesterday's finish to ¼ cent up, July 84½-⅝, Sept. 84⅝-¾, corn unchanged to ⅝ higher, July 60-60⅛, oats ½-⅜ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 30 cents.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.84⅞	.85⅛	.84¼	.84½	
Sept.	.85	.85¼	.84¼	.84⅝	
Dec.	.86¾	.87⅛	.86¼	.86¾	+ ⅛
Corn					
July	.59¾	.60¼	.59½	.60⅛	+ ⅝
Sept.	.57⅝	.57¾	.57⅜	.57⅝	+ ½
Dec.	.52¾	.52⅞	.52⅜	.52½	
Oats					
July	.25⅛	.25⅛	.24¾	.25⅛	+ ½
Sept.	.25⅞	.25⅞	.25⅜	.25⅝	+ ⅜
Dec.	.27⅜	.27⅜	.27	.27¼	+ ⅜
Rye					
July	.53¾	.54⅛	.53⅝	.54	+ ¼
Sept.	.54¼	.54⅜	.54	.54⅜	+ ¼
Dec.	.55¼	.55⅞	.55¼	.55⅜	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.77⅜	.76¼	.77¼	+ ⅝
October	.78¼	.77⅛	.78	+ ½
December	.78¾	.77¾	.78⅜	+ ½

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Wed	Tues
Advances	191	217
Declines	340	344
Unchanged	198	197
Total issues	729	758

New York State Mortgage Board To Pool Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Wendell P. Barker, chairman of the Mortgage Commission of the State of New York, announced yesterday that all fire and allied lines of insurance under control of the commission will be written by a group of companies under a pooling agreement.

The scheme was adopted to avoid discrimination against any class of company doing business in the state.

The first five companies selected are the Home, Great American, Continental, American Equitable and United States Fire, all with home offices in this city. Invitations will be extended to seventy-five companies to participate in the pooling. Others than the five mentioned will participate by way of reinsurance.

The business to be covered by the pool will be of properties under direct control or management of the commission — where the mortgage has been foreclosed and title taken in the name or for account of the commission or where the owner has given the commission assignment of rents. Between 3000 and 4000 properties are involved.

As more than 95 per cent of the business under jurisdiction of the commission is in Greater New York, it was felt that the most equitable basis of participation should be on the premium writings in Greater New York as reported to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters for 1935.

The premiums affected by the pooling arrangement aggregate about $600,000 a year. When the commission was organized more than a year ago it took over about 12,000 parcels of property valued at about $686,000,000, but many of these have been reorganized and in more than 8000 cases the insurance is being placed directly by the owners.

Mr. Barker announced that the commission was working on a plan for a similar pooling of casualty and allied lines of insurance.

Pound Up to $5.02, Highest in Months

By the Associated Press

Suspense over the French situation brought out renewed demand for the pound sterling today which displayed new strength in world foreign exchange centers, while other currencies held steady against the dollar.

Sterling was well supported in New York near its highest since February at $5.01⅞, up 2 15-16 after touching $5.02. The French franc was unchanged at 6.58⅜ cents and Swiss francs also were unchanged at 32.31 cents. Holland guilders were unaltered from the previous day's quotation of 67.55 cents.

In London the dollar declined to 5.01⅞ to the pound, off 2 cents, while in Paris the dollar closed at the equivalent of 6.58375 cents to the franc.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch	1%	¾%	¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1	¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	74½c
Bankers Acceptance Market			
30-90 days	3/16@⅛%	3/16@⅛%	3/16@⅛%
4 months	¼@3/16	¼@3/16	¼@3/16
5-6 months	⅜@5/16	⅜@5/16	⅜@5/16
London Quotations			
Short bills	9/16@⅝%	9/16@⅝%	9/16%
3 mos bills	9/16	9/16	9/16@⅝
Bar silver	19 13/16d	19⅞d	33 7/16d
Bar gold	138s-10d	139s 2d	142s
Boston Quotations			
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	3

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	6
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	4½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	4	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.0188	$4.9988	$8.2397
Cables	5.0200	5.0000	8.2397
France—franc	.0658	.0658	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3231	.3231	.3267
Italy—lira	.0788	.0789	.0891
Germany—mark	.4026	.4023	.4033
Holland—florin	.6757	.5756	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2587	.2578	.4537
Norway—krone	.2522	.2512	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2241	.2232	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1365	.1365	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0416	.0416	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2955†	.2955†	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3348	.3331	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0575	.0570	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2500	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8071	.8071	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2940	.2930	.8440
India—rupee	.3789	.3775	.6180
Java—florin	.6797	.6791	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3206	.3219	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5900	.5869	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4980	.4980	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9988	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	96.0b	96.0	96.0	96.5a
June	96.0b			97.0a
July	96.0b			97.5a
September	96.0b			96.5n
October	96.0b			97.0a
December	96.0b	96.0	96.0	96.5a

Spots 104.0, unchanged. a—Asked. b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Business and Industry • **Gold Plentiful for Stabilization Purposes, Expert Declares** • Commerce and Finance

Standard Oil, N. J., Is Making Gains, Declares Teagle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey reports net earnings for the first four months of 1936 approximated those of the like period of 1935.

Walter C. Teagle, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting in Newark yesterday that the company's volume of business increased somewhat this year and that as a result of this gain, "it might be that we earned slightly more than we did in the similar period last year."

As previously reported the company had a net income for 1935 of $62,863,192 after charges, taxes and reserves, equal to $2.43 each on 25,856,081 common capital shares outstanding.

Mr. Teagle said that the statistical position of the industry is not so sound as it might be.

"Too much crude oil is being produced," he asserted, "and there is too much gasoline in storage. The refining branch in 1935 did better than in 1934 and it might do as well this year if it did not try to process too much crude oil. With stocks of gasoline up about 10,000,000 barrels since the first day of the year, the industry is overdoing itself at present. Some curtailment in crude oil runs to stills is essential to bring the statistical position of the industry to where it should be."

Mr. Teagle spoke of the conditions influencing the company's foreign business and said that his firm had never accepted any war business from Italy. Wars, he said, hurt general business. He declared that oil products sold to its Italian company were marketed in the usual way to its customers in Italy. He continued by stating that indirectly the Humble Oil and Refining Company, controlled by Standard Oil, sold to a broker some oil which ultimately went to the Italian Government, but that the company was unaware of its destination at the time of the sale.

Mr. Teagle was asked how the company received money for its German operations and answered by saying that it was accomplished in lots of different ways. "In one instance," he replied, "we made a swap for a number of mouth organs and obtained a supply sufficient to give every boy in the United States at least two." Besides this, he continued, the company bought some of its tankers in Germany.

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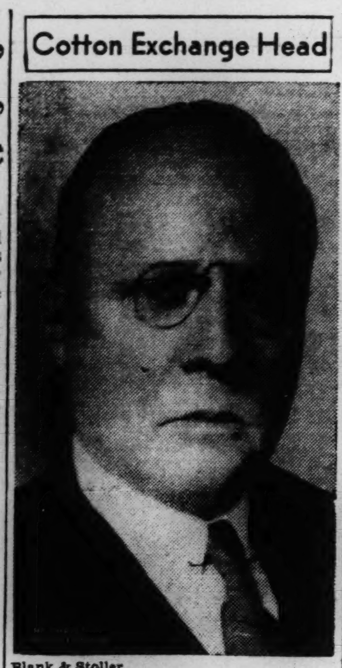
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 10

Cotton Exchange Head



Blank & Stoller

John C. Botts
Elected President of the New York Cotton Exchange

John C. Botts Is Elected President Of Cotton Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—John C. Botts has been elected president of the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Botts was vice-president for two years and succeeds John H. McFadden Jr.

Alpheus C. Beane was elected vice-president and Clayton B. Jones was re-elected treasurer.

Frank G. Brown, James Coker and P. Manfred Schwartz were the new members elected to the board of managers. Those re-elected are Eric Alliot, Richard T. Harriss Jr., William J. Jung, Frank J. Knell, Jerome Lewine, George F. Mahe, Mr. McFadden Jr., Perry E. Moore, Homer W. Orvis, Joseph A. Russell, Alvin L. Wachsman and Philip B. Weld.

Mr. Botts has been a member of the Cotton Exchange since 1911 and for many years has served on the committees on commissions and on memberships. He is a partner in Jenks, Gwynne & Co. Mr. Beane has been a member of the board of managers several years and is a partner in Fenner & Beane.

Philip B. Weld was re-elected president of the New York Wool Top Exchange, affiliated with the Cotton Exchange. H. Clyde Moore was elected a second vice-president, Marshall Geer Jr., James C. Royce and Arthur O. Wellman were elected to the board of governors. Other members of the board of governors and other officers were re-elected.

Americans Benefit By Cuban Finding On $60,000,000 Bonds

HAVANA, June 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Cuba affirmed today the constitutionality of a $60,000,000-financing program formulated by the government of former President Gerardo Machado.

By an 8-to-3 vote the court dismissed the suit of Dr. Rafael Ramos Grau who claimed the financing was fraudulent and unconstitutional.

The suit contested $40,000,000 in Cuban public works bonds and $20,000,000 in bankers' credits, much of which was held by American interests.

The bond issue was negotiated by a group including the Chase Securities Corporation and others. The bankers' credits were held by the Chase National Bank of New York, the National City Bank of New York, and the Continental Bank and Trust Company of Illinois.

Louis Rosenthall, vice-president of the Chase National Bank in Havana, characterized the court's ruling as "most important to the bondholders in the United States and Cuba as well as the bankers interested in the credits."

"The decision destroys forever the contention of successive provisional governments of Cuba that the financing of public works under the administration of President Gerardo Machado was unconstitutional."

Three members of the court, in a minority opinion asserted indications of fraud in the negotiations for the bond issue were strong enough to warrant prosecution of former President Machado, several of his secretaries and certain officials of the Chase National Bank.

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Cuban Public Works 5½ per cent bonds soared up about $100 per $1000 face value on the stock exchange early today on the decision of the Cuban Supreme Court holding the issue constitutional and legal.

Shortly after the opening of the market the bonds attained a new high for the year at $605 per $1000 bond on a heavy volume of buying.

General Motors Pays Increased Salaries in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—In the annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission by the General Motors Corporation it is revealed that the 185 employees of the corporation now earning more than $20,000 a year each, received in 1935 an aggregate of $7,031,983 compared with $3,170,215 in 1934.

Part of the rise in payments is accounted for by the large increases in the bonuses paid to three principal executives.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., whose salary was $19,000 in each year, received $374,505 last year, compared with $201,744 the year before. William S. Knudsen, vice-president, drew approximately the same salary, but was paid $374,475 in 1935, against $211,129 in 1934. Charles F. Kettering, also a vice-president, received total compensation of $249,888 last year, compared with $140,495 in 1934.

Filed Confidentially

The names of 45 employees receiving bonuses of more than $30,000 a year were filed by the corporation confidentially with the commission under the latter's Rule UB-2. The names of the other employees, whose remuneration was stated in the aggregate, were not given.

Other compensation of more than $20,000 paid by General Motors in 1935 was listed as follows:

Cooper, Kerr & Dunham, counsel	$100,750
Haskins & Sells, accountants	203,961
The Austin Company, engineers	124,400
Pinkerton National Detective, plant protection	167,586
John W. Stokes, auditor	112,423
Fish, Richardson & Neave, counsel	20,373
Howe, Rademacher & Kreamer, counsel	24,295
W. Walsh, property protection	21,175
Zane, Morse, Zimmerman & Norman, counsel	33,385
Hammer & Schwartz, engineers	33,857
Barnes, Kisselle, Laughlin & Raische, counsel	20,524
William M. Grosvenor, engineer	29,255
Industrial Standards, engineers	20,756
Pierce, McClelland, Kneeland & Bailey, counsel	35,000

Two other reporting concerns, the General Foods Corporation and the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, sought to avoid divulging their salary lists by filing under Rule UB-2. General Foods gave the compensation of 16 directors as $305,050, while Associated Dry Goods listed no total of executive salaries.

Other Salaries Reported

Reports of other companies to the SEC follow:

National Distillers Products Corporation	
*Seton Porter, president	$160,952
Daniel K. Weiskopf, vice-president	50,360
Otto H. Wathen, vice-president	50,200
Breed, Abbot & Morgan, counsel	179,650
Price, Waterhouse & Co., auditors	37,750
Joseph P. Timulty, counsel	22,500
Sanderson & Porter, engineers	38,820
*Includes proportionate share of Mr. Porter in the remuneration paid to Sanderson & Porter.	
Radio Corporation of America	
James G. Harbord, chairman	$55,940
David Sarnoff, president	75,840
Otto S. Schairer, vice-president	25,000
Sheffield & Betts, counsel	98,118
Fish, Richardson & Neace, counsel	85,293
John S. Harley, Inc., patent litigation	62,638
John V. L. Hogan, patent expert	53,333
Cotton, Franklin, Wright & Gordon, counsel	46,500
Lyon & Lyon, counsel	25,811
Wall, Haight, Carey & Hartpense, counsel	46,500
Corn Products Refining Company	
Frederick T. Fisher, vice-president	$101,700
George S. Mahana, vice-president	101,700
George M. Moffett, president	75,000
Barnett & Truman, patent attorneys	29,474
St. Joseph Lead Company	
Clinton H. Crane, president	$84,000
Irwin H. Cornell, vice-president	21,600
Andrew Fletcher, vice-president	20,160
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company	
George W. Kennedy, president	$35,000
W. N. Booth, consulting engineer	40,000
J. A. Sweeney, vice-president	22,080
L. A. Young Spring and Wire Corporation	
L. A. Young, president	$141,665
H. C. Ruen, vice-president of subsidiary	22,137
William A. Falls, vice-president	12,499
General American Transportation Corp.	
Max Epstein, chairman	$60,050
Lester N. Selig, president	40,850
LeRoy Kramer, vice-president	40,220
Ruberoid Company	
Herbert Abraham, president	$45,417
W. B. Harris, vice-president	20,395
T. M. Rianhard, vice-president	20,344
The Maytag Company	
F. L. Maytag, chairman	$45,000
Walter Bones, manager	25,999
E. H. Maytag, president	15,000
Eaton Manufacturing Company	
J. O. Eaton, chairman	$67,695
C. I. Ochs, president	37,503
C. W. Miller, president of subsidiary	28,905
Keith-Albee-Orpheum Company	
Herbert B. Swope, chairman	$35,360
L. E. Thompson, president	25,300
N. J. Blumberg, vice-president	25,200
*Includes salaries paid by R.-K.-O. Service Corporation, a subsidiary.	
Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc.	
Samuel J. Bloomingdale, chairman	$75,000
Michael Schaap, president	75,000
Harry A. Hatry, vice-president	75,000
Phoenix Hosiery Company	
J. P. Margeson Jr., vice-president	$21,820
Theo Friedlander, vice-president	14,967
Herman Gardner, president	12,820
Franklin, Simon & Co., Inc.	
George D. Smith, vice-president	$30,040
David H. Scholl, merchandise manager	30,000
William T. White, sales promotion director	25,000
Victor D. Ziminski, merchandise director	20,000
William A. Matthews, treasurer	20,040
David Cronbach, secretary	20,040
Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company	
Charles B. Bohn, president	$70,000
Peter A. Markey, vice-president	44,999
H. W. Hoit, vice-president	44,999
International Harvester Company	
Sidney G. McAllister, president	$54,113
William S. Elliott, general counsel	40,337
Edward A. Johnston, vice-president	40,051
Standard Oil Company of California	
Kenneth R. Kingsbury, president	$150,075
W. H. Berg, vice-president	67,550
R. W. Hanna, vice-president	60,050

British Rayon Output Continues to Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—British rayon output, including the production of spun rayon yarns, has continued to advance in 1936 over the high levels attained last year, according to a London report to the Department of Commerce.

March production was the second largest monthly total in the history of the British rayon industry. The total weight of rayon yarn produced during the month was 12,400,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent compared with March, 1935, and only slightly under the peak output of 12,520,000 pounds produced in October, 1935, the report states. In the first quarter of 1936, output totaled 56,040,000 pounds, an increase of 18 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

The World's Business

Minimum Wages—Legislation in 16 States—What Is to Become of It?—Contracts and Law

By H. B. E.

NO DECISION of the present Supreme Court transcends in social significance the decision on Monday which threw out the New York minimum wage law. For it seems to inhibit government action by *the individual states* from putting *any* social limits on employer-employee relations. This time Mr. Roosevelt could have said with some justification that we are back in the "horse and buggy" days.

As long as the Supreme Court was restraining the Federal Government from trespassing upon the rights of the individual states, as long as it was restraining the Executive from doing the work of a Legislature, so long was it performing a *progressive* service. Dual federalism is the cement of the American system. A Government of laws and not men is the cornerstone of democratic Government. But the present decision is distinctly *retrogressive*. It sets at naught those efforts to make interstate compacts for standard social legislation which have been encouraged by the judicial ban on Federal Government action.

The grounds for the decision are that the minimum wage legislation violates freedom of contract between employers and employees. This freedom is supposedly insured in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. Persons are therein protected against the deprivation of life, liberty, and property without due process of law. An employer under the new decision is held to be deprived of "liberty" when a law prevents him from hiring a laundry worker at a starvation wage. He is likewise held to be deprived of "property" contained in the difference between a statutory minimum wage and a free market wage.

Thus private contracts are elevated above community law. I cannot think that such a meaning should be brought within what Mr. Justice Holmes called the "vague contours" of the Fifth Amendment. The "due process" safeguards, according to the same jurist, were merely "an unpretentious assertion of the liberty to follow the ordinary callings." Contracts are no more exempt from law than any other acts. Witness usury contracts and contracts which have been negotiated by fraud. Past acceptance of the concept that contract rises superior to the law would have prohibited any change in game laws, church establishment, feudal rights, slavery, etc. In other words, it would have stood in the way of progress. Inheritance taxes and income taxes, moreover, are just as much of a deprivation of property as any legal restraint on the right of an employer to work laundrywomen for a starvation wage.

Even prior to the New Deal there were minimum wage laws in nine states. Massachusetts was a pioneer. As long ago as 1912 that State decided that a wage floor underneath the hiring of labor was necessary to social welfare. The date shows that a social conscience came in long before the New Deal. Other states experimented later with minimum wage laws. But, for various reasons, they were repealed. In due course, however, the social conscience of the population restored them to state statute books. The movement gained an impetus from the New Deal. In 1933 the original nine became sixteen. They are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

Minimum wage legislation had been attacked on constitutional grounds long before the New York case came before the Supreme Court. The first case to reach the Supreme Court arose out of the law enacted by Oregon. As in the New York case, the law was questioned on the grounds that it impaired freedom of contract between employers and employees. The Oregon courts, however, upheld the legislation. In declaring the law valid the Oregon court quoted from a report of the commission on minimum wage boards, appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to investigate conditions, which denied that there was *any* "freedom of contract" on the part of lowly women workers which would be violated by legislation. It is interesting to quote this Massachusetts report:

> Women in general are working because of dire necessity and in most cases the combined income of the family is not more than adequate to meet the family's cost of living. In these cases it is not optional with the women to decline low-paid employment. Every dollar added to the family income is needed to lighten the burden which the rest are carrying . . . Wherever the wages of such a woman are less than the cost of living and the reasonable provision for maintaining the worker in health, the industry employing her is in receipt of the working energy of a human being at less than its cost, and to that extent is parasitic. The balance must be made up in some way. It is generally paid by the industry employing the father. It is sometimes paid in part by future inefficiency of the worker herself, and by her children, and perhaps in part ultimately by charity and the State. . . If an industry is permanently dependent for its existence on underpaid labor, its value to the Commonwealth is questionable.

In due course the Oregon case went to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. With one of the justices taking no part in the decision, the court was equally divided, four being in favor of the law and four being against it. In such circumstances the contested law gets the benefit of a split verdict. The Oregon minimum wage law was thus upheld.

Such a narrow squeak came as a surprise to all workers for social legislation. The law had been approved. But the future was uncertain for minimum wage tests. And yet there had been no such division of opinion on state laws regulating *hours* of labor. Any argument that restrictions as to *hours* of labor abridged freedom of contract was thrown out summarily. In one of the cases Mr. Justice Brewer repeated the Massachusetts argument and added another. He said, "The fact that both parties are of full age and competent to contract does not necessarily deprive the State of the power to interfere where the parties do not stand upon an equality or where the public health demands that one party to the contract shall be protected against himself." But the dogma of liberty of contract was growing with the industrial expansion of contracts. In 1923 the Supreme Court, five to three, threw out a minimum wage law enacted by the District of Columbia. Under the District of Columbia law a wage board regulated women's wages, the standard being health and morals.

Mr. Chief Justice Taft was in the minority in this case as Mr. Chief Justice Hughes was in the New York case. His argument spoke of the unreasonableness of rejecting minimum-wage laws while permitting maximum-hour laws.

This decision gave social reformers in the states something to think about. They fastened upon this sentence in the majority decision, written by Mr. Justice Sutherland:

> The feature of this statute, which perhaps more than any other puts upon it the stamp of invalidity, is that it exacts from the employer an arbitrary payment for *a purpose and upon a basis having no casual connection with his business or the contract or the work the employee engages to do. . . . A statute requiring an employer to pay . . . the value of the services rendered . . . would be understandable.*

I have italicized the words which impressed the minimum wage reformers. The standard of wages for the District of Columbia law was health and morals. It was necessary, therefore, to change the standard, and the New York law, as well as those in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Ohio was the result.

The standard bill was sponsored by the National Consumers' League. It does not attempt to regulate wages generally. Whenever a substantial number of women and minors in any occupation are receiving less than a subsistence wage, the law provides that an investigation be made to determine whether the wages are "fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or the class of service rendered." An unreasonable wage is defined as "less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health." The law is carefully drawn up and in New York has been well administered.

But this change in standards for minimum wage legislation has not met with the sanction of the Supreme Court. The decision, as I have already said, makes the Constitution in the eyes of the present Supreme Court the upholder of laissez-faire capitalism. Much as I dislike government interferences with economic processes, I would never go as far as this; nor, I think, would the American people.

Netherlands Bank Rate Up to 4½ P. C.

AMSTERDAM, June 3 (AP)—The Netherlands bank rate today was ordered raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent, effective tomorrow.

The action, second increase in the rate in a week, was taken in an attempt to check the outflow of gold and to protect the guilder from speculative attacks.

Financial authorities have expressed fear it might be difficult to hold the guilder on the gold standard should the French franc be devalued.

The rate was increased from 2½ to 3½ per cent on May 30.

Cocoa Futures at Highest Levels Since June, 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Cocoa futures last week attained the highest levels since June, 1934, with gains for the week netting 21 to 25 points. The spot market in New York reflected a scarcity of available supplies here and manufacturers were forced to bid the market up to purchase actual cocoa.

British interests, said to hold the unsold balance of the 1935-36 Accra crop, were reluctant sellers of very small quantities on the scale up. Brazilian exporters, who have been heavy sellers in recent months of forward contracts against the 1936-37 crop, were withholding offerings. The result was that most of the selling in the New York market during the week was in the nature of profit taking by those who had purchased earlier in the advance.

The U. S. visible supply, as represented by N. Y. warehouse stocks, continued to dwindle rapidly, declining 51,000 bags in four weeks. Stocks now total 776,041 bags, equivalent to nine weeks' supply for the United States.

Gold Stocks' Gain Is World Problem, Brookings States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—No existing or prospective deficiency in the supply of gold stands in the way of the restoration of the gold standard, declared the Brookings Institution in a study just made public. The report carried the prediction that the restoration of gold to its former important place in currency systems will before long become a leading question of policy in many countries.

"A real problem has been created," the study asserts, "by the great increase in the world's monetary gold stock which has taken place since 1929. A general credit expansion corresponding to this increase in gold stocks is highly undesirable.

"It is important, however, that the sterilization of part of the existing supply not be accomplished merely stepping up existing gold reserve requirements and thereby creating a need for proportionately increased increments of gold to take care of future growth."

Dr. Charles O. Hardy, director of the institution's economics branch, who made the study, also found that the inadequacy of the world gold supply was not a factor contributing to the decline of prices between 1924 and 1929.

The study contains a revised version of the critical analysis made by the institution of the "Warren-Pearson theory," which ended with the following conclusion:

"Exchange manipulation is a well-known form of currency management and is in no sense a Warren-Pearson discovery. The merits of such manipulation as a way to combat depression constitute a highly controversial question which requires separate treatment. Here we are concerned only with the peculiar Warren-Pearson variant of the managed-currency doctrine which holds that prices are made by a simple comparison of the commodity values of goods and gold. We conclude that their own evidence gives strong support to the contrary position."

In discussing the general problem of gold supply, the study pointed out that although the gold delegation of the League of Nations in 1929 forecast production of $2,749,000,000 in 1931-34, inclusive, the actual production amounted to $3,485,000,000.

It stated further that postponing the absorption of the existing supply without expanding credit carried the risk that the world will commit itself to a gold standard with reserve requirements based on the swollen holdings accumulated during the depression.

"Such a development would create a gold shortage," the report said.

Rise in Production Of Steel in June Seen by Iron Age

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Iron Age reported today ingot production last week held at 68 per cent of capacity, the same level as for the preceding week.

"The trend even appears upward," the magazine said. "And it is likely that the placing of heavy tonnage for June shipment at the current prices will force output above the 70 per cent level this month."

May pig iron production was 5.9 per cent ahead of the April rate and set a new six-year record, it said. Little forward buying of pig iron is reported, but importations of foreign iron are increasing on the Atlantic seaboard. The Iron Age composite price of pig iron is unchanged at $18.84 a gross ton.

Reinforcing bar quotations will not reflect higher steel prices until July 1, the Iron Age composite price remaining unchanged at 2.097 cents a pound, it was reported.

The rate of decline in automobile assemblies lessened considerably last week compared with the preceding week. June assemblies will top 400,000, Iron Age said, but July should see drastic curtailment as preparations for new models are begun.

All of the steel required for production of 1936 models is expected to have been purchased by June 15, and not more than a month will be required to complete shipments, Iron Age said. Automobile makers may stock steel this month against the coming price advances, it was said.

The scrap market was reported to be quiet, with the high rate of consumption offset to some extent by the large amount of scrap offerings. The Iron Age composite price declined for the fifth consecutive week and now stands at $12.92 a gross ton.

Big Concerns Sell 80 P. C. Of 'Gas' on Pacific Coast

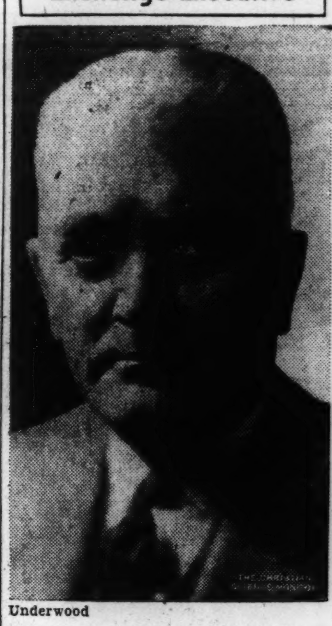
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 3—Seven major marketers sold 80.17 per cent of the total taxable gasoline volume in Pacific coast territory in the first quarter of 1936, tabulations of the California Oil & Gas Association here reveal, compared with 70.12 per cent of the total volume in the first 1935 quarter.

Taxable volume of the seven in the first quarter this year in California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Nevada amounted to 421,099,936 gallons, compared with 305,391,045 in the corresponding period of 1935. The independents' volume this year was 101,612,548 gallons, compared with 130,146,181 gallons for the corresponding 1935 period.

General Petroleum Corporation led individual companies from the standpoint of percentage increase, with a total of 54,245,230 gallons, up 68.91 per cent over last year's first quarter. Next was Shell with 74,357,380 gallons, up 47.30 per cent; Standard, 110,015,234 gallons, up 41.48 per cent; Associated, 50,268,838, up 36.68 per cent; Union, 56,143,157, up 26.53 per cent; Texaco, 32,630,432, up 21.19 per cent, and Richfield, 41,349,664, up 11.84 per cent.

Exchange Executive



Underwood

Thaddeus R. Benson
Newly Elected President of the Chicago Stock Exchange, Succeeding Michael J. O'Brien

Kellogg Defends Worth of Utility Holding Concerns

ST. LOUIS, June 3 (AP)—Public utility holding companies were defended today by C. W. Kellogg, board chairman of the Engineers Public Service Co., for their part in financing the development of the electric light and power industry.

Without the holding company, Mr. Kellogg said in an address prepared for delivery before the annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute, the "present sound financial structure" of electric utilities would have been impossible, and "many millions of the people now enjoying the blessings of electricity would still be without it."

Regarding the Federal Securities Act of 1933, Mr. Kellogg said the expense and delay incident to registration "have no doubt acted as deterrents to financing, but my opinion is that on the whole the act is for the best."

"The rigid requirements as to full and complete information called for by the registration statement," he said, "often serve as a desirable check even for the management itself and such a document once prepared, becomes a permanent record for all time, one that requires merely to be brought up to date from time to time in the future as additional financing is undertaken."

Analyzing expenditures for plant extensions by the operating subsidiaries of 13 holding companies from 1925 to 1930, he said that of the total construction expenditure of $3,071,000,000, only $1,478,900,000, or less than half, was raised by the operating companies by the sale of their own securities to the public. An additional $530,900,000 was provided by the investment of retirement reserves.

"The entire balance of $1,061,200,000, or 35 per cent of the total, was furnished by the holding companies," he said, "who raised the money either through the sale of their own securities or by the application of net earnings accruing to the common stock.

"From 1923 to 1930 the huge sum of $6,640,000,000 was invested in the electric light and power business of the country; about one-half of its present vast property was assembled in eight years. Without the holding companies furnishing at least a quarter of this great amount, this capital could not have been raised."

RFC Receives Plan For St. Louis Road

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—A bondholders' plan for reorganization of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad through a Reconstruction Corporation loan of $5,000,000 and a private loan of $1,000,000 was proposed yesterday to the RFC.

The plan was submitted to Chairman Jesse H. Jones by Philip Roosevelt, New York, chairman of a bondholders' committee. It was made known by Senator Shipstead (FL-Minn.), chairman of an interstate commerce subcommittee which has been investigating a proposal to sell and dismember the road.

The plan as outlined by Shipstead called for issuance of $17,000,000 in new securities, $5,000,000 of which would be in first mortgage 4 per cent bonds to be issued to the RFC as security for its loan. The holders of $44,286,000 of old bonds would receive $120,000,000 of the new bonds in place of the old.

In addition, Roosevelt wrote, Frederick H. Prince, Boston banker and investor in the road, had agreed to lend $1,000,000 on 10-year notes at 4½ per cent.

Danish 'National' Bank Now Under Aegis of State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Danish institution known for 118 years simply as the "National Bank" is to be replaced by a new institution known as "The National Bank of Denmark." An act of Parliament passed at the session just concluded has legalized the change. The new central bank will mark a milestone in the history of the issue Bank of Denmark, and in that the principles governing the constitution of the new bank differ a great deal from those of the National Bank, whose existence is now closed.

The question of "state bank versus private bank" has played an outstanding part in the history of the central bank of Denmark. The National Bank was almost a purely private bank, constituted in the form of a limited liability company. It was founded in 1818 to replace the "Rigsbanken," an institution founded in 1813. The National Bank had for its shareholders the great estate owners. The charter for the company was for 90 years, which would have closed in 1908. But in 1907 it was prolonged for a period of 30 years.

The Act of 1907 provided that the Government should pass a bill in regard to the administration of the bank note issue of the country not later than 1935. This was complied with, and in 1933-34 the Government introduced Denmark's Bank Bill, which now has been carried through the Rigsdag.

An Autonomous Institution

The National Bank of Denmark will take over the share company of 1818, but the state authorities will not manage the bank through the medium of state departments. On the contrary, the bank's constitution has been drafted that it may be characterized as an autonomous and independent institution whose management, only to a certain degree, will be under state influence. The National Bank had a capital of 27,000,000 kroner ($6,000,000) but the shareholders will receive debentures issued by the new bank and guaranteed by the state.

For each share in the new bank the shareholder will recieve a debenture of a nominal value of twice that of the share, thus the debenture capital will be 54,000,000 kroner. The debenture shares will have coupons carrying 2 per cent interest half yearly, the first coupon collectible Nov. 1, 1936. As the nominal income was 8 per cent for the shareholders, they will receive the same income from the debentures.

The act also provides that the capital increase brought about by the exchange of the shares is not liable for assessment on income tax. The debentures will run for 27 years and are to be redeemed at the rate of one twenty-seventh per annum.

Profits Go to State

The capital and reserves of the National Bank of Denmark consist in the first place of a general capital fund of state debenture of 50,000,000 kroner. This capital is to be reduced out of earned surplus, and in this way will be replaced by a new general capital fund earned by the bank itself. Secondly, there is the already mentioned debenture capital of 54,000,000 kroner arising from the conversion of share capital, plus a dividend equalization fund of about 27,000,000 kroner. This debenture capital will gradually disappear by means of the debenture drawings. Finally, there is a reserve fund, a third part of the bank's capital.

The bank's profits will go to the state, with the provision that certain reserves must be accumulated. When the annual profits are made up, the state is first credited with a primary charge of 1,000,000 kroner.

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CCC Forest Work Giving the Birds Housing Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Okla.—Birds are facing housing problems this spring. And it's all because this is 1936, and there is such a thing as the New Deal, and ambitious CCC projects, and such. And when totaled on the birds' score sheet, it points to one thing, that even the birds have to adjust themselves to changing times in a complex world.

It is the observation of Mrs. William Hutchinson, official bird bander for the United States' biological survey, that there is a housing shortage in bird town this spring. Consequently, there are fewer baby birds.

In Mrs. Hutchinson's last semiannual report to the Government, she had no report to make of new birds banded. Fir six months the only birds that visited her station were those that had been banded in previous years. But Mr. Hutchinson explains that it is natural that the nesting habits of birds have been postponed, because much of nature friendly to them has been destroyed.

Throughout this section of Oklahoma wherever the birds have lost, the out-of-doors has profited by the energies of the CCC boys. And when one bird has lost its favorite nesting nook, some man has gained an invitation to live more in the open spaces.

But compensation is playing a significant part in birds' living. More and more in this community, as in others throughout the State, men, women, and children are including in their gardens and backyards friendly nooks for the birds; a feeding table under a kitchen window, a bird bath (if nothing more than a pan under a garden spigot with a rock or two added for landing-points): and some gardeners are now aware that certain shrubs and trees serve a double role of pleasing the human eye and providing nesting corners, and berries for bird families.

In this county (Carter) through the stimulus offered by Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Minnie B. Church, farm women's agent, hundreds of farm women are making friendly gestures to encourage bird life. Shrubs never before planted around humble farmhouses are being set out, bird houses on tall poles look down on farm back yards. Where there are no near-by streams, bird baths are a part of the farm's home yard, and in one rural school yard where there was not even one lone tree, the children set out a skeleton of a tree so that more than a score of bird houses might hang. And because tenants soon came a-singing, this year there are growing trees in this school's yard, and more bird houses hang in tune with spring.

It is only through educa on, Mrs. Hutchinson believes—the sort of education that brings understanding and appreciation of bird life—that man can spread his town ways into resort sections of the country, and at the same time keep in harmony with the bird world.

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Mexico Warns Radicals To Respect Alien Flags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just issued a warning to all radical groups that the flags of foreign countries, with which Mexico holds friendly relations, must be respected. This warning arose from the fact that during recent labor celebrations marchers pulled down large swastika flags that floated from German commercial houses along the main thoroughfare.

The workers declared these flags were an insult to the working class in view of the fact that the unionization of employees is not permitted in Germany.

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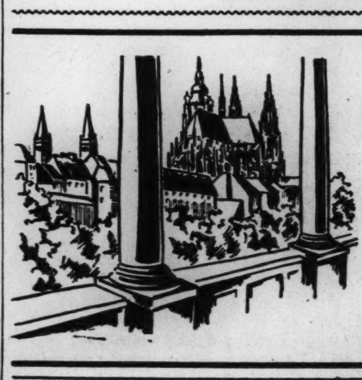

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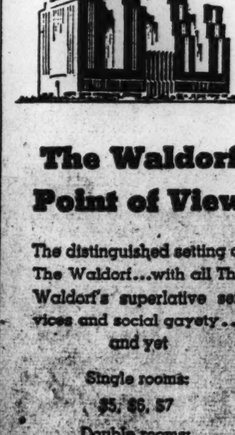

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HE ALONE has lost the art to live who cannot win new friends.—MITCHELL.

Daily Features

GENIUS finds its own road and carries its own lamp.—WILLMOTT.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

(Conducted by Puzzlesmith)

1. Cryptogram

THE single letter "Z" in the following crypt, together with the three-letter word "ZOE" following a series of commas, offers a broad hint for today's message. It should not take very long to solve. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

HOEWTQSG, XBPOPLG, JPOXTQG, ZOE YHOEOXTT DPSL Z UWZSQXQQX PD IHSQWXT QJZQ VHNN OXIXS AX HLRSPIXE WRPO.

2. Missing Letters

Just at this time of year, such a puzzle as the one below carries added interest. By inserting a certain letter in the proper spaces, see if you can form a proper sentence.

I E M E F A E D I T H E I T H I I G

3. A Matter of a Minute

A very fine watch was recently set exactly right to the second. Five days later a minute gain was noted. Ten days later there was a similar gain. This continued until the end of 30 days, when the watch was found to be exactly a half minute too fast. Can you explain this?

4. The Explorers

Four explorers make a journey into the desert. Each man carries enough food to last him five days. After the party has gone some distance, one man starts back, taking with him just enough food to last him until he gets back to his starting point. Then a second man does likewise, and so on. How many days' journey can the last man make into the desert and return safely?

5. Rebus

Two words are represented below in rebus form, the first containing four letters, and the second nine letters. Study the rebus in connection with the clue contained in the verse. Thanks to the Jackson, Michigan, reader who sent it in.

glow zzzzzzz

Seek and find me in the West
Time of day we love the best

Answers Appear Among Advertisements.)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Mount Hor

ACCORDING to Deuteronomy 32:50, Moses' brother Aaron "died in Mount Hor," which was situated "by the coast (i.e., the border) of the land of Edom" (Num. 20:23), and is said by Josephus to have been close to the famous city of Petra ("Antiquities" IV, iv, 7).

This mountain has been identified with the modern Jebel Haroun, an Arab title which still preserves the connection between this peak and the famous high priest of the Hebrews, for it means literally "Aaron's Mount." From the summit of this mountain, which is some 4780 feet above the level of the Mediterranean and 6080 feet above that of the Dead Sea, a wide view is obtained in clear weather.

Thus, in those moments before he passed away, Aaron could look southward over that wilderness in which he and his compatriots had wandered for so many years; while to the north he would be able to discern the dim outlines of the mountains of that Promised Land from which he was debarred because of his rebellious attitude at the "water of Meribah" (Num. 20:12, 24).

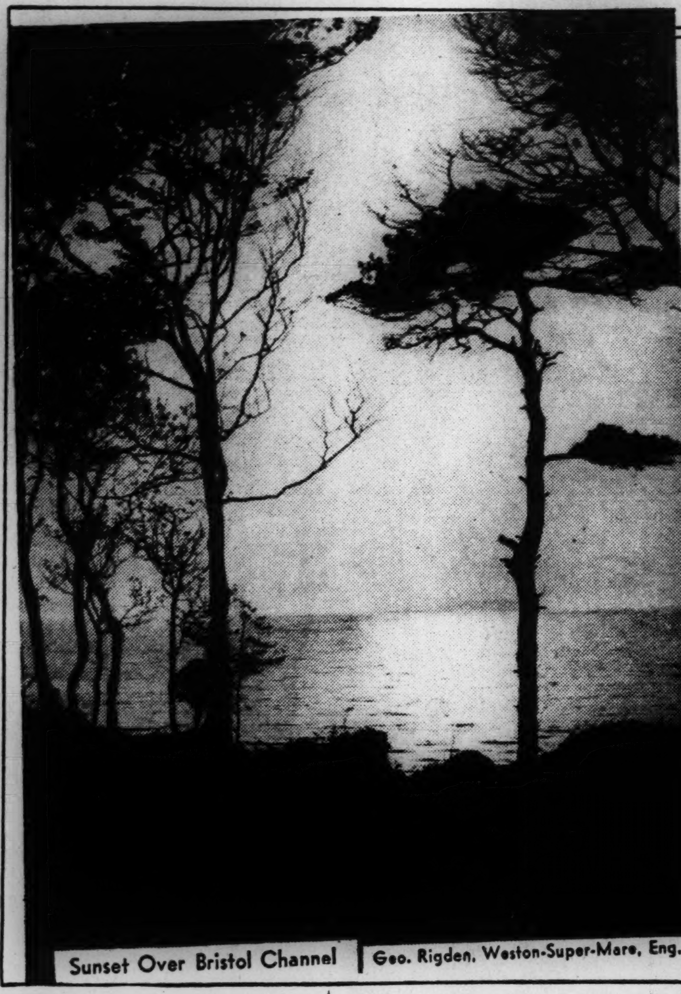
Brevities

Life: Perhaps the most unsettling thing about spring house-cleaning is some member of the family's inevitable discovery of a couple of rental library books you brought home last fall.

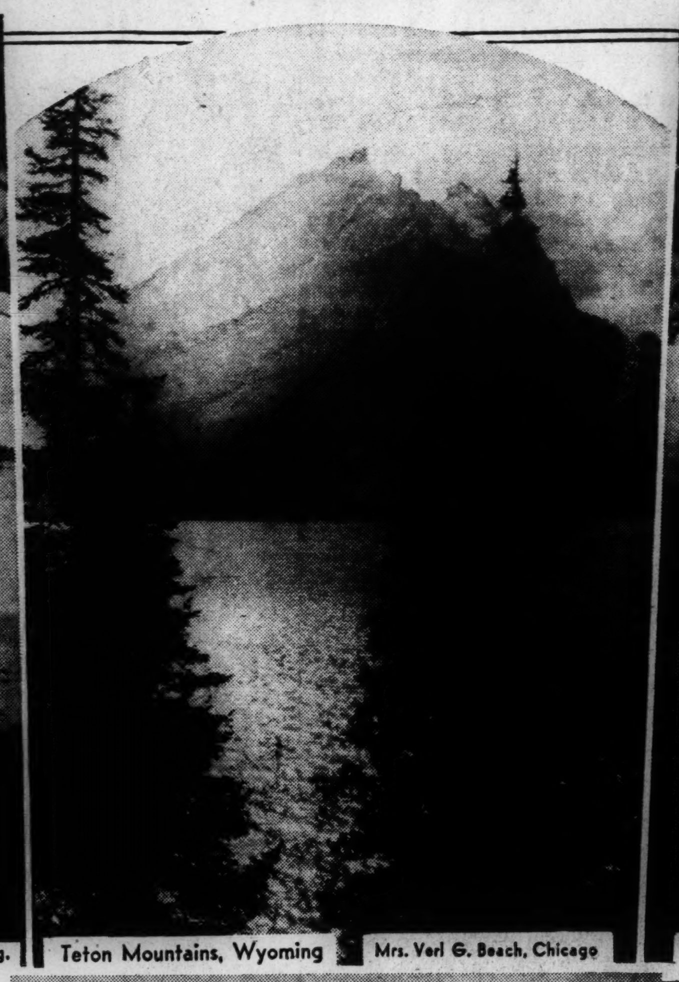
Toronto Globe: That was a typically English incident that saw Queen Mary's automobile, proceeding in the wrong direction on a one-way street, turned back by a dutiful but very red-faced bobby. In England the law is the law.

St. Louis Star-Times: Radio comedians are alarmed over a serious shortage of jokes. Soon the public may quit laughing at them until television shows us what they look like.

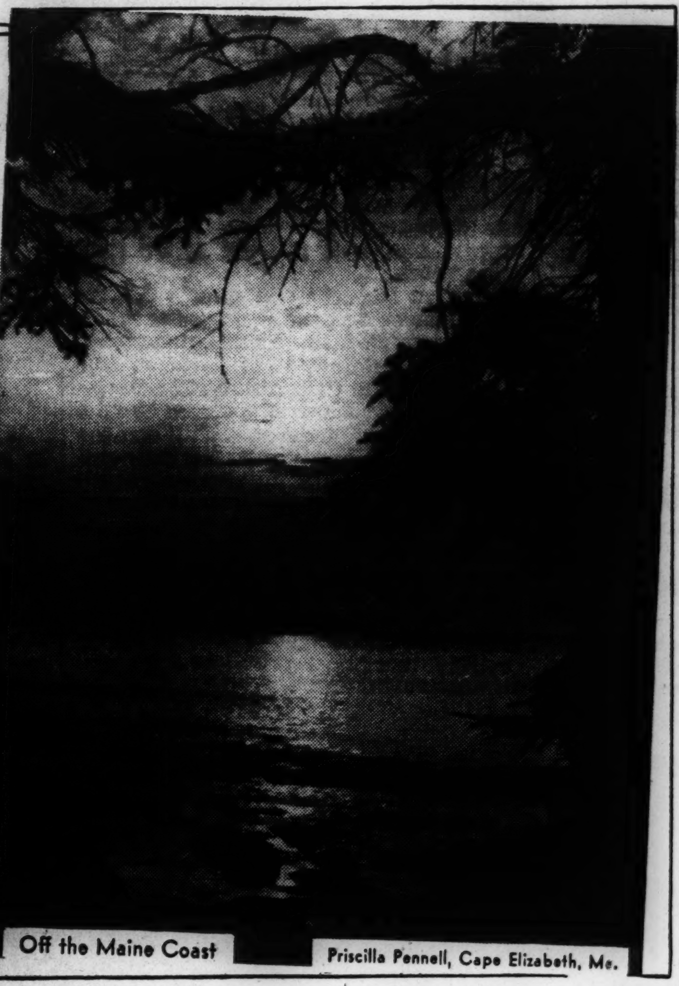
Scenic Bits From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



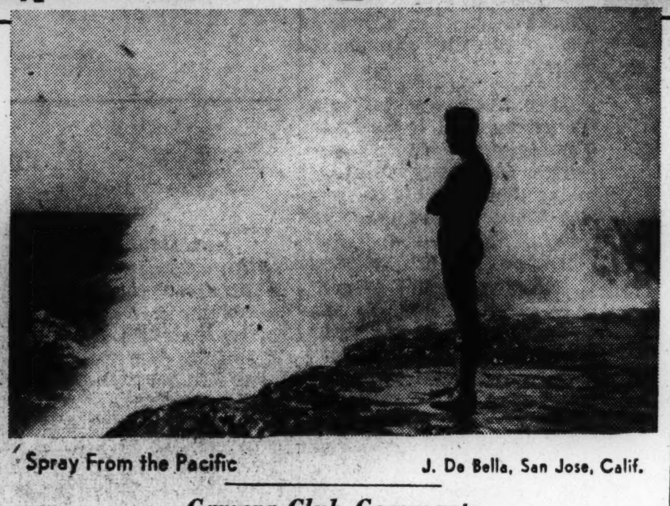
Sunset Over Bristol Channel — Geo. Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.



Teton Mountains, Wyoming — Mrs. Verl G. Beach, Chicago



Off the Maine Coast — Priscilla Pennell, Cape Elizabeth, Me.



Spray From the Pacific — J. De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

SUNSET Over Bristol Channel—This is an example of a picture in which there is divided interest, the two trees equidistant from the edges weaken the composition. There are, in fact, two separate and complete pictures. As a result the eye wanders over the entire subject seeking a single point of interest. There can be no strong composition where a series of either vertical or horizontal lines cut across a picture. Consequently in making up a subject, the question should be asked, What story do I want to tell, or what is to be the strong point of my picture? The foreground is rather heavy. At least a half inch could be trimmed from the lower edge.

Teton Mountains, Wyoming—Here is a subject in which the very shape of the evergreens cuts the picture into triangles, which is the strongest composition in art. Had this photograph been made later in the day, the strongest point of light would have been at the base of the mountain, thereby drawing the eye directly into the strongest point of the composition. A filter would have reduced the haze and saved the rather light fleecy clouds evident in the original. The distances would not have been flattened out, but would have been presented as separate planes, adding much charm to the subject.

Off the Maine Coast—Contrast this narrow strip of broken silhouetted foreground with that of the first picture, and note the improvement. The heavy straight trunk of the tree at the right detracts from this picture. It would have been better to include the entire trunk of the tree. Now the impression is that someone drew a line down the right margin and filled the space with black ink. It is too obtrusive and draws the eye from the main point of interest. In the original, the gleam of the sun on the water draws the eye to the beautiful cloud effect which is somewhat lost in the reproduction.

Spray from the Pacific—The title of the picture could have more correctly been "The Bather" for the figure is so prominent that it becomes the single point of interest in the composition. The spray is merely a background, so subordinate that the observer is hardly aware that it is a part of the picture. Had the figure been placed at the right edge and softened, the rest of the picture would have been given more prominence and strength.

Figures must be carefully placed in either a landscape or a seascape, the natural tendency being to make them the main point of interest rather than a subordinate part supporting that main point of interest.

A Flying Vacation

38

Brunswick Stew

VISITORS to Georgia have come away with great tales of dunking cornbread in pot liquor, potlicker, or potlikker (take your choice)—that savory liquid resulting from boiling hog's jowl and greens. But I return home to sing the praises of Brunswick stew!

When it is served, you will wonder at the culinary volcano that could erupt such a tempting golden-brown lava. And when you taste it, one helping will clamor for a second; the second will demand a third; and so on approximately ad infinitum. If the succulent dish is left on the table while dessert is passed, as it was in my case, you will try to resist, but vainly, a final taste before you leave the hospitable board.

Of course, I had to have the formula and my hostess was willing. It has recently been tested in my own kitchen; and although it turned out to be sufficient for a regiment, not a morsel of it was to be found before the week was over. (It would provide the main course and necessary seconds for a buffet supper for at least 20!) Here are the directions:

Three pounds of beef, three pounds of veal, and two pounds of fresh pork (cut in thick slices as for roasting) are boiled slowly until tender, with three large onions, three bell peppers and a stalk of celery (these chopped).

When thoroughly done, remove meat from water. Add to the broth one large can of corn, two cans of tomatoes, one can of butter (lima) beans, one can tomato soup, one cup of rice (to thicken); then salt and pepper to taste, and add two tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, one tablespoonful of tomato catsup, one tablespoonful of chili sauce, and a little vinegar (or half a lemon chopped with peel).

Simmer very slowly until done—be careful not to burn.

Put all meat through a coarse grinder and add to the simmering vegetables. Add half a pound of butter and four hard-boiled eggs cut in pieces. Then let the whole simmer until all is well flavored. Ah!

Brunswick stew seems to feel particularly at home on toast; and the platter might well be garnished with it—after being scraped, of course.

Few recipes are accepted at face value in our household; that is to say, I like to add a distinctive note. In this case I asked our cook to sauté a pound of mushrooms to decorate the top of the stew when it was turned out on the platter.

This eat in remembrance of Georgia.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

In Lighter Vein

Eggs in One Basket

Panhandler (to passer-by): "Say, will you let me have $100 to buy a dinner for myself?"

Passer-by: "I beg your pardon. I don't understand you."

Panhandler: "I said, 'Lend me $100 to buy myself a dinner.'"

Passer-by: "I really don't think I understand you."

Panhandler: "Oh, yes. I'm just putting all my begs into one ask it."

The Haven

"How I long to go away and hide, completely cut off from the rest of the world!"

"J'ever try a telephone booth?"—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

—Lustige Blatter Berlin

The Shy Topiary Artist Proposes

Truth in Advertising

Show Manager: "Why do you say the show was misrepresented?"

Patron: "Well, you advertised a chorus of 70, and none of them looked to be more than 60."

Daily Anecdote

Jefferson on Franklin

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Thomas Jefferson minister to France, was presented at court some eminent person inquired: "You replace Dr. Franklin, sir?"

"I succeed Dr. Franklin," replied Jefferson promptly. "No man can replace him."

Garfield's Wit

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT ONE of a series of lectures a woman wanted a seat, and General Garfield brought one and seated her.

"Oh, you're a jewel!!" she said in appreciation.

"Oh, no," replied Garfield, "I'm a jeweler; I've just set the jewel."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Shift

YOUNGSTERS will enjoy playing Shift at a party. Chairs are placed in a circle about two feet apart, with one extra chair. All, except "It" (who stands in the center), sit down, leaving the extra chair empty.

"It" gives the command either to "Shift right" or to "Shift left"; whereupon the players begin moving quickly in the direction given, sliding across from chair to chair, trying to keep "It" from getting the extra chair. This movement continues until "It" gives the command to shift in the opposite direction. Then, instantly, all must begin moving the other way.

Thus the game continues, shifting right and shifting left, until "It" captures a chair. Then the one who was not quite quick enough to keep him from getting in must be "It."—Mrs. Alice A. K., Allendale, N. Y.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Officers as Members

Question: If the bylaws of a society do not in any way mention a certain practice, do they not prohibit that practice? In other words, if they provide only for offices being filled, or work being carried on by members of the local branch church, do they not prohibit outsiders from filling any post?

Answer: Answering the general question above, if the bylaws do not mention a certain practice, it does not follow that they prohibit the practice. The assumption is that if bylaws do not prohibit a practice, it is thereby permitted unless prohibition is implied by specific authorization of some practice of the same class, or unless the practice is so clearly wrong as not to require rules. The choice of someone outside the organization to serve as an officer is not inherently wrong.

An example is that of the treasurer or executive secretary of certain organizations, who are often selected from outside the organization. A distinction needs to be made, however, between an officer and a member. It is membership, not office, that gives the right to debate, to make motions, and vote, and an officer who is not a member has not these rights. He simply has the duties of the office. If those duties cannot be performed by any save a member, no one not a member may be chosen for the office, even though the bylaws may not specifically so state. The question above states that the bylaws "provide for offices being filled only by members." In such case, no one not a member could be chosen for any office.

The situation indicates the advisability of the bylaws stating clearly that officers should be members, if that is the general desire.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Easter Greetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cohasset, Minn.

AS THE office door closed behind an overalls-clad farmer, Dr. M. M. Hursch sat back in his swivel chair and surveyed the calendar. It was April 1. Perhaps he should send out some statements.

He leaned forward and pulled a thick gray ledger from a pigeon hole in his desk. Slowly he turned the pages. For 28 years he had ministered to the 300 inhabitants of Cohasset and the community. This name suggested a difficult situation; that, another problem. Everyone carried burdens, he thought; and many were concerned now about how they would ever pay him. They were his friends. They were honest. But they couldn't pay. It would soon be Easter.

Closing the book with a snap, he crossed the office to his circulating heater, and tossed the ledger into the fire.

"Have you seen the paper?" "I never heard of such a thing!" The exclamations drifted in awed tones from groups gathered at the filling station, the general store, and the post office of Cohasset, when the Grand Rapids weekly newspaper came out that week, carrying a paid advertisement announcing that "all old accounts due Dr. Hursch are hereby canceled."

"Some of these people need a break," the doctor explained when pressed for the reason for his action. "I had to let them know some way, and I couldn't hire a stenographer to send individual notices. I hope it will bring them some happiness at Easter time."

The doctor hummed softly as he reached for the jangling telephone early Easter morning. A stone had been rolled away this day—and a burden of thousands of dollars in accounts due him had been taken from the shoulders of his friends.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Prosperity Dolls

ONE woman makes tricky little boutonniere dolls from clothespins. She uses the new type with two flat sides, makes a roguish face and hair with pencil and crayons, and dresses the doll in pajamas or long full skirts. Sleeves must form arms, so stiff material is most satisfactory. Girls in white slacks with Jack Tar caps are her favorites.

"Let's not talk about the depression. Buy a Prosperity Doll instead." The idea is appealing and the boutonnieres are charming to dress up frock, coat or beret. They may be hung in car windows.—Mrs. Marjorie McC. F., Randolph, Vt.

What They Say

The Trend

"I wonder if our next great spurt of common endeavor will not be to see America rehoused."—*Rexford G. Tugwell.*

Spared

"I am probably the only living American who has never heard that song of songs, 'The Music Goes 'Round and 'Round.'" —*Walter Damrosch.*

Religious

"Our economic and social problems are fundamentally religious problems."—*Roger W. Babson.*

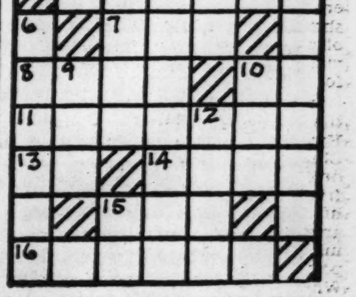
Necessary Link

"The circumstances of the age demand a new relationship between government and private enterprise." —*Glenn Frank.*

Supply and Demand

"Our knowledge comes faster as the demand for it increases.—*David Sarnoff.*

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Wound
7—Mistake
8—Man's name
10—Pronoun
11—Legendary king of Salamis
13—Printer's measure
14—Strike violently
15—Corpulent
16—Annoyed

Down

1—True
3—Fleets of war vessels
4—City of Chaldea
5—Exact satisfaction
6—Hidden
9—Lair
10—Was victorious
12—Particle
15—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nellie Becomes More and More of a Problem*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*A New Member of the Crew*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Behind the Political Mists

1. *"As God's Government Becomes Apparent"*

THE truth Nebuchadnezzar learned only after he had eaten grass "like the oxen," the sons of men are still learning. To Belshazzar, who failed to profit by his father's experience, Daniel related how the King of Babylon was educated by one tribulation after another "till he knew that God ruled in the kingdom of men." Amid today's turmoil over who shall rule, men are mostly like Belshazzar, still unready fully to acknowledge and prove Daniel's statement of the fact. Yet they also seek an interpretation. And in America particularly, as the confusions of a crucial campaign assail them, many men and women are looking outside themselves for strength and guidance.

This newspaper believes this attitude is the best starting point for a discussion of present political questions. Gradually as men's concepts of God have improved, their government has improved. When men knew nothing bette… hate and confusi… expressed the sam… the Israelites wors… thought of him as… able, government c… potic. And often … have claimed to … they expressed onl… poses. The augurs … read their signs to … claimed to rule … Oliver Cromwell, w… of God, and it mu… mistook his own fo…

But it was in Pur… in America that on… toward better gove… it came through im… and of man's relati… tion of the Bible in… and the freedom … through the Refor… lieve that God spok… of priest or party… science. Therefore … entitled to respect. … vitality to political … economic freedom.

The Puritans sometimes mistook the human for the divine will, but they had partially learned Nebuchadnezzar's lesson and their respect for individual opinion brought democracy into the full flower of free discussion.

Moreover, the effort to enlist a wisdom and power above their own was the secret of remarkable achievements. Americans look back gratefully to evidences of this kind of effort in their history. The Declaration of Independence appealed to "the Supreme Judge of the world." When the framers of the Constitution felt their own "want of political wisdom," Franklin urged that they humbly apply "to the Father of Lights to illuminate" their understandings. Many Americans believe as Washington said that they can "almost trace the finger of divine Providence" on the critical pages of their country's story. Lincoln perceived that divine aid was not a matter of special favors from Deity but of right pur-

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Advertising a National Index

A social observer will judge a people by their methods of doing business as readily and as accurately as he will by their art, literature or domestic life. A statesman finds in the advertising pages of the journals of a rival nation's press his best contemporary index of that nation's economic and industrial status, its relative enterprise and resourcefulness and the way in which it is tending. For this reason it was that Gladstone always insisted on seeing the American editions of the leading American magazines. Their text interested him much, but their advertisements more, so he frankly said. From the text he often got interesting sidelights on new phases of government, theology, and literature about which men had been disputing for ages. But from the advertisements he got a record of the grapple of a self-reliant, resourceful, versatile people with problems of economics, industry, application of physical science to manufacturing and of efficient modes of marketing goods that he could not get from the text of magazines or from state papers by official investigators.

Gladstone, the statesman, read American advertisements for the same authoritative light on contemporary economic evolution that Rhodes, the American historian, sought on national political evolution when he sent his corps of investigators to the files of the American press. And it is in this larger light that both advertising agents and "experts" and the public can look upon advertising, if they will to view it large.

If rightly appraised, advertising is something more than "brokerage in publicity," the placing of new business, the bringing of maker and user, producer and consumer, together. Estimated as Gladstone valued it, advertising becomes the unconscious and therefore more veracious chronicle of the life of the time registering in an attractive way the many sided activities of a people, and forming a record as useful to the contemporary responsible statesman as it will be later to the social historian.

Just as knowledge that historians now rate higher than formerly the newspaper as a source of information and opinion gives a higher tone to journalism, so the broad view of advertising, kept in mind by those whose business is to frame and to place advertisements, naturally must have an uplifting and wholesome effect.

Do the Peo…

PEOPLE do not … mors of war … vast armament… tian Science Monit… world-wide sentim… reporting what the…

The voice with … spoken, even in … more belligerent … men and women in… tions live and brea… date of peace to th…

Yet militarism … tarism are rampan… ain, Italy and th… mobilizing a large … their thoughts and … direction of war. … International Labo… claimed that the f… blight on all prospe…

What, then, is to be concluded? Does statecraft, propelled either by stupid fixation to tradition or ensnared by leaders ambitious for personal prestige and power, criminally or blindly misrepresent the people? Perhaps in some nations and to some degree statecraft can be so indicted. But statecraft is itself enthralled. Powerful segments of a nation's population may, for instance, be exerting irresistible pressure for the acquisition of raw materials, for the maintenance of a monopoly in oil, for the breaking down of another monopoly in rubber, for the protection of a domestic market with tariff restrictions, for the annexation of more territory. In short these pressure groups may be forcing statesmen to the pursuit of competitive policies which are inherently provocative of strife.

The popular will to peace, which the Monitor's series underlines, presents itself mainly in the light of a great, constructive *motive*. This motive will remain static, unless it devises means of bringing statecraft to do its will. Most important of all, it must address itself to the arduous task of removing those pressures—those economic, social and cultural compulsions which push statecraft into policies hostile to the popular will to peace. This presupposes that the people shall do more than cultivate their gardens and sigh for an unearned peace. It means that they must become politically, morally and economically informed in order to vote and agitate wisely on decisive issues.

Within two years people have demonstrated their power to act both in controlling their statesmen directly in behalf of peace and in mitigating those conditions that force the hands of statesmen in the direction of war. One man, Viscount Cecil of Great Britain, engineered a peace ballot that modified the foreign policy of the greatest Empire in the World and vetoed the Hoare-Laval plan. In America popular enlightenment has supported a neutrality policy that has modified the freedom of the seas doctrine.

It is well, at this time, that diplomats be summoned to this realization: that if their quest for national advantage and security through precarious treaties and alliances lead to war, they will have achieved a tragic misrepresentation of their peoples' earnest desire.

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women and minor employees in the laundry industry in New York State from an average of $10.41 a week to at least $13.42.

Sixteen other states have similar laws which do a similar service for these lowly women. What is to happen to those measures? Until some employer brings up a suit they will, of course, stay on the statute books; but the present decision will doubtless encourage such a suit, and then the social legislation will collapse like a house of cards.

In New York State the higher judicial opinion as to the constitutionality of the measure was four to four. In the State Supreme Court one justice adjudicated it. He approved it. In the Court of Appeals the vote was four to three against it. The majority were avowedly influenced by a precedent in the Federal Supreme Court. Thirteen years ago that court ruled against the constitutionality of a minimum-wage law for women workers in the District of Columbia. It seemed to the New York Court of Appeals that the case before it was similar to the District of Columbia case. That conclusion is now endorsed by the Supreme Court itself.

Few other decisions will arouse as much controversy as this. It was argued in behalf of New York that the case differed materially from the 1923 precedent. The District of Columbia case had to do with a wage board which regulated women's wages in behalf of health and morals. In New York the standard adopted for doing the same thing was, as Judge Lehman, the spokesman for the minority in the Court of Appeals, put it: "The fair and reasonable value of the service rendered."

Is $13.42 a fair and reasonable value for a laundry woman's services? The layman would answer in the affirmative. Nevertheless, this answer does not dispose of the constitutional obstacles in the way of regulations. "Due process" has now become as much of an issue in the "reconstruction of capitalism" as the commerce clause. The constitutional problem may indeed now figure in the coming election.

SUITS in the future will be poured on and not tailored, declares the International Association of Garment Manufacturers. In that case, customers may soon be ordering a quart of Scottish tweeds.

Basis for Cinema

Book News of the Day

TO the often disappointing literature of the screen, Mr. Paul Rotha has added in DOCUMENTARY FILM (London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.) an extremely good book. It is in some sense a supplement to his "The Screen Till Now." That work was both historical and theoretical. "Documentary Film" is theoretical only. It is an admirable and logical statement of the fundamentals of the art of "documentary," a branch of cinema activity that aims at putting on record the facts of men's lives and occupations.

It is, moreover, a sphere of cinematic enterprise in which Great Britain, mainly through the work of Mr. John Grierson and the General Post Office Film Unit, though partly also through the practical exertions of Mr. Rotha himself, has lately won a good deal of renown. "Documentary Film" is persuasively written; its argument is well thought out, and its illustrations are excellent. There are 80 of these, taken … from such celebrated film… ers," "Turksib," "The Batt… kin" and "Cimarron."

At the same time, one … with all Mr. Rotha's stat… apt to take somewhat too … of the subject matter of … artists," he says, "create t… nificant work by seeking … the common life of the p… this is a very debatable … apply well enough to Dick… bourgeoisie whom Rembr… But what has the "Ode to … to do with the "common li… ple"?

It would be a pity if, in s… a theory that is partly p… mentary films were to c… selves exclusively with the … conditions of wage earning … at Work and at Play" m… within the horizon of the … film; but it should not con…

As an exponent of and … the nonstory film, Mr. Ro… admiration for the ordi… commercial picture. Yet … lets his political sympathi… way of critical analysis. T… film, he assumes, is a def… as they are, a potent w… hands of the possessing cl… is not wielded very cleve… may sometimes be misre… these films, but the treatm… ists is not much more sy… not the current social syst… being discredited by caba… tail pictures? But in sp… vagaries, which Mr. Rotha … itedly defends, "Document… mains one of the best book… published in recent years.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Measure of Conservatism

By Frank L. Perrin

…ve of the meeting of the … conventions in the United … when the final measure of … ndidates for the Presidency is being made and the platform planks are being discussed, it seems that pronounced conservatism has come to be regarded as a political handicap. Why is this the fact? Those who pride themselves upon their ability to adapt themselves to changing social and economic conditions are willing to be regarded as progressive but not as radical in their views and tendencies. We all believe we are able to draw a clear line of demarcation or separation between these two isms, meanwhile regarding none too considerately or compassionately those who remain definitely identified with what, actually, is a predominating conservative mass of citizens and voters.

The difficulty in properly appraising our own and other's political progress and our gradual emancipation from discredited economic and governmental theories is that we have been too much inclined to spell and write the word progressive with a capital rather than a small or lower-case "p." Thus the inclination has been to regard conservatism as a mark or relic of a political faith that is allied with the doctrine of capitalism, oppression and political despotism. It is because of this, no doubt, that the only organized opposition to the candidate who now seems reasonably certain to be the nominee of the Republican convention in Cleveland a week hence will be by those Republicans who profess to believe the candidate is too conservative in his views. By what measure, it may be asked, do they arrive at this estimate? I have found nothing in the private or public record of Governor Landon to justify the indictment which Senator Borah and his friends and followers lay against the Kansan. It is true that the Governor has not declared open warfare upon capitalists and capitalism. He has, as emphatically as his critics, declared his opposition to monopolistic rule, either in industry or politics.

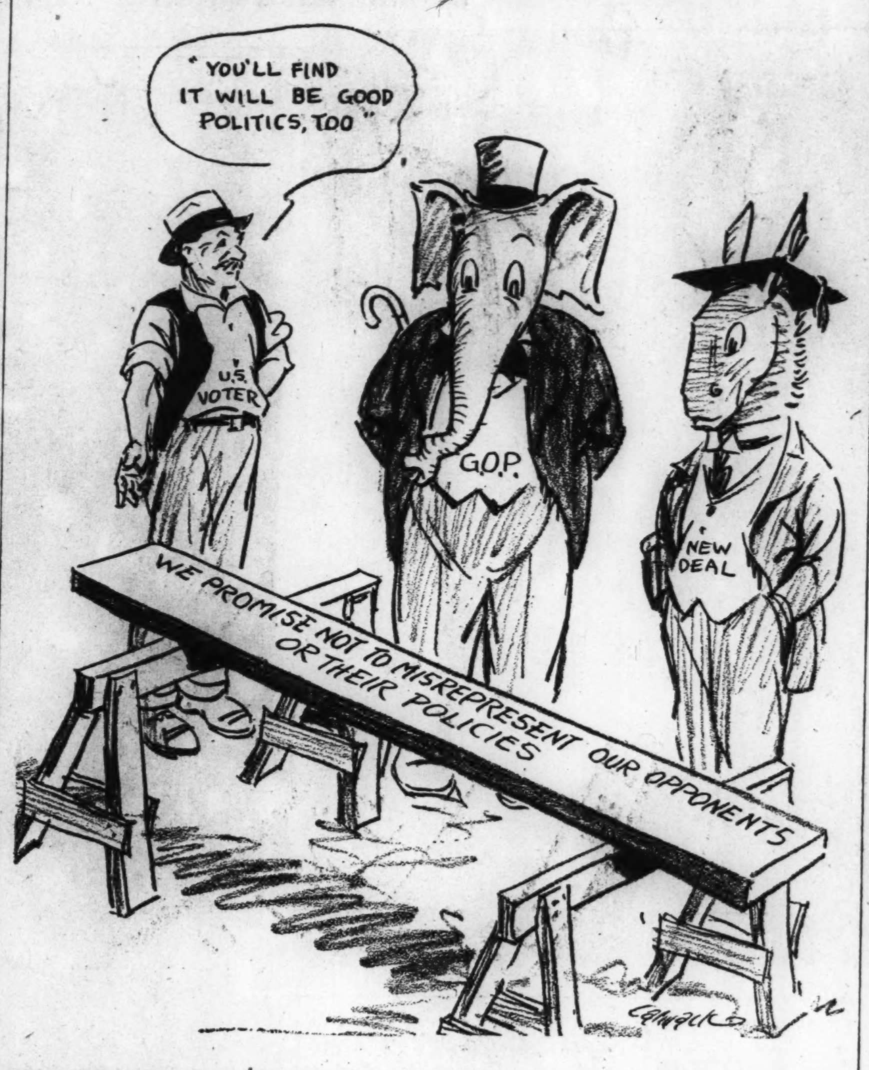
With this position clearly defined, one wonders just how far those who profess to hold a contrary or opposing view actually care to go in pursuit of more liberal or actually experimental radical policies in government or in the control and regulation of production and distribution. Many American voters who quite recently were persuaded to believe that regimentation, controlled production, arbitrary standards of wages, hours and profits, were the panacea which would cure all industrial unrest and curb the greed of the monopolists, have grown weary of a resort to alluring experimentation. It is they who give promise of being in a position to dictate the platform and name the candidates at the Cleveland convention. Thus encouraged, there is more than a remote probability that they will carry the balance of voting power in the November elections.

In February, while in the Middle West, I visited for several hours with Gov. Phil La Follette in his office in the Capitol at Madison, Wis. In my impressions of him and my estimate of the aims and ideals of the Progressive Party, of which he is the responsible spokesman, I disclosed the discovery that the Governor is actually a progressive Republican. He is not a Socialist, not a radical in the sense that this term is ordinarily employed, not a Fascist, not a Communist, not an apostle of Hitlerism, not an alarmist. He, like his illustrious father Robert La Follette, the elder, found in the ranks of the old Republican Party in his home state conditions which he did not approve, and men in office whom he could not endorse.

The result in the Badger State has been, in the estimation of many observers, beneficial. There has been an overturning, to be sure, and with it many disappointments and discouragements to those long entrenched politically. It is by such a process that a newer and more progressive regime must be established nationally. There will be determined opposition to such an undertaking in Cleveland next week. The advance guard of an older order, until a few months ago adamant in their opposition to a new declaration of political faith, may still believe that they should make a last vain stand. Their unwise allies will be those who have yielded to the belief that only by extreme or radical means can the purging and cleansing process be made effective.

There is a common and reasonable ground upon which the truly progressive people of the United States can meet. Happily there are indications that this meeting place is being discovered. The need is not for new tenets, but for a better exemplification of the articles of American faith.

A Suggestion for the Platform Makers



Mirror of World Opinion

For Coalition at Cleveland

THIS newspaper is older by thirteen years than the Republican Party. It saw the first Republican President lead the task of preserving the nation. It has been proud to play its part in a long and distinguished record.

But it is American before it is Republican. In the crisis of the 1850's the Tribune aided in the formation of the new Republican Party, out of Free-Soilers, Whigs, Democrats. We believe that a rebirth of the party must take place today if it is to continue to serve the nation in the spirit in which it was founded.

The candidates named at Cleveland next week will be the candidates not only of the Republican Party but of millions of Democrats who distrust the Roosevelt Administration. We urge the convention to name their ticket and write their platform to represent this fact.

We ask, first, that a Democrat be named for the Vice-Presidency. His nomination offers the one clear way of symbolizing to the voter what is happening. He should be a Democrat who has made plain his loyalty to the American system. He should have a national reputation and be of presidential stature—a Democrat such as Senator Byrd, former Governor Ely, Newton D. Baker or Lewis Douglas. With this nomination should go a pledge that the best ability of the country, regardless of party lines, will be united in the coming Administration.

There is immediate political sense behind this demand. There is not less wisdom for the longer future. The present struggle will not be over in November, even if the Republicans win both the Presidency and the House of Representatives. They cannot possibly win the Senate until 1940. A Republican President elected this fall must serve four years with a Democratic upper chamber. A friendly Vice-President, presiding over that body, could do much to secure co-operation. None of the problems into which the New Deal has led the country can be quickly solved. . . .

Therefore, the convention should not stop here. It should write a national platform, as well as name a national ticket. It should forget party shibboleths and seek to solve the problems of today with the wisdom of today. With the passing of the frontier an expansion of foreign trade offers one of the greatest aids to a restoration of prosperity and the end of unemployment. The platform should say as clearly as words can that the development of foreign commerce, through the growth of both imports and exports, is a first concern of the Republican Party. Protection will remain—there is, indeed, no political disagreement touching it. But tariff schedules must be revised in the light of current needs.

Also essential to a rebirth of the party is a pledge against monopoly. Too many Republicans have forgotten that it was a Republican Congress which passed and a Republican President who signed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Here are principles to which the party must rededicate itself, if it is to live. To a centralized, regimented society which prevails so widely in Europe and which is the core of the New Deal must be opposed a society of free competitors, of opportunity restored alike to the business man, to the farmer and to the worker.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Crusade for Temperance

IT IS heartening to observe the lively and well-planned crusade of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to checkmate, or rationalize, a widespread and ill-advised propaganda of liquor interests that is apparently calculated to make the United States the most disgustingly wet nation on earth. We heartily commend the efforts of the W. C. T. U. to use sponsored newspaper advertising, indeed, any kind of advertising, to help offset the studied effort of liquor copy writers to convince readers that it is "smart" and "swank" to get drunk, without corresponding notice that one who drinks to excess risks falling on his face in public, losing his job, quarreling with loved ones, committing a crime. . . .

Despite everything that has happened, temperance is still an ideal in this civilization. Those of us who remember the W. C. T. U. of our grandmothers' day are proud that the old banner is kept afloat in a world turned almost inhuman by commercial cynicism. It remains for the W. C. T. U. to fight advertising deliberately designed to make women and children fall into drinking habits. These good American women need never again apologize for their white ribbons, for they represent one of the finest causes in Christendom.—*Editor and Publisher.*

Paying for New Wars

TO PAY for new armaments, Great Britain has increased her income-tax rates. The taxpayers are stunned. With the cost of the last war still heavy on their backs, they must now begin to pay for the next war as well. Germany has also been preparing for the next war, but she has avoided paying the bill through a kind of inflation. Her policy of borrowing to cover a deficit has created employment, and produced the illusion of prosperity, or at least staved off economic collapse. While Great Britain, if she pays as she goes, will merely draw off income which the taxpayers would have spent on things they could eat, wear or enjoy, and put it into the making of shells, guns and airplanes. In short, the British Government is forced by fear of the future to make the lives of her citizens less worth living. This is what we mean by civilization.—*Today.*

The Wide Horizon

Facing League Facts

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

DISCUSSING the failure of the League to check the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, a Frenchman prominent in Paris diplomatic circles startled me recently by saying: "It was all our own fault. If collective security collapses, it will be very largely because France smothered the faint spark of collective action against an aggressor which Britain tried to kindle in Geneva last September."

Such a frank admission of France's part in the present League crisis surprised me because I have not found many Frenchmen willing to admit that France's negative policy in the Italo-Ethiopian issue had anything to do with the British public's negative attitude toward France's demand for sanctions against Germany when Herr Hitler denounced the Locarno Treaty.

There are now a few more French leaders ready to acknowledge this significant point. M. Edouard Herriot, Radical chief, notably, has published several statements lately in which he frankly confesses the French Government's errors and appeals for a fresh start on a sounder basis. Premier Léon Blum, leader of the Socialists, has likewise admitted France's responsibility in the present plight of the League and called for the re-establishment of French foreign policy on sincere support of collective security.

In this column last November appeared an analysis of France's relations with Geneva which concluded:

"The real reason for France's reluctance to apply the Covenant in the present instance (the Italo-Ethiopian affair) . . . is to be found in the following fact: In France, the League of Nations has been generally considered an international system of collective security solely or at least primarily for the protection of France and its allies against Germany. In other words, for France as a whole, the League of Nations has not constituted a genuine and universal, or even European, system of international order based on law and justice, but a means of preserving French security and the status quo."

Pointing out that such a conception of the League could only lead, in the end, to catastrophe, I ended with the question of whether the Italo-Ethiopian issue would result in an improved and enlarged concept of the League based on a more enlightened self-interest—on readiness on the part of France, for instance, to apply the Covenant impartially against any aggressor and not simply against Germany.

Today, the League of Nations has been brought to the very brink of catastrophe precisely by that very misconception of collective security. If it is not corrected soon—in France especially, perhaps, but in the other principal League powers as well—then this shortsighted view of what constitutes national self-interest will finally lead to complete catastrophe.

The recent indications in France of a genuine readiness to face these grave implications hold out some hope that this fact is beginning to be realized. So far, however, only a very small minority appears to share this view. The great majority of Frenchmen, it must be admitted, are still in the stage of violently denouncing Great Britain as the principal cause of the League's failure. First they charge England with having tried to force France and the League into taking action against Italy just to protect British interests in Ethiopia. Then, they say, after having partly separated France from her new-found ally, Italy, and thus encouraged Germany to violate Locarno and occupy the Rhineland, Britain rigidly refused to apply sanctions against Germany and thus shattered France's own faith in the League. This being so, they conclude, the only thing left is to reform the League, making it into a mere collection of regional mutual assistance pacts, according to some, or, according to others, into a purely "moral" organization without official force.

There is, however, an important, if small, portion of French opinion which realizes that the interest—selfish or otherwise—of each nation demands that all act together to apply the League system of collective security against every aggressor—that any unprovoked act of war is a threat to the security of all, and not merely to the powers directly concerned. Furthermore, this minority in France is beginning to ask whether schemes that call for reform of the League of Nations in one way or another are not in reality dodging the issue.

If League reform is to be made merely a smoke screen for cloaking a return to the old system of blocs and alliances, if regional pacts of mutual assistance are made the basis for a "new League," and if the underlying conception of these pacts is no different from the attitude that has brought about the present crisis, will they not lead eventually and inevitably to another collapse of the League—this time final and fatal? This is the real question for France—and other countries—to decide.